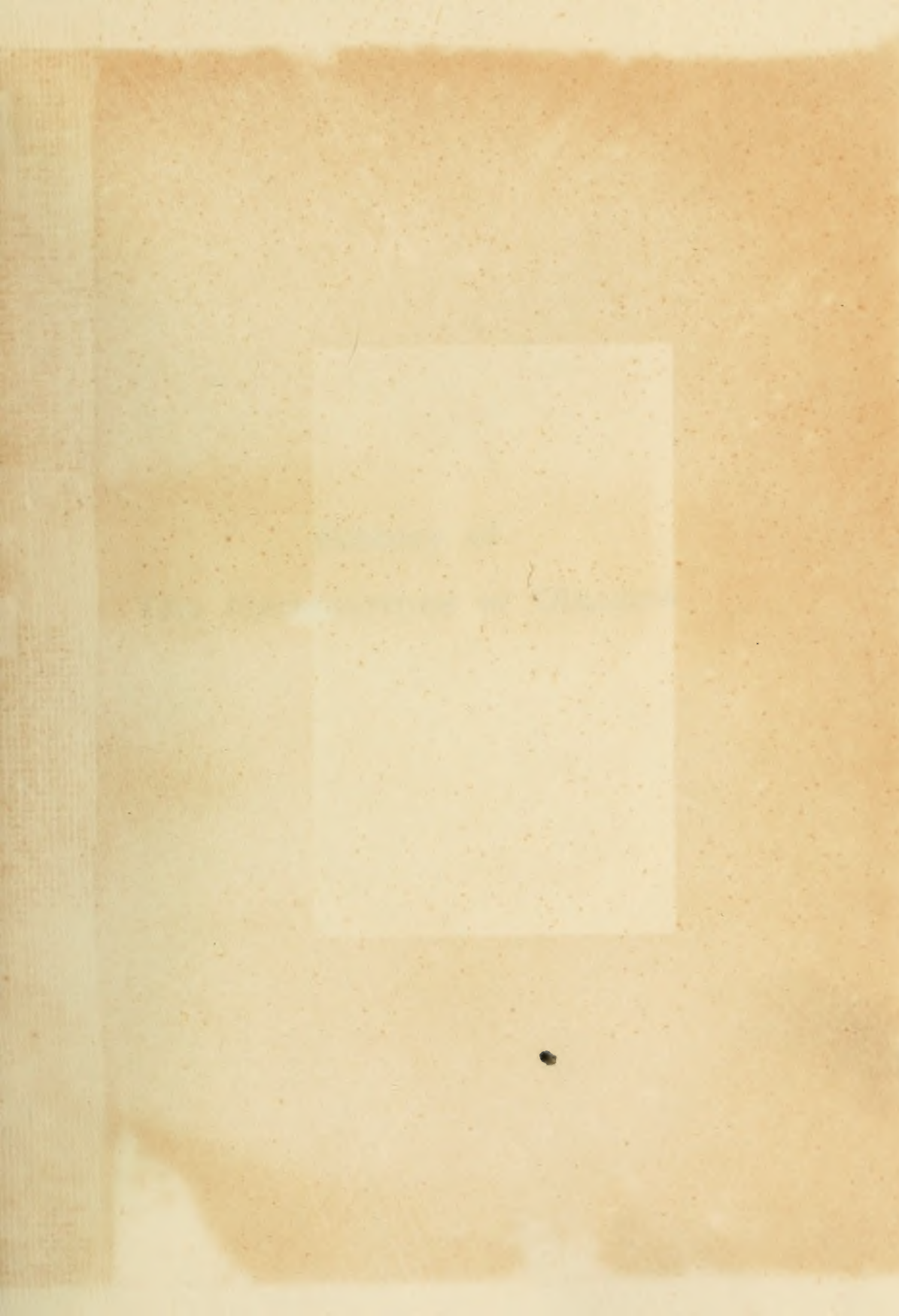


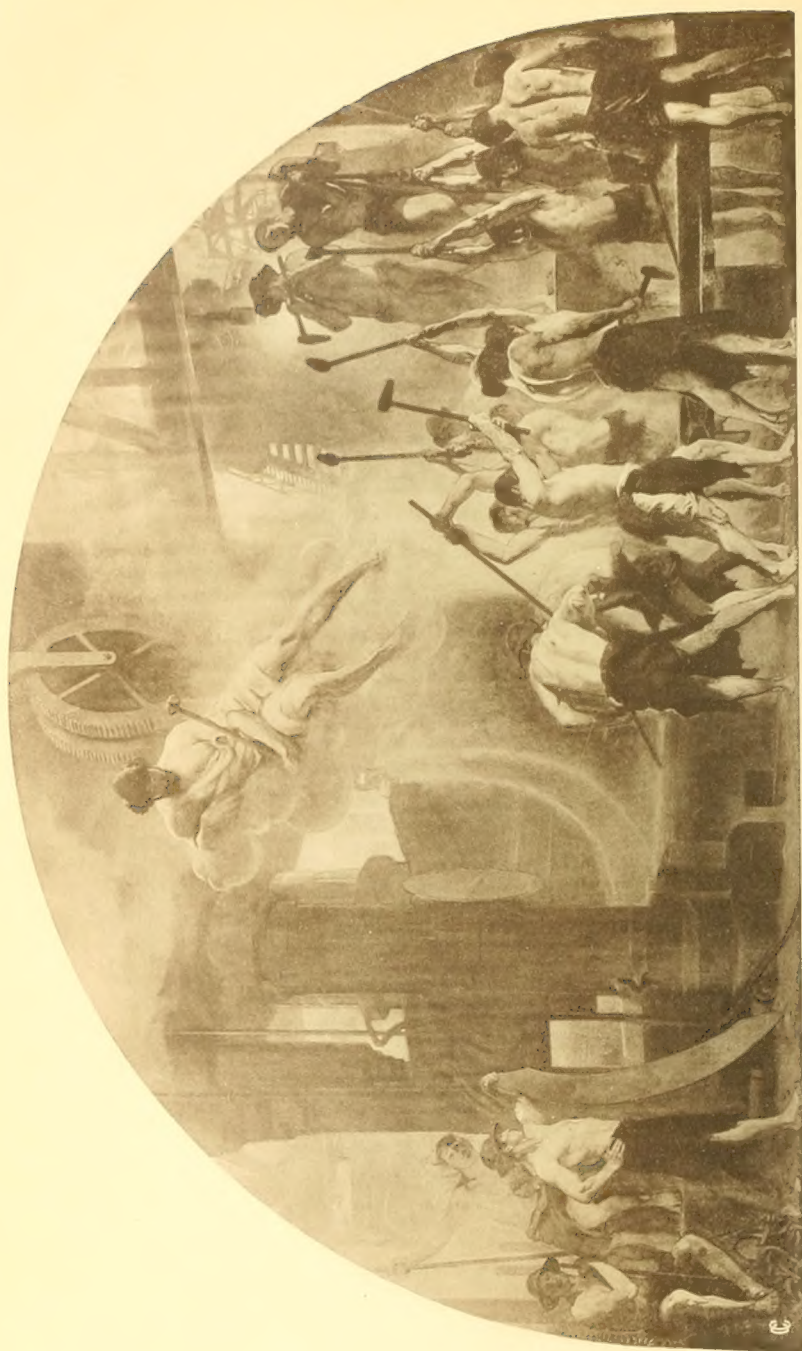




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**History of
The Hammermen of Glasgow**



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The Spirit of Vulcan.

History of The Hammermen of Glasgow

A Study typical of
Scottish Craft Life and Organisation

BY

HARRY LUMSDEN, LL.B.

Clerk of the Trades House of Glasgow

AND

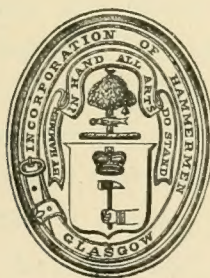
REV. P. HENDERSON AITKEN, D.Litt.

OXFORD

"The hammermen craft represents perhaps the most powerful of all the manufacturing interests because it represents so many."

"When the hammer is still every one in Glasgow has need to feel some apprehension."

—LORD ROSEBURY—*Address to the Incorporation of Hammermen
of Glasgow, 30th September, 1910.*



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P R E F A C E.

THE object of the following volume has been twofold: (First) To supply to those interested a History of the Incorporation of Hammermen of Glasgow from the earliest times for which records can be found, to the present day; (Second) To give to the general reader a typical and systematic study of the life and organisation of a Scottish craft in its most important relations.

Craft histories are already numerous, but so far as the authors are aware the writers of the great majority of them have not attempted to show the craft as an organism playing a considerable part in the greater organism of the burgh. This has been one of the chief aims of the present work, and as a consequence it has sometimes been found necessary to draw upon the experience of other crafts or other burghal or even State institutions, to explain or illustrate a phase of craft life in which the records of the Hammermen may have been deficient. For the same reason, copious use has also been made of the records of the Trades House and of the Town Council of Glasgow in whatever connection the Hammermen are referred to in these archives.

The authors have divided their labours in accordance with their original scheme. Book I., dealing with the constitution and organisation of the craft, the rights and duties of the craftsmen, and the relation of the craft with the Guildry and the Town Council has been written by Mr. Lumsden, and concludes with a short sketch of the transition to reformed institutions. Book II., which depicts craft life and work, private and public, at kirk and

market, in change-house and writing-rooms, at hospital and hall, has been taken up by Dr. Aitken. He has also written the general introduction.

The work has been made much easier by the many facilities and kind assistance rendered by Mr. Hugh Moncrieff, Clerk of the Incorporation; and the unique collection of examples of craftsmanship recently housed in the Scottish National Historical Exhibition at Kelvingrove, has made it possible to provide illustrations of hammermen handiwork, many specimens having been actually made in Glasgow by craftsmen whose names may be found in the membership roll.

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HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION.

“THE INCORPORATION OF THE HAMMERMEN OF GLASGOW”—The name alone is historically suggestive. (1) Incorporation : Union of members in an Association under State sanction—A Guild.

(2) Hammermen : men who ply the hammer as their distinctive tool—Smiths?—Many trades comprised—The designation implies a coalition of kindred crafts.

(3) This union is established in all industrial centres independently—Not national but civic—What the name tells us : At a certain place a number of artisans of allied occupations first combined and formed a primitive Trade Union and thereafter secured a formal recognition on the part of the State of their *de facto* incorporation—Not created by charter—The function of a charter essentially confirmatory.

“Hammermen” associated in Glasgow long before 1536, the date of their “Seal of Cause” or Charter—Proved by casual reference to their Saint’s altar—The occasion and object of that charter—Guild the pre-supposition of a charter, not *vice versa*—What does Guild mean? (a) The name; (b) The thing it describes : (a) Etymology; (b) History—A difficult problem to solve—Different interpretations of the word involve varying accounts of the thing—(i.) The guilds of ancient Greece and Rome : (ii.) The guilds of ancient Germany : (iii.) The guilds of India and Russia—Their relation—The Hansa—The Hanseatic League and its parallel in Scotland—The “Laws of the Burghs”—The Frith-guild and its pre-Christian origin—The influence of Rome—Early Anglo-Saxon guilds—Religious associations of *laymen*—Social religions and asceticism—The policy of the Church—Guilds in England and Scotland in Norman and Plantagenet times—Liveries and badges—Chaucer’s picture of a guild “outing”—The civic aspect of mediæval guilds—The guild in relation to the burgh—Its status and function in the community—Guild life and work—Members and non-members—The Scotch guild—Its English origin and association anterior to the War of Independence—Early historical notices—The *Gilda Mercatoria*—Voluntary association of craftsmen against traders—Tyranny of the latter—The conflict and its issue—Crafts’ charters—The Aberdeen Hanse (1179)—Thirteenth century guilds in Scotland—Later history—The foreign influx after the Flemish marriage alliance of James II. (1449)—Its influence on Scottish crafts development—Earliest “Seals of Cause”—Conveneries of the sixteenth century—The Edinburgh Hammermen (1483)—The Chartered Hammermen of Glasgow (1536)—The climax of the craft system in Scotland—The crafts and the Reformation in Scotland.

THE premier Craft Guild in the Trades House of Glasgow is known as “The Incorporation of the Hammermen of (or of Hammermen in) Glasgow.” We shall see that this very name is historically suggestive, and that its three elements indicate as many stages in its evolution.

(1) In the first place, it is designated as an “Incorporation,” that is, a union of members in an association, fraternity, or body of men voluntarily associated for certain purposes, under State sanction; in other words, the modern representative and actual survival of the ancient and mediæval combination known as a GUILD.

The name of the Incorporation is historically suggestive.

Incorporation : Union of members in an Association under State sanction—A Guild

Hammermen: men who ply the hammer—a coalition of kindred crafts.

(2) In the second place, this association consists of “hammermen,” *i.e.*, men who wield the hammer, as their most distinctive and characteristic implement. The question might be asked by an outsider why are they called “Hammermen” and not “Smiths”? The answer is that the two terms are not exactly synonymous, for the “men of the hammer” comprised the following crafts, *viz.*, blacksmiths; goldsmiths; lorimers, or, in modern parlance, saddlers’ ironmongers; saddlers; cutlers; buckler-makers; armourers; dalmascars, *i.e.*, damasceners, or those who ornamented metal (and especially sword-blades) by inlaying or otherwise, in such a way as to produce an effect which originally suggested that of damask; guard-makers, *i.e.*, sword-handle makers; belt makers; knockmakers, *i.e.*, clockmakers; locksmiths, who were distinct from blacksmiths; shearmakers, a separate branch of cutlers; pewterers, *i.e.*, those who worked in pewter; dagmakers, *i.e.*, arrowsmiths; braziers; white-iron men, *i.e.*, tinsmiths; and several others. The designation of “Hammermen,” therefore, implies the coalition of many kindred crafts.

The association of local origin—not national but civic.

(3) In the third place, the local designation, “of or in Glasgow,” indicates the local origin of the association, and implies, as was the fact, that such unions were originally established in all industrial centres independently, *i.e.*, of a central organization or authority. In other words, this, like every other craft guild in Scotland, was, in its origin, an institution of burghal rather than of national character. We thus see that what the name—“The Incorporation of the Hammermen of Glasgow”—tells us of the craft history is:—At a certain place a number of artisans engaged in several allied occupations, after following these independently of each other for some time, ultimately saw fit to combine and form a kind of primitive Trades’ Union, and then that some time subsequently, after working together in this purely voluntary association, they secured a formal recognition and confirmation, on the part of the State, of their already, *de facto*, established Incorporation. We must not imagine that their union was *created* by the issue of their charter. Although we have no documentary evidence in proof of the statement, the Hammermen of Glasgow formed a united craft for generations before they sought and obtained their Seal of Cause from the Archbishop of Glasgow, the Chancellor of Scotland, under his “Round Seal,” along with the “Common Seals” respectively of the Chapter and the City of Glasgow. The only difference this made to them was that their union was now formally legalized, and they were henceforth entitled to enjoy, *de jure*, what they had formally exercised *de facto*. In point of fact, the function of a charter, whether royal, ecclesiastical, or municipal, was essentially confirmatory of practices and privileges already

This union not created by charter.

The function of a charter essentially confirmatory.

established or even of long standing. The fact that the hammermen craftsmen were associated in Glasgow long before 11th October, 1536, the date of their "Seal of Cause," or Charter, is incidentally proved by the quite casual reference which this document contains to the altar to the patron saint of all hammermen, S. Eloi in the Cathedral of Glasgow. A reference to the charter will clearly show that the altar with its chaplainry and ornaments, is alluded to in such a tangential and off-hand manner just because its existence and office were so familiarly known at the time the charter was written. A further reference to the same document will show the occasion and object for which it was drawn, and a comparison of it with that of the Edinburgh Hammermen, dated 2nd May, 1483, will reveal a remarkable resemblance extending even to the very terms employed. We thus see that a charter presupposes the actual previous formation of a guild, and not *vice versâ*. This leads us to enquire what is the meaning and origin of the term "Guild." In answering the question, What does "Guild" mean? we have to notice two points—(a) the Name; (b) the Thing it describes. Under the first head we have to investigate its etymology, and under the second, to trace the history and development of the ancient institution so named. This is a question of undoubted interest, but its discussion and solution are attended with great difficulty and dubiety.

Casual reference in "Seal of Cause" proves "Hammermen" associated in Glasgow long before 1536.

"Guild," its etymology and history.

It is not necessary, however, in this place to prosecute this enquiry in detail. It will be sufficient to state that there are two old Teutonic words that are very similar in form but differ in meaning, from either of which the word "Guild" may have come. The first means a company or fellowship; the second, a payment, and is connected with the word "yield." As it happens, when we speak of a guild we imply both these meanings, for it is a "confraternity, brotherhood, or association formed for the mutual aid and protection of its members or for the prosecution of some common purpose." It is also almost invariably supported by their contributions. Primarily, the word is applied to associations of mediæval origin, fulfilling much the same functions as modern benefit societies, but especially the provision of masses for the souls of deceased members and the payment of "wergild" in cases of justifiable homicide. In later times the guilds of this social religious type underwent development in various directions, some becoming purely religious confraternities, while others, acquiring secular rights and privileges, eventually developed into municipal corporations. The Merchant Guild (or Guild Merchant), an incorporated society of a town or city having exclusive rights of trading within the town, is not found before the Conquest, but on the Continent the thing and name were older. In many

Original meaning of the term.

English towns, and in the royal burghs of Scotland, the Merchant Guild became the governing body of the town.

Survival of
the term
"Guild" in
Scotland.

In Scotland the name of "Guild" is still preserved in the "Dean of Guild." The trade guilds which in England came into prominence in the fourteenth century were associations of persons exercising the same craft, formed for the purpose of protecting and promoting their common interests. In some towns the representatives of these bodies superseded the older organisations as the municipal authority. The trade guilds are historically represented in London by the Livery Companies, but they are not ordinarily known as guilds, and retain little of their ancient functions.

The idea of
the guild is
Cosmopolitan

The formation of associations for mutual protection and benefit was a natural proceeding on the part of the poor and weak in all ages and in all lands, and so we are not surprised to find the idea of club or corporate life represented in different societies and civilisations in accordance with the necessities and demands of which they were the appropriate answer and supply. The idea and principle is the same, but its expression and embodiment is determined by the particular conditions of each case. Thus, in countries so distant and diverse as India and Russia, we find in the caste organisations and brotherhoods of the former the analogue of the "*artels*" of the latter.

Guilds in
ancient
Greece.

There were guilds in ancient Greece and Rome three hundred years before Christ; indeed, we read in Plutarch of their existence in the reign of Numa. In Greece they were called "Eranoi," and from what we can learn of them from casual references in classical writers, they seem to have resembled very much the guilds of mediæval Europe, both in their objects and organisation. Those of Rome were called "Collegia," and were associations mainly of the labouring and artizan classes for mutual assistance and fellowship, and particularly in connection with funeral duties. It was under the guise of membership in such burial societies that the early Christians secured immunity for their secret services in the underground cemeteries or catacombs of Rome.

Guilds in
ancient
Rome.

Even the Roman soldiers had their military guilds or benefit societies, although this was forbidden by the authorities, and it is not impossible that in this way the veterans of the Roman legions may have imparted their methods and administration to the northern nations where they were settled for centuries. But, whether this was the case or not, the guild in Germany dates back to pagan times.

Early Anglo-
Saxon guilds.

Among our own Anglo-Saxon ancestors, the earliest form of the guild was that of the "frith-borh" or peace-pledge. This primitive association was a local co-operation for mutual help and defence and formed a

kind of corporate assurance of life and property in those rude and dangerous times. The members of the *frith guild*, possessing land as citizens or burgesses within the city or town, were often traders, and so the *frith guild* became the trade guild or guild merchant, and this frequently became the municipal authority.

On the Continent, the guild was oppressed by the secular and ecclesiastical authorities alike, but it struggled slowly into independence, power, and opulence, and the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries witnessed its fullest development, especially in England.

The famous Hansa, that mediæval confederation of the North German seaports from the mouth of the Rhine to the Gulf of Finland, of which Lübeck was the centre, and which had allies oversea, became, in the thirteenth and following centuries, a power in Europe that could dictate terms to neighbouring princes and potentates. In 1179, a hundred years before the league of Lübeck and Hamburg, Aberdeen was already noted for its prosperous and powerful Hansa; but the closest parallel to this maritime and mercantile league is to be found in the federation of the four ancient Scottish burghs, Edinburgh, Stirling, Berwick, and Roxburgh, with their common code of laws, the famous *Leges Burgorum*.

The Hansa.

We find allusion made to the old Anglo-Saxon guilds in the laws of Ina (A.D. 688-725), and in the Dooms of Athelstan (A.D. 924-940). These primitive brotherhoods of our Teutonic ancestors, whether they were originally appropriations from, or approximations to, the organization and administration of the military collegia of the Roman soldiery (as they might very well have been), or whether (as the *amour propre* of modern German scholarship seems to have decided), they were absolutely of native growth and unaffected by southern influence, these prehistoric guilds, as we may call them, were soon captured by the missionaries of the Church and placed under its protection, and the patronage of some Catholic saint in place of their northern demigod. They thus combined the character of religious fraternities, while maintaining their original social nature. They became and remained, till their general disruption, disendowment, and dispersal at the Reformation, religious associations of *laymen*. Their existence side by side with the ascetic orders of cenobites and friars is a strong historic proof at once of the statesmanlike policy of the Papal *curia*, and of the spirit of comprehensive co-ordination and imperial toleration which has always marked the best life and progress of that ecclesiastical suzerainty which succeeded to the world-throne of the Cæsars.

Guilds—
religious as-
sociations of
laymen.

It is, of course, impossible within the compass of a paragraph, to write the history of guilds in England and Scotland in Norman and Plantagenet

Chaucer's
picture of a
guild
"outing."

times; that is, to trace their gradual expansion and development in numbers, extent, and influence, from the middle of the twelfth to the end of the fourteenth century. Suffice it to say, that we possess in the masterpiece of Geoffrey Chaucer, an excellent and vivid picture of the varied membership of a mediæval guild engaged in a pilgrimage from London to Canterbury. The description is that of an eye-witness, and the "outing" to S. Thomas à Becket's shrine is a typical illustration of the kind of social functions which helped to make and keep such confraternities popular and prosperous:—

" An Haberdassher and a Carpenter,
 A Webbe, a Dyere, and a Tapicer,
 Were with us eek, clothed in o liveree
 Of a solempne and greet fraternitie,
 Ful fresh and newe hir gere apyked was,
 Hir knives were y-chaped noght with bras
 But al with silver, wroght ful clene and weel,
 Hir girdles and hir pouches every deel,
 Wel semed ech of hem a fair burgeys,
 To sitten in a yeldhalle on a deys.
 Everich, for the wisdom that he can
 Was shaply for to been an alderman.
 For catel hadde they y-nogh and rente,
 And eek hir wyves wolde it wel assente;
 And elles certein were they to blame.
 It is ful fair to been y-clept '*ma dame*,'
 And goon to vigilyës al bifore,
 And have a mantel royallich y-bore."

The civic
 aspect of
 mediæval
 guilds.

But it would be an error to imagine that the function of a guild was solely or mainly to arrange (like a modern slate-club) picnic-parties and holiday junketings for its members. The most important social aspect of the mediæval guild was its share in municipal affairs and its increasing tendency to develop its civic functions and status. Indeed, it is hardly possible to over-estimate the importance of its corporate influence upon the social conditions and political culture of the time. Just as the alderman of the ancient "Cnihten guild" was, according to Madox (*Firma Burgi*, p. 30), the alderman of the merchant guild, so, too, in Scotland the *gildæ mercatorie* stood at the head of the towns. Though these consisted chiefly of merchants and traders, from the first, craftsmen, as such, were not excluded from them on principle if only they possessed the full citizenship of the town, depending on the holding of estate of a certain value within the territory of the town. Their subsequent separation and antagonism probably developed slowly and by degrees, for, originally, we

gather that craftsmen traded in the raw materials which they manufactured. Thus, for instance, we learn from Toulmin Smith (*English Guilds*, p. xiv.) that the London tailors were, even in the time of Edward III., the great importers of woollen cloth. But this early agreement ended when the wealthy and powerful members of the guild of merchants developed a policy of concentration which involved the exclusion of the craftsman as such. On the other hand, the close corporation of the civic patricians called forth the resolute opposition of the less favoured, and the brotherly co-operation of the weak, by the end of the Plantagenet period, proved too strong for their opponents and oppressors.

As Toulmin Smith shows (p. cxi.), the ordinance of the London citizens in Edward II.'s time that no person, whether an inhabitant of the city or not, should be admitted to its freedom unless he were a member of one of the trades or mysteries, indicates clearly that the victory was with the craftsmen. But the story of how the craft guilds arose that succeeded thus, by the beginning of the fifteenth century, in either snatching the municipal government from the hands of the old burgher guilds or at least in obtaining a share of it, is, as he admits, one that is subject to considerable discussion and controversy.

The limits of space allow of only the briefest reference to the rise and growth of guilds in Scotland. Derived in the first instance from England in organization and administration, they closely resembled their southern originals. The earliest statute fixing the date of a burghal election, which has been more or less observed ever since, sets side by side the names of "aldermen" and "bailieis," and prior to the Scottish War of Independence, national jealousies had not interfered with this neighbourly exchange. David I. (1124-1153), who had succeeded his brother Edgar in 1107, as Earl or Prince of Cambria, while introducing a new and chivalrous aristocracy as Cosmo Innes (*Scotland in the Middle Ages*, p. 155), informs us, did not neglect the third class of society. It must, indeed, have proved a boon to a country like Scotland in the beginning of the twelfth century, but gradually recovering from the ruinous upheaval and destruction of an age of anarchy, to obtain that famous statute of the *Leges Burgorum*, which enacts: "gif ony mann is thryll, barounis, or knychtis, cummys to burgh and byis a borowage, and dwellis in his borowage a twelf moneth and a day, foroutyn challenge of his lorde or of his bailye, he sall be ever mare fre as a burges within that kingis burgh, and joyse the fredome of that burgh" (c. 15).

The guild in Scotland.

David thus threw round these towns and trading communities the protection of the law, and encouraged them to elect for themselves office-

bearers to manage their common affairs, and magistrates to administer justice among them, and aid them in taking up a posture of self-defence against aggression.

Thanks to this wise and beneficial legislation, the burgher and trading class during the following century became fairly wealthy and powerful, as is indirectly proved by their numerous substantial gifts to the religious houses of the various orders. The main points in which the civic side of early guild life and work in Scotland differed from English usage were these :—

- (1) The distinction of burghs as royal burghs, burghs of regality, and burghs of barony, this classification being unknown in England.
- (2) Burgh legislation was more uniform in its constitution, as it was more national in its sanction and promulgation.
- (3) There was no body of general laws dealing with municipalities in England like the *Leges Burgorum*.
- (4) The Convention of Royal Burghs in Scotland finds no federal parallel south of the Tweed.

Thus, though Scotland seems to have borrowed some of her early burghal laws from England, the general development of her municipal history in the Middle Ages resembles that of the Continent more closely than that of England. By the middle of the fifteenth century, associations for mutual self-help and protection of common interests, were well established among craftsmen as well as traders.

No event seems to have contributed more to stimulate and improve industrial and artistic progress in Scotland, than the marriage, in 1449, of James II. to Mary, daughter of Arnold, Duke of Gueldres. The historian of the hammermen of Edinburgh points out that the influx of Flemish lords and ladies to the Scottish Court in consequence of this alliance, would tend to raise the standard of artistic handiwork. "These foreigners," as he says, "dissatisfied with the skill of the native craftsmen, would import a number of articles from their more advanced countries. From importation of these goods to the arrival of the makers was but a step, and with these would come the information regarding foreign guilds. The craftsmen of Edinburgh awoke to the fact that unless they wished to be crushed by these rivals, something in the way of co-operation was necessary. Consequently, from 1456 to 1525, petitions from no fewer than seventeen trades and crafts were presented to the

The Flemish
marriage of
James II.

Foreign com-
petition
"Seals of
Cause."

Town Council craving incorporation for protection.”¹ Such early charters were called “Seals of Cause.” That of the hammermen of Edinburgh is dated 1483, which is fifty-three years earlier than that of the Glasgow Incorporation. But, as we have seen already, the hammermen of Glasgow were not created by this charter. It merely confirmed and formally legalized the privileges they had formerly claimed and exercised.

The religious element which characterized all the mediæval guilds and assumed a prominent place in their ordinances, was what ultimately afforded the ground, or pretext, for their abolition in the sixteenth century.

Why the
guilds were
abolished.

P. HENDERSON AITKEN.

¹ John Smith, *The Hammermen of Edinburgh* : Edinburgh, 1906.

Book I.



*Coat of Arms of the Incorporation
as engraved on a stone taken from
an old Glasgow building demolished
in course of the City Improvement
Trust operations, and now in
Kelvingrove Museum.*

History of the Hammermen of Glasgow.

Book I.

The Craft in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries.

PART I.

Origin, Constitution, and Composition of the Craft.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY—ORIGIN, NATURE, AND CONSTITUTION.

The rise of Crafts in Scotland—Legal and social conditions—The Merchant Guilds—Voluntary associations of craftsmen—Crafts controlled by the Town Councils—Desire for independence—Legal recognition claimed: The first Seal of Cause in Scotland: Composite Crafts—The Hammerman Craft composite—Its place in Scottish history—Its precedence in status: Glasgow a Burgh of Regality—The incorporation of Glasgow trades: The Hammermen of Glasgow—Seal of Cause, 1536—Craftsmen setting up booths to be burgesses—Payment on setting up booth—Apprentices and servants—Examination of work—Meetings—Discipline—Punishment for offences—Masters and headsmen punishable for failure to enforce rules: Later grants by the Council.

IT is unnecessary to do more than refer briefly and very generally to the social and legal conditions of the time (the first half of the fifteenth century) when Crafts in Scotland came to ask for public recognition. The Provost and Magistrates in royal burghs were delegates of the Crown, and, amongst other duties, maintained law and order. They and the common councillors looked after the general interests of the community. They were all burgesses.¹ In most burghs, the burgesses were divided into two classes: those who traded, bought and sold, imported and exported—viz., the Merchants; and those who manufactured the articles they dealt in—viz., the Craftsmen. Amongst the rank of merchant burgesses

The rise of
Crafts in
Scotland.

¹ Burgess may be shortly defined as a legally recognised free inhabitant of a burgh.

were also to be found many of the landed proprietors of the burgh and surrounding district. The burgesses were familiarly known, also, as Freemen.¹ All non-burgess inhabitants were unfreemen, and were of a lower order, such as servants, journeymen, apprentices, or, it may be, bondsmen. Men from other burghs, whether freemen or unfreemen, burgess or non-burgess, were "strangers."

Legal and
social
conditions.

The legal privilege had long been clearly established in Scotland that no man should carry on a trade or business unless he were a burgess of the town in which he plied his vocation. Obviously, if the trade of the town were to be the exclusive privilege of its burgesses, some means of safeguarding this privilege had to be looked for, and in combination amongst the craftsmen of leading trades the means was found. This was no new idea. For some centuries before the fifteenth, the burgesses of the Guild in English towns, and for something like two centuries the burgesses of the Guild in Scottish burghs, had, by grants from the Crown or the over-lord of their burgh, gained legal recognition, if not a corporate existence, which gave them not only a monopoly of the commerce of their districts, and sometimes far beyond these limits, but also the control of municipal affairs in their burgh.² The doors of these Guilds were closed to most craftsmen burgesses, and therefore voluntary association became, amongst the excluded rank, more and more desirable.

The
merchant
Guilds.

Voluntary
associations
of craftsmen.

Such voluntary associations of craftsmen existed in Scotland earlier than 1424, for the second Parliament of King James I., held at Perth, passed an Act, on 12th March of that year, ordaining that in each town in Scotland each craft should, with the consent of the "Officer of the town," choose a wise man of the craft to be deacon or master over the rest, to govern and assay all work made by the men of that craft, so that the King's lieges should not be defrauded as in times past by "untrue men of the crafts." But this statute was repealed in 1427 (Cap. 4), and a few months later another statute was passed by the Council General of the Realm directing the Town Council of each burgh to elect a warden of each craft for one year, who, with the advice of discreet men appointed by the

¹ Freeman was first so called in contradistinction to the bondsman. Later, a freeman was (a) he who enjoyed the freedom of the burgh—*i.e.*, the burgess; or (b), from another point of view, the burgess who was a member—*i.e.*, had obtained the freedom—of his Guild or his Craft.

² The Guilds of Scotland were probably at first voluntary associations of merchant burgesses and landowners formed for the purpose of fostering the commerce and trade of the town, and mutually protecting each other's interests. They were a *select* body of the more wealthy and influential burgesses, who soon endeavoured to secure the whole commerce of the burgh for themselves alone.

Town Council, should examine and fix the price of work. This statute or ordinance, it was declared, should extend to the masons, wrights, smiths,¹ tailors, and weavers.

While, however, the men forming a particular craft might meet together and draw up rules to prevent unfreemen carrying on trade, to prevent freemen turning out "insufficient work," to regulate the training of apprentices and the employment of servants and journeymen, and other rules to foster their trade, and perhaps in time acquire a monopoly, yet all rules were found in practice to be of little service without the power of quickly enforcing them by legal methods. If a dispute occurred, and the authority of the head men of the craft, or of the warden, was set at naught, the law had to be invoked through the Provost and Magistrates. And statutes were repeatedly being passed by the Scots Parliament, from 1427 to 1493, forbidding the election of deacons of crafts, and, where deacons chanced already to be elected, confining their powers to the "examination of work." It was a round-about and lengthy procedure to make and try a complaint before the Provost and Magistrates. They might be wholly unacquainted with, and indifferent to, the subject matter in dispute, for the majority, if not the whole, of the Councils in these days were burgesses of the Guild, from which most craftsmen were excluded. It was, therefore, seen to be necessary that some authority should be obtained for enforcing rules without undue delay, and that before an unprejudiced tribunal with a practical knowledge of the matter in hand. The craftsman's privileges went no further than this—that a master tradesman must be a burghess of the burgh. The Craft in association, however, desired to go further—as far, indeed, as the merchants of the Guild—and to be able to say, "a master craftsman must not start in business until he is a member of our body ; until we have tried him and found him a good worker ; until he has agreed to follow the rules we have laid down to be observed by all in common—and we will deal summarily with all delinquents, in the first instance, at our own hands."

Crafts controlled by the Town Councils.

Desire for independence.

A plan similar to that hitherto followed in England, France, and other countries in Europe, was followed in Scotland, viz., an appeal or petition was presented to the Provost and Magistrates praying for the powers and privileges desired, for the sanction of the rules or "statutes" of the trade, and for authority to enforce them. When, in Scotland, the Magistrates and Council granted the prayer of such a petition, the document issued by them was usually known as a "Seal of Cause," "Letter of Deaconry," or

Legal recognition claimed.

¹ Here we have the first reference in any Scottish public record to the craft of the smiths or hammermen.

"Charter of Erection." In granting it, the Magistrates were acting in their capacity as delegates of the Crown, and to some extent they were transferring, subject to a right of appeal, part of their administrative power and authority to the deacon and masters of the craft. But, above all, they were (perhaps unknown to themselves) transforming a voluntary association into a corporate body similar to the Guild.

The first Seal
of Cause in
Scotland.

The first Seal of Cause of which there is any record was that granted by the Town Council of Edinburgh to the Cordiners of that city in the year 1449.¹ Many others followed before the close of the century. How such a Seal of Cause affected the rights of the statutory warden of the trade above referred to it is impossible to say. Most probably the grant was sufficient to cancel the powers of any existing warden, and, of course, no Council would elect a warden after it had already granted a Seal of Cause to the trade giving power to elect a deacon. Even without a Seal of Cause, crafts were still electing their deacons, for the constant reiteration by Parliament down to 1493 that crafts must not elect deacons, or that deacons must only examine work and not "rule the craft," shows that, notwithstanding Parliamentary enactments, the crafts continued to elect and the deacons to rule.

From this it will be observed that the date of a Craft Charter or Letter of Deaconry by no means marks the beginning of the history of a craft, but simply the period when the craft had gained cohesion enough to see that continuity must be assured and powers must be obtained to maintain effectively their trade interests, to protect the free craftsmen from the depredations of outsiders, and to save the inhabitants of the town from bad work issued by unskilled craftsmen. No doubt the crafts all primarily desired "home rule," and hoped for monopoly. They may, indeed, have thought also that the public recognition which accompanied a Letter of Deaconry would lead, sooner or later, to a share in municipal government, but their petitions never disclosed any such secret ambition, and the burgesses of the Guild—who composed the greater part, if not the whole, of the Town Council—never seemed to notice what might lie beneath the surface of these carefully phrased petitions. And it is not until the leading trades in a burgh have been incorporated that they are all found combined together under their deacons, with a convener of deacons at their head, making a strong demand for representation on the Town Council and

¹ The deed is not extant, but it is referred to in an Act of Council, 6th December, 1513—Marwick, p. 19. But see Colston, p. 93. The earliest extant Seal of Cause is that in favour of the Hatmakers of Edinburgh, 18th February, 1473—*E. B. R.* (1403-1528), pp. 26-28. It gives power to "cheise ane deacoun."

Magistracy.¹ A general movement in this direction took place in Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and Glasgow towards the end of the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth centuries.²

It was a common thing, when crafts began to form these voluntary associations, for several crafts to band together and form a composite association. So arose the Masons', Wrights', Coopers', Slaters', Quarriers', and Sawyers' Craft incorporated in Glasgow in 1551; the Wrights' and Coopers' Craft of Aberdeen; and the Wrights', Masons', and Slaters' Trade of Dundee. Perhaps the most notable instance of this combination in Scotland was that amongst the "Hammermen" trades. This craft was one of great importance, for it included invariably all the workers in metals within the burgh—not those merely who traded in, but those who manufactured commodities out of gold, silver, iron, brass, tin, copper, and pewter. It included, that is to say, the goldsmith, silversmith, blacksmith, armourer, cutler, swordmaker, gunmaker, saddler, buckle-maker, clockmaker, pewterer, nailmaker, hookmaker, founder—in short, all those craftsmen who produced articles of metal and the tools or implements required for other crafts. The composite character of the craft and the great importance of the trades embraced in it, made it, in many burghs, the largest and richest body of craftsmen. This enabled it to gather strength and influence, and to make greater demands for power and precedence than some of the smaller bodies.

Composite
crafts.

The
Hammerman
Craft
composite.

In one of the earliest Scottish statutes referring to craft associations specifically—that of 1427 already referred to—smiths are mentioned among others. In the earliest Town Council records in which the names of trades occur, "Smiths and Hammermen" are also mentioned.³ The first Seal of Cause in favour of a craft is, as has been pointed out, apparently that by the Town Council of Edinburgh to the Cordiners of that city, 1449.⁴ The Hatmakers, the Skinners, the Wrights and Masons, and the Weavers of Edinburgh had all obtained their Seals of Cause, and the Cordiners a second Seal of Cause, before the Hammermen of Edinburgh received their first on 2nd May, 1483.⁵ A second Seal of Cause seems to have been granted to them in the year 1496.⁶ It is not possible, therefore, for the

Its place in
Scottish
history.

¹ Such a combination was known as a "Convenery."

² The craftsmen of Edinburgh had made a demand of the kind as early as 1508.—Marwick, p. 21.

³ *Records of the Town Council of Aberdeen*, 1442.—Bain, p. 49.

⁴ See Marwick, p. 19; also Colston, p. 93.

⁵ *E. B. R.*, vol. i., p. 47. See Colston, p. 11.

⁶ See *Historical Account of the Blue Blanket, etc.*, by Alexander Pennicuik: Edinburgh, 1780.

Hammermen, as an associated craft, to claim any precedence in history over other crafts ; but their numbers, their wealth, and the great necessity for their handiwork, doubtless led the Hammermen to claim that precedence in status which is constantly set forth in their motto :—

“ By hammer in hand all arts do stand.”

Its
precedence
in status.

This motto is very common amongst Guilds and Incorporations of Hammermen all over the United Kingdom, and was that appropriated by the Blacksmith Guild of London, whose statutes can be traced back to the year 1372.¹ The claim to precedence was, however, not always admitted. In Edinburgh—where the Goldsmiths formed a separate craft, ranking first in precedence—in Aberdeen, and in Dundee, the Hammermen were not given a high place ; but in Glasgow, Perth, and Stirling, and several of the smaller burghs, the Hammermen were acknowledged as the premier incorporation.

Glasgow a
Burgh of
Regality.

The sixteenth century was begun before any of the Glasgow trades asked public recognition. Glasgow was then a Burgh of Regality, *i.e.*, its superior was not the King, but the Archbishop. The Provost, Magistrates, and Council were the Archbishop's delegates—not the delegates of the Crown. Consequently, his authority was required for a grant conferring perpetual succession or executive power similar to that of the Council, more especially if the Magistrates and Council wished to transfer part of the administrative duties delegated by him to them, and which they executed on his behalf, into the hands of the “headsman” of a craft.² The burgesses of Glasgow, it must be remembered, were then “his Highness's lieges,” and only indirectly the Sovereign's lieges. There was no Guild, and the merchants were unincorporated.

The incor-
poration of
Glasgow
trades.

The various crafts in many royal burghs were already incorporated before the Skinners and Furriers of Glasgow, in 1516, obtained their Seal of Cause from the Magistrates and Council and the Archbishop. The Weavers followed the Skinners with a petition for incorporation in the year 1528.

The
Hammermen
of Glasgow.

The Hammermen were third in the field in 1536. It is clear from the narrative of the petition which preceded the granting of the charter in favour of the Hammermen of Glasgow, that they were then a well established and important voluntary association in the burgh, and were suffering from inability to check the inroads of unfreemen.

¹ See Hazlitt, p. 372.

² The Council of royal burghs, however, exercised the power of creating subordinate corporations.

The headsmen and masters of the craft, including blacksmiths, goldsmiths, lorimers, saddlers, bucklemakers, armourers, "and others," petitioned their "Sovereign Lord, the King's Grace and the Lord Archbishop of Glasgow," pointing out that great hurt and damage was being suffered by them on account of unfreemen practising in the burgh. The petitioners asked protection for the future against such practices, so that the craftsmen might not be so much "hereyt and put to povte." This petition seems to have been remitted by the Archbishop to the Provost and Town Council, for the Charter or Seal of Cause which followed upon the petition runs first in the name of the Provost and Bailies. The Seal of Cause issued laid down the following rules:—

That no "person" of the craft should set up a booth within the burgh until he should be made a freeman, and should have been examined and found qualified to work by three of the best masters of the craft.

Seal of Cause,
1536.

—Craftsmen
setting up
booths to be
burgesses.

That on setting up a booth he should pay for upholding divine service at the altar of St. Eloyis, and for the reparation of the ornaments thereof, 20s. scots.

—Payment
on setting
up booth.

That every craftsman taking an apprentice should pay for the entry of the apprentice, 10s. towards the same objects.

—Appren-
tices and
servants.

That no craftsman should take any freeman's servant or apprentice whose apprenticeship had not completely run out, under a penalty of 20s.

That no craftsman should have any person working for him except an apprentice or fee'd servant, in order that the master should always be answerable for the quality of the work done.

That no craftsman should employ a servant or apprentice except such as were not bound to another freeman.

That every Saturday afternoon two or three of the best masters, chosen for the purpose by the whole craft, and the officer, should search and examine all work done in the burgh, and if it should be sufficient in quality and workmanship, pass it, but if it should be faulty, subject the maker to the penalty of forfeiture.

—Examina-
tion of work.

That all the craftsmen should convene, when thought expedient, and commune upon the keeping or breaking of these statutes, and "certify" to the Provost and Bailies so that reformation be made and punishment be duly meted out to offenders.

—Meetings.

—Discipline.

That every craftsman breaking the statutes should pay for each offence one pound of wax for the reparation of the altar and the ornaments thereof.

—Punish-
ment for
offences.

That should the masters and headsmen not with all diligence cause these statutes to be upheld, and punish those failing to uphold them, then

—Masters
and heads-
men punish

able for
failure to
enforce rules.

they themselves should be corrected and punished by the Provost and Bailies as the latter might think "consonant to raisoun."

The "letters" embodying these rules were sealed at Glasgow with the round seal of "ane Maist Reverend Fadeir in God," Gavin, Archbishop of Glasgow and Chancellor of Scotland, together with the common seal of the chapter of his kirk, and the common seal of the city and town of Glasgow, on the 11th of October, 1536.

The Provost of the time was Sir Robert Stewart of Minto, and the Bailies were George Burall and Patrick Lean.

The substance of this Seal of Cause is almost exactly the same as that of the Hammermen of Edinburgh of 12th April, 1496. The differences are due to, and are solely those required by, the fact that the one is a grant by the Provost and Magistrates of a royal burgh, and the other by the Provost and Magistrates of a burgh of regality, with consent of the Archbishop.

Later grants
by the
Council.

Mr. Crawford¹ says this Seal of Cause was confirmed on 6th October, 1570, but unfortunately the records of the Burgh of Glasgow for this period are lost. In all probability the Seal of Cause would be altered and confirmed about that time, because the regulations requiring periodical payments to the altar and for divine service, were no longer operative after the Reformation. Of the later charters referred to by Crawford, of 22nd January, 1676, and 30th September, 1693, the latter is simply the ratification of an agreement entered into with the Hammermen of Gorbals, which will be referred to later; the former was an "Act" of the Provost, Bailies, and Council, ratifying, on the recommendation of the Trades House, a statute of the craft proposing that no stranger should be admitted as a member for a less payment than £100 scots.²

The Seal of Cause of 1536, then, was the constitution with which the trade as an incorporation, started upon its career. It is somewhat meagre, but fortunately, it was not looked upon as a rigid, but rather as a flexible constitution which might be, as it actually was, changed as the times changed.

¹Crawford's *Sketch of the Trades House*, p. 24.

²The procedure was as follows:—The craft met and enacted the new regulation raising the entry money for strangers. It was laid before the deacon convener, deacons, and brethren in Council, and approved on 23rd November, 1672, and was recommended by them for the ratification of the Town Council, "humbly supplicating" the Provost, Bailies, and Council to this end. The deacon, masters, and "haill Incorporation" then petitioned the Council, and on 22nd January, 1676, the latter ratified the "statute," reserving, however, to themselves, and their successors as Magistrates and Council, to modify the "upsets" to be paid by "burgesses bairns" or sons-in-law, who had not served their apprenticeship with freemen, but were qualified craftsmen and desired to enter. This, therefore, was not a new charter, but simply an act of approval to a proposed increase of entry money.



Stone removed from the Gatehouse of the Bishop's Castle of Glasgow in 1760, afterwards built into the family Mansion of Sir William Dunbar, Bart., at Mochrum, Wigtonshire. The Stone bears the Paternal Arms of Gavin Dunbar, Archbishop of Glasgow (1524-1547) by whom it was erected and who consented to the Magistrates and Council granting a Seal of Cause to the Hammermen on 11th October, 1536.

CHAPTER II.

FREEMEN.

Admission of freemen to the Craft : Qualification for membership—Burgess-ship—The essay—Residential qualification—The entry money and other payments—Sey drink—For the poor—Mortcloth money—The Clerk's fee—Service as officer—Fee in lieu of officership—Officer's fee—The oath : Classes of entrants : General practice of admitting sons and sons-in-law at smaller rates—Rights of sons and sons-in-law under the Letter of Guildry—Craft concessions affect payments only—Essay always demanded : Pendicle members—No essay required—No rights except to charity of the trade—Power of transmitting rights to children.

WE have seen what was the original composition of the craft. How were new members admitted? The charter deals with craftsmen, apprentices, and servants, but apprentices were simply under the protection of the craft and could claim protection only. Their active rights did not emerge till the end of their apprenticeship. Servants were under the control of the craft and had no privileges.

Admission of freemen to the craft.

The requisites for membership were the same for all entrants, viz. :—

Qualification for membership.

- (a) Enrolment as a burgess ;
- (b) Ability to turn out good work ;
- (c) Residence in the burgh ;
- (d) Payment of the entry money and other charges, which varied in amount according as the entrant was—
 - (i.) A stranger ;
 - (ii.) A son or son-in-law of a member ;
 - (iii.) A booked apprentice of a member.
- (e) Taking the oath *de fidei*.

There is no mention of the oath in the charter, but it was from an early date a necessary part of the ceremony of admission.

After production of the burgess ticket, the report by the essay masters on the applicant's handiwork, the payment of the entry money and other dues, and the taking of the oath, the ceremony of admission was complete.

The burgess ticket was invariably produced on admission, *e.g.*—

Burgess-ship.

“xxiii Aūti 1620.

“Dauid Logane and Andro Gilkersowne ar admittit friemē to the
“craft and hes gewin in their seye wt thair burges ticket and hes payit
“ilk ane of yame fyve libs moneye.”

Burgess-ship, or the freedom of the town, was obtained from the Town Council. After the grant of the Letter of Guildry of 1605, burgess-ship was obtained on submitting a testimonial from the deacon convener that the applicant craftsman had been "tried" and found to be worth twenty pounds of "free gear."¹ The admissions were made by the Town Council, but after 7th October, 1609, all burgesses were admitted in presence of the Dean of Guild and his Council on his ordinary court day, and within the Council House.

The essay.

The ability to turn out good work was tested by the applicant making, at his own hand, an essay piece, which, in terms of the charter, was examined by three essay masters. Without the essay piece, a man might be allowed to enter the craft, but his privileges were limited; and he was not allowed to carry on trade until the essay piece was forthcoming.

At first all members, but after the year 1732, only operative members were required to make an essay. The nature of the essay, of course, depended upon the trade the entrant had been trained to follow.

Examples
of essays.

The following may be given as examples:—

An armourer — "Ane best sort of a hielan hilt and a horseman's hilt."

—"The munting of ane old broad suord grinding and dighting the same with best hieland hilt and ane old shable grund and dight and ane new scobert made therto."

—A broad sword.

A goldsmith —A plain gold ring.

—A silver sword hilt, a small brandy dish and a gold ring.

A goldsmith } —A chaste gold ring.
and jeweller }

A saddler —A belt and buckle.

—A pair of stirrup leathers.

—A saddle and "paddl."

A blacksmith —A bevil wheel.

—A screw bolt and nut.

—A handle for a block tin saucepan.

—A screw bolt nut and washer.

¹ See the *L. of G.*, Section 30, or *T. H. R.*, p. 544, line 14, and Act of the Town Council, 7th October, 1609. The phrase "Guild Brother," as applying to an entrant to the craft, does not occur in the Minutes till 1696.

- A small polished beam.
- A horse shoe and foot of nails.
- A horse shoe and eight nails.
- A smith and engineer } —A board hammer.¹
- A pewtherer —A pewter basin, pint stoup, a "bonatt" and a stoving pan.
- A "White-Iron" man } —A "whytyron" chamber.
- A tinsmith —A block tin saucepan.
- A tin drainer.
- A block tin teapot and a block tin tea kettle.
- A jug.
- A locksmith —A chest lock and bands.
- A coppersmith —A half gallon measure.
- An aqua vitae "flaixbox and wand."
- A copper teapot.
- A clock and watchmaker } —A watch verge.
- A house clock.
- A gunmaker —A gun mainspring.
- A side pistol with an iron stock.
- A silversmith —A silver spoon and salt.
- A tureen spoon.
- A brassfounder —A brass name plate.
- A brass coat of arms.

Other essays are :—

A salmon hook, a bait hook and a fly fishing hook and three turned fishing hooks, a mason's drove, a fork knife and bayonet, a carving knife, a pair of small polished hames, a hand vice, a "broath" plate and brass warming pan, a brass bush, a pair of ear pincers, a "campaigne" copper pot, a nail, a snaffle bridle, a copper seal, a gun mainspring, two links of a chain, a stump bar, a wedge, a half gallon measure, a full gallon measure, a bench hammer, a hand hammer, a chisel, a screw top, a half inch connecting screw, a pen knife, a vegetable drainer, a patent brass shield, a piece of "great metal," a bell.

As to the trade or occupation of the various members admitted between 1616 and 1734, it is interesting to note that the first recorded entrant was a goldsmith in 1616 :—

Occupations
of members.

¹ This was the essay of James Beaumont Neilson (1828).

"The Qlk day in p̄ns of Johne Scot deikin and . . . m̄rs of craft, and withe all yair c̄sentis Johne Kirkwood, goldsmythe, sone and air of wmqll Thomas Kirkwood, is admitit imbracet and ressauet frieman withe yame in ȳ craft to work frielie within this burt as ane Goldsmythe and yt becaus he hes givin his essay of craft qlk is fund qualifiet and hes payit of fynis qlk is boxit fourtie punds and maid fayt as us is and payit to ye deikin for ye weill of ye puir xiiij sh iiijd."

Among others, a brass-smith follows in 1617; a blacksmith, 1620; a saddler, 1621; an armourer, 1623; a potter, 1624; a pewterer, 1628; a dagmaker, 1629; a clockmaker, 1630; a sword-slyper, 1633; a belt-maker, 1637; a lorimer, 1639; a cutler, 1643; a white iron worker, 1652; a locksmith, 1652; a coppersmith, 1665; a gunsmith, 1671; a watch-maker, 1715; and a bookbinder, 1716.¹

The Town Clerk, Mr. John Hucheson of Scotstoun, was admitted on 19th July, 1633, but the records are silent as to his essay, or whether he proposed to ply the hammer.

The clerk of the craft, Johne Johns, was admitted in 1669 without further comment, except "and his fyne is payit" as was also Adam Wilson, the clerk in 1680. The clerk of the year 1718 did not escape so easily:—"October 23rd, 1718, Thomas Orr, Clerk to the Incorporation, having made ane essay of a pocket knife, is admitted freeman."

Admissions were prepared for entrants and sometimes spaces left for them in the Minute Book:—

"Apryll 15th, 1706.

"(Here John Brock was to have been booked but he neaver produced his burges ticket, and is deceased, so nothing's wanting in this blank)."

Residential
qualification.

Residence in the burgh was required of new entrants. Two freemen were admitted in 1634, each on condition that within a year he should come with his wife and family and dwell within the burgh in all time thereafter, otherwise his freedom should be null. But there were exceptions, as for instance, in September, 1647, when a hammermen in Gorbals on producing his burgess ticket was enrolled, and in May, 1715, when three hammermen in Rutherglen were admitted, all without any condition being stated.

The entry
money and
other
payments.

The first records of the craft not being in existence, it is impossible to say when the entry money and other payments made on admission, instead of being used for religious purposes, were taken by the craft for its own

¹ For other essays and trades see list of members in Appendix.

use, but from a statute of 20th July, 1618, it is clear that quarter accounts were then being levied "for the entertainment of the poor." Ready money was the rule, but the rule was occasionally relaxed. On 24th August, 1627, it was enacted that on the admission of a freeman who could not pay his freedom fine, he should be required to find caution therefor from a burgess who was not a member of the craft. On 11th May, 1660, and again on 11th August, 1665, entry without the immediate payment of the freedom fine was prohibited owing to losses the trade had suffered by giving credit to new entrants. The rates exigible between 1616 and 1734, and until after 1800, will be seen from the table below.¹

Credit given
for entry
fees.

¹The first Minute Book of the Hammermen now extant covers the period 1616-1734. Its entries relating to admission of freemen are too varied and uncertain to provide data from which, strictly speaking, tabulation can be made. But for practical purposes the undernoted table may be taken as *approximately* correct. The charges are given in scots money. To reduce them to sterling money, one must divide by twelve. The merk is 13s. 4d. scots, or 1s. 1½d. sterling. The dollar, 58s. scots, or 4s. 10d. sterling.

Table of Charges made on Entry of Freemen, 1616-1734.

PAYMENTS.	SONS OR SONS-IN-LAW.	APPRENTICES.	STRANGERS.
Freedom Fine	1616-1734—£5 scots	1616-1734—£20	1616-1648—£40 1648-1653—£50 1653-1734—£100
Mortcloth	1627-1734—20 shillings	1628-1734—1 dollar or 58 shillings	1628-1648—58 shillings 1648-1655—5 merks 1655-1734—8 merks
Sey drink	1628-1641—Not stated 1642-1734—8 merks	1628-1642—10 merks 1642-1734—£8	1628-1642—10 merks 1642-1648—£8 1648-1734—£10
Poor	A sum varying from 6s. 8d. to 13s. 4d. was paid "to ye pair" by entrants. This payment ceases in 1635.		
Officer's Fee	Not fixed (first mentioned, 1622).		
Clerk's Fee	Amount not stated (first mentioned, 1690).		

Rates of Increased Entry Money.

Passed 26th November, 1779.

Far Hand, ...	£12 12 0 sterling.
By Apprenticeship, ...	3 10 0 "
Sons-in-Law, ...	3 0 0 "
Sons, ...	1 10 0 "

with an addition in all cases of clerk's and officer's dues, and other small customary payments.

Modifications
of entry fees.

Modifications were frequently made. The reasons are seldom given except in such vague phrases as "for certain reasonable causes and considerations" or "at the desire and by interposition of the Magistrates." But in 1649, a "knockmaker," who had been recommended by the deacon convener and his council to the trade as far back as 1630, was then admitted, and booked freeman as a "clockmaker," and his fine admitted as paid "becaus formerly recommendet." Again, in 1655, Thomas Winzet is admitted being "knowin to be anc qualifeit craftsman," and the deacon and masters "seing his ingenuitie," take 100 merks for his upset, "but (*i.e.*, without) prejudice to any of "yr Acts sett down yranent." In

The deacon and masters were empowered to apply to the Trades House or to the Magistrates and Council for a ratification of the Act, which was done (*T. H. R.*, 13th August, 1793, and *G. B. R.*, 26th Sep. 1793).

Reasons for the Increase.

(1) The small proportions of sums paid as freedom fines by entrants in relation to the large charities given out, whereby many members draw more charity in twelve months than they paid on admission.

(2) The largeness of the capital in which entrants, on admission, become joint sharers.

Rates at the End of the Eighteenth Century.

Payable by Entrants who made Essays.

Far hand freedom,	£12 12 0	}	half paid at out-taking, ...	£6 12 0	}
Clerk's and Officer's dues, ...	0 3 6		half paid at ingiving, ...	6 10 0	
Beverage at out-taking Essay, ..	0 2 6				
Beverage at ingiving ..	0 4 0				
				<hr/>	
				£13 2 0	
Apprentices pay of freedom fine, ...	£3 10 0	}	out-taking, ...	£2 0 0	}
Clerk's and Officer's dues, ...	0 10 0		ingiving, ...	2 0 0	
				<hr/>	
				£4 0 0	
Sons-in-law, pay of freedom fine, ...	£3 0 0	}	out-taking, ...	£1 15 0	}
Clerk's and Officer's dues, ...	0 10 0		ingiving, ...	1 15 0	
				<hr/>	
				£3 10 0	
Freemen's sons pay of freedom fine, ..	£1 10 0	}	out-taking, ...	£1 0 0	}
Clerk's and Officer's dues, ...	0 10 0		ingiving, ...	1 0 0	
				<hr/>	
				£2 0 0	

Payable by Entrants who did not make Essays.

Far hand freedom fine,	£12 17 0	} £13 4 6
Clerk's and Officer's dues, ...	0 3 6	
Beverage at entry, ...	0 4 0	
Apprentices pay of freedom fine, ...	£3 15 0	} £4 2 6
Clerk's and Officer's dues, ...	0 7 6	
Sons-in-law pay of freedom fine, ...	£3 5 0	} £3 12 6
Clerk's and Officer's dues, ...	0 7 6	
Sons of freemen pay of freedom fine, ..	£1 15 0	} £2 2 6
Clerk's and Officer's dues, ...	0 7 6	

January, 1676, an act of the craft approved of by the Trades House, was confirmed by the Town Council forbidding any modifications of the upset payable by strangers.¹ But notwithstanding this, exceptions still occur. For instance, a grandson of a member on June 26th, 1718—

“Georg Johnstoun having made and given in his essay of ane letter wire and three pairs of Book clesps is admitted freeman, and has paid Fifty Punds of Dues because his Grandfather was a Freeman and his own father was free for entering but omitted the same.”

The practice of giving credit and making modifications was never completely abolished till after 1846.

The “sey drink” constantly recurs in records of admission. This was probably a charge made to defray the cost of refreshment when the essay masters inspected the handiwork of an applicant for admission. The payment is first mentioned on 10th September, 1628 :—

“James Park, Armorer is admittit frieman quho hes payit . . . and ten merks for his sey drink. . . .”

Again, on 10th September, 1629 :—

“Johnne Jaiphray is admittit friemā . . . and hes satisfeyit ye sey drink.”

The essay drink money was eight merks for sons and sons-in-law ; ten merks for apprentices until 1642, when it became eight pounds scots ; ten merks for strangers till 1642, when it became eight pounds scots, being increased again in 1648 to ten pounds scots.

It was not long before the craft put a stop to the essay drink, but while they did so, they continued to exact the essay drink money :—

“7th November, 1642, . . . that it sall not be leasum to no deacon in tyme cumeing to take drink yrfoir but that every deacon salbe anserable for ye friemen cumig in in his time at ye compt makeing yeirly.”

There was also a payment exacted for the weal of the poor, which varied from 6s. 8d. to 13s. 4d. scots. But this payment ceases to be mentioned after the year 1635. It looks as if the essay drink money began to be used for the good of the poor, and the special payment for the poor was thus rendered unnecessary. In the intervening years, 1635-1642, the drink money was probably being used for the poor, and the custom which had thus arisen was crystallised into the Act of 1642 just mentioned.

¹ *G. B. R.*, 22nd January, 1676 ; also *supra*, p. 9 (*d*).

Mortcloth
money.

Another contribution was levied for keeping up the supply of mortcloths or funeral palls which, in common with the other trades, the craft hired out. The mortcloth money varied. On entry, sons or sons-in-law paid 20s. scots, apprentices and strangers one dollar (58s. scots) until 1648, when the charge for strangers was made five merks, being increased to eight merks in 1655.

The clerk's
fee.

The clerk's fee is first mentioned in the Minutes about 1690, but the amount is nowhere stated, until it is seen noted on the boards of the Minute Book at the end of the eighteenth century.¹

Service as
officer.

The first duty of the newly admitted freeman was to act as officer of the incorporation. The practice was also followed by other trades in the burgh, and the general rule was that the duties had to be performed for a year, or until the next admission of a freeman. But the duty was often shirked, *e.g.*—

"7th September, 1623.—Adam Nicoll, Armourer, is boukit and admittit friemā wt the craft and hes producit his burges ticket and gewin his ait coforme to the use of craft and the dekin and hail craft dischargis the said Adam of his officerschip becaus he hes satisfait thairfoir Jhone Sterling quhen he wes dekin."

Fee in lieu of
officership.

The deacon was apparently satisfied by a payment in money, for on the same date Thomas Miller was discharged of his officership, "having paid before."

On 13th September, 1637, it was made a rule that no newly admitted freeman should be liberated of the officership unless he should find another officer at his own cost and expense, to serve the year thereafter, the officer substituted being approved by the deacon.

All freemen's
sons escape
service with-
out fee.

This did not apply to freemen's sons, for by an Act of 4th September, 1629, freemen's sons did not require to serve.

"All friemens sones qtsumewir wtin ye calling sall happin to cume in friemen that ye friemans sone incwmen frieman salbe dischargit the offrschip and sall not serue yrin notyeles of ye custome and actis sett doune yranent of befoir bot yat uyris incw̄eris sall serue conforme."

It was to "other incomers" then that this later Act applied. The rule was often fulfilled in the spirit not by the new craftsman finding an officer, but by his making a payment in money to the deacon, which varied from 58s. scots to eight or ten merks, and being "discharged" from the duty of

¹See Table of Charges, *supra*, p. 13.

La ville de Paris

[illegible]

72 cents

Handwritten signature: *John A. Smith*

[The page contains several lines of handwritten text in cursive script, which is largely illegible due to extreme fading and blurring.]

Disano mii 118

My dear Mr. [unclear] and wife
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours, &c.

service. So many discharges of this kind take place together in September (the time of the deacon's choosing), that it would seem as if the choice of an officer for the year to come were made during that month, and that those new entrants who escaped the duty, paid the fine if they had not already paid it on admission, *e.g.*,—

"Vigēo primo Septēr, 1649.

"This day James Andersone, George Park, Ninian Darroch, Johnne Duncansone, Jon Miller, Patrick Buntein and James Brounlie wt Johnne Gib yr officer fynes ar resat at ten merks ye man and they fried fra service as offr for evir."

This old custom ceased, however, about the year 1660, and the officer elected in 1664 (Robert Andersone) held office till 1687. The payment in lieu of the officership was not exacted after 1661.

The officer's fee, which appears for the first time in 1661, is a different charge from that last mentioned. It is the customary fee paid to the officer by an entrant on admission, and is of the same nature as the clerk's fee, being a fee for work done in connection with the admission. Officer's fee.

On entry the craftsman "made faith." On 25th March, 1757, the oath as recorded was as follows:—

"I do hereby solemnly swear that I shall be a true and faithful member of the Hammermen trade in Glasgow, into which I am now about to be admitted a freeman, shall obey, implement and fulfil the haill rules, acts and regulations made or about to be made for the good and benefit of the said trade, or maintenance and sustenance of the poor thereof, shall not pack or peel with non-freemen thereof nor any way directly or indirectly be concerned with as a partner in any branch of the said trade with any person whomsoever until first he be entered freeman with the said trade, and so often as I shall violate this my oath or any part thereof, I agree to forfeit and pay a new upset for the use of the poor of the said Trade: So help me God."

The oath.

Till 1757, the oath was spoken. The new members in later years could be required to subscribe the oath written out in full in the Minute Book.

Members were at first admitted at all meetings, but for some time after 1757, they were generally admitted at the Lammas Court meeting, and one copy of the oath was subscribed by all the members admitted at the meeting. The oath written at the top of the page served for the subscription of as many members as could conveniently write their

signatures on the same page. As many as forty-four signatures appear under one oath.

Classes of
entrants.

The charter of 1536 says nothing of the rights of sons and sons-in-law. The freemen of the trade were drawn from two classes:—*(a)* Strangers who were found expert workers; *(b)* Apprentices who had served with a freeman of the craft and were also expert workers. But the admission of sons and sons-in-law of members on easy terms, if they possessed all the necessary qualifications, was a universal practice in the guilds and crafts of Europe. Sons were expected to serve an apprenticeship. Strangers or apprentices might marry a freeman's daughter, and thus qualify for privileged admission as sons-in-law. Strangers were said to enter "at the far hand"; sons, sons-in-law, and apprentices, "at the near-hand."

General
practice of
admitting
sons and
sons-in-law
at smaller
rates.

In the year 1616, sons and sons-in-law were being admitted on more favourable terms than strangers or apprentices. The custom may have been an ancient one, or it may have sprung up between the date of the charter of 1536 and the date of the letter of guildry of 1605. By that letter the rights of sons and sons-in-law of burgesses, and guild brethren, were clearly defined in relation to burgess-ship and the guildry. Section 14 provides as to guild brethren that infamous and debauched men are to be excluded from the benefit of the guild, but they are to be "overseen," so that their children may have like benefits with other guild brothers' children. And by Section 15, guild brothers' sons were to pay 20s. for their guildry, and 5s. to the hospital of their calling (*i.e.*, Merchants' or Trades' Hospital), and to be worth, if craftsmen, 250 merks.¹ Whereas a stranger (Section 20) required to pay £30 scots and 13s. 4d. to the hospital, unless he had the good fortune to marry a guild brother's daughter, in which case he became guild brother at reduced rates. The *first* husband of a guild brother's lawful daughter (if already a freeman burgess of the burgh), was subject to the same conditions and paid the same dues as a son, *viz.*, 20s. for his guildry, and 5s. to his hospital (Section 16). The apprentice who married his master's daughter could also take advantage of his relationship, and become either burgess, freeman, or guild brother, as a son-in-law at reduced rates.

Rights of
sons and
sons-in-law,
under the
Letter of
Guildry.

Craft con-
cessions
affect money
payments
only.

The craft concessions, it will be seen, had reference to money payments only. A son or son-in-law of a hammerman, was in use to be admitted into the craft for a modified payment of £5 scots and the other small dues,

¹This apparently, was the money or property qualification for all *guild brethren* of the *craft rank*. The craftsman *burgess* qualification was £20 of "free gear." See *L. of G.*, Sections 15 and 30, or *T. H. R.*, p. 540, line 11, and p. 544, line 14.

but not until he had "productit before his admission, his Burgess Ticket," and given his "assay."

It is not till 7th November, 1642, that any bye-law can be found dealing with the privileges of this class. It was then enacted that "in all time coming" a freeman's son on admission, should pay for his essay drink 8 merks, whereas non-freemen at admission should pay £8 scots.

On entry moneys being revised on February 7th, 1648, it was provided that freemen's sons should pay for their entry "as before," *i.e.*, as appears from the recorded admissions, £5 scots.

The first near hand admission in the existing Minutes is recorded as follows :—

Examples of entries.

"*Vigesimo Octauo Janij, 1618.*

" . . . James Clark, ane burges friemans sone is admitit buikit and ressaueit friemā in ye craft becaus he hes givin his assay qlk is fund qualifiet and hes maid fayt as us and payit to ye deikin qlk is boxit fyve pundis and als hes payit to ye deikin to ye us of ye puir xijs."

The first son-in-law appears thus :—

"*Apud Glasgow secundo Augusti, 1626 yeirs.*

" . . . William Luiff, yōgr is admittit frieman of ye craft quha hes maid faithe as use is and Jon Scott elder his guid fayr hes gewin his band to ye deikin for payt of fwyve pundis for his fynes as borrowit money of ye dait of yir pntis."

There is an entry in 1636 unexplainable without the missing Letter of Deaconry, viz. :—

"xvij. Junij, 1636.

" . . . Robert Maxwell, sone lawll to umqll Jon Maxwell hemerman bges of this burt is maid frieman hemerman and gaive his aithe coforme to the order and payit for his admissioun *coforme to the Lre of deaconheid* fywe pund givin to the collector mair to the moirtclayt xx s."

This must refer to the Letter of Deaconry mentioned by Crawford as having been granted in the year 1570. It would probably contain provisions relating to the privileges of sons, sons-in-law, and apprentices.¹

The masters were quite as strict in demanding full qualifications from sons and sons-in-law as from strangers and apprentices. Production of the

No other concessions allowed.

¹ Cf. the Letter of Deaconry in favour of the Weavers, 16th February, 1605; M'Ewan, p. 2.

burgess ticket and making an approved essay, are recorded as carefully and as regularly as in the admission entries of other entrants.

Essay always
demanded.

"Robert Robertstone, Brassmyt," son of a freeman brass-smith, was kept out of the craft from the time when he paid his fines to the deacon (1624), until he produced his burgess ticket. This he did on 4th September, 1651, when he was at last admitted. But from the year 1704 till the first Minute Book ends, the essay seems to have become the important part of the qualification for membership, for neither the fact of being a son or son-in-law of a member is recorded, nor yet the amount paid to the craft on admission. The "essay" predominates. Thus:—

"Glasgow at the Laigh Church, Dec̄r 30th, 1712 years.

" . . . compeared the persons underwin and . . . gave in the esseyes aftermentioned . . . viz., Robert Crawford gave in ane broath plate and warming pann of Brass; Henry Luke ane letter case clesped with bible clesps and keepers; John Gilmour ane copper pann with ane boule; John Craig yor ane horse shoe and ten nails; John Buntain ane stew pann and ane broath pleat; James Anderson yör ane tinn pint stoup and white irone lantern; William Black, ane chist lock and pair of bands; Alexander Paterson ane campagne copper poat; Adam Hill ane campagne copper poat; John Smith yör ane chist lock and pair of bands all these esseyes being inspected they wer found sufficient and the above named persons . . . are admitted freemen . . ."

Pendicle
members.

Two special instances serve to introduce the subject of pendicle members.¹ The first is on 29th September, 1732, when John Wardrop, writer in Glasgow, burgess and guild brother, son-in-law of a deceased member, was admitted without making an essay, but on condition that neither he nor his journeymen or servants should work at any part of the trade or bear office until he made a sufficient essay.

Again, on 30th November, 1733, Robert Craig, maltman burgess and guild brother, son of a member, was also admitted without making an essay, on the same conditions.

No essay
required.

The admission of Mr. Wardrop was not made until he had petitioned the craft, and the craft had considered the whole subject and passed a

¹ Pendicle is used in the sense of "subordinate." (a) When used with reference to a trade it means one of the subordinate trades embraced in a craft, *e.g.*, bookbinding, or the making of clasps for books, being "ane pendicle of the Hammerman Trade" (*vide* 15th February, 1689); (b) When used with reference to a member, it means a non-operative member, *i.e.*, one who has been admitted without making an essay, and cannot therefore practice the trade nor bear office, but may simply enjoy, if need be, the charity of the craft.

statute providing that "lest any freeman's son or good-son (*i.e.*, son-in-law), might apply for admission without making an essay, and with no other view than to be entitled to the charity of the trade, therefore, no person was to be admitted in future without making an essay unless his admission be thus qualified, viz., that the member so admitted have a visible and known free subject of 500 merks scots, a lawful calling of some kind fit to maintain himself and a family, and that he should not by himself or others on his behalf, work at the Hammerman trade, nor bear office until such time as he made an essay, and paid to the poor £3 scots, in addition to the freedom fine he had paid as a non-operative member."

No rights except to charity of the trade.

But besides being able, if need be, to enjoy the charity of the trade, the pendicle member possessed another valuable privilege. He could help to pass on the rights of the trade to his family. His sons and sons-in-law might be admitted to the craft at the near hand.

Power of transmitting rights to children.

The admission of pendicle members was the first blow at the ancient system of apprenticeship. Up till 1732 the rights of the craft could only be transmitted from one generation of practising craftsmen to another generation of practising craftsmen. Men who had served an apprenticeship in the burgh, and had learned their trade in an approved fashion, and entered by the right of apprenticeship or as son-in-law; sons who had learned the trade by apprenticeship or otherwise; and men who had entered as qualified strangers, were the only classes who could gain the privilege of membership.

The admission of pendicles broadened the basis upon which the charity of the trade was dispensed. The field of charitable operations henceforth extended beyond the working hammermen and their dependents. It may be said to have extended to all descendants of men who had once been working members of the craft, wherever the son or son-in-law of a subsequent generation took care to enter. To the reader uninitiated in craft affairs this must seem a heavy responsibility to assume, but it is one which has been assumed by all the trades of Glasgow, and is a constitutional principle of which most of them are proud.

The distinction between full and pendicle members lasted as long as exclusive privileges of trading existed. After 1846, when exclusive privileges were abolished, it ceased to have any real force. But by the year 1827 disintegration had set in, and entrants at the far hand and near hand unable to "make" and "finish" an essay sufficient in the sight of the essay masters and their oversman, were being given the choice of enrolling as pendicles or of paying £10 sterling (in addition to the appropriate freedom fine) in lieu of the essay in order to "qualify" as operative freemen.

CHAPTER III.

APPRENTICES AND THE APPRENTICE SYSTEM.

Apprenticeship chief source of new members : Steps from apprenticeship to craftsmanship—The fee—The indenture—Booking—Booking for guildry—Service—Discharge—Burgess-ship—Essay and oath : The new freeman might remain journeyman or become a master : Guild brother—Deacon convener's testimonial : Fees payable at craft booking—Charter provisions—"Stranger" apprentices—Sons of members—Exceptions to usual booking fee—Fine for delay in booking—Free booking—The pint of wine—Clerk's and officer's dues : Duties of apprentices—Thankful service—Penalty for bad service : Discipline—Punishment for disobedience and injuring master—Punishment for working for themselves : On death of master, craft choose another master : Restrictions on masters regarding apprentices—Newly admitted masters to work without an apprentice for two years—Only one apprentice allowed to each master—Second apprentice allowed—Abolition of the restriction.

Apprentice-
ship chief
source of new
members.

THE chief source of additions to the membership was the system of apprenticeship. Qualified craftsmen from other towns, or qualified servants, were, of course, frequently admitted ; but the number of persons who entered as freemen by apprenticeship, at the expiry of their indenture, by far exceeds those entering as strangers, or as sons or sons-in-law.

Among the young hammermen apprentices were natives of Glasgow and all parts of the West of Scotland—Ayrshire, Renfrewshire, Lanarkshire, Dumbartonshire, Buteshire, and Argyleshire. Many of them were relatives of their masters. Sons of members were privileged by having their indentures "booked" at reduced fees. All others were treated as "strangers," and paid full booking fees.

Apprentices went to service at a tender age. They are always referred to as "boys" at this stage. After his time was served (necessarily within the burgh) with a freeman of the craft, the apprentice could enter the craft as freeman at a much reduced rate. An apprentice who served a shorter period than five years,¹ or served his time with a freeman of the craft in another burgh, required to enter as a stranger, and pay full rates.²

Steps from
apprentice-
ship to craft-
manship.

The steps in the process by which the young apprentice gradually reached membership of the craft were vastly different from those which we are now accustomed to. He was first taken by his father or guardian,

¹ See case of John Falconer, Minutes, 12th August, 1709 ; *infra* footnote, p. 23.

² See Act Book, 26th August, 1763.

probably on market day, to a relative or to one of the many hammermen to be found at the Cross or in their booths. The bargain being completed, and a suitable apprentice fee paid to the master, the latter, accompanied by his new apprentice and the parent or guardian, visited the notary who held the office of clerk¹ to the incorporation, and had the indenture written and signed. The indenture was afterwards booked in the books of the craft in presence of the deacon and some of the masters,² for which booking a fee was paid by the master to the clerk, and the legal contract was completed. If the apprentice desired to become a guild brother by right of apprenticeship, after having served his time, his indenture was also booked in the deacon convener's books. The unbooked apprentice was not recognised by the craft or the guild. He was to all intents and purposes a "stranger." But the booked apprentice was not only the apprentice of his master but of the craft.

The fee.

The indenture.

Booking.

Booking for guildry.

The apprentice lived with his master within the burgh, and during the five years of his apprenticeship was fed and clothed by him. For other two years he wrought with his master for meat and fee, *i.e.*, he received his food and a small wage, which probably enabled him to clothe himself and pay for the little luxuries which the times offered to a youth of his class. At the expiry of the seven years, if he obtained a good discharge from his master, he was qualified to enter the craft, and the next step towards that was to become a burgess of the city.³ Every step in the process showed to the young apprentice or craftsman the essential unity of the burghal organisation, and the necessity for coming under an equivalent obligation

Service.

Discharge.

¹ See Act Book, 25th November, 1768, as to the clerk's rights by "immemorial practice," to draw the Indenture, or in any event demand his charges therefor.

² See Minutes, 23rd December, 1653.

³ A Minute of 12th August, 1709, shows how rigorously the full term of apprenticeship was insisted on as a necessary qualification for entry by apprenticeship. Failure to serve the full term resulted in loss of the right and reversion to entry at the far hand. John Falconer "having made esey of ane bairns whistle and dram dish and ane gold ring which being sighted and approven and he found qualefied to serve Her Majesties Lidges, he is admitted freman of this Incorporation and to all the privileges thereof because he has given his oath *de fide* as vse is. But because he has served John Luke, a freeman, for the space of 4 years as prentice, by qch service being ane year short of the ordinar time of prenticeship, he notwithstanding cannot be entered but upon payment of ane hundred pundis scots of freedom fine, yet the tread taking under consideration that he has laid down the sd wholl hundred pundis and put the same in the treads will, and farder considering his service for four years, they on that account by plurality of vots of the wholl tread accept of ane hundred merks of the sd soume in satisfaction of his freedom fine, and ordean the remainder to be given back *in the meantime*." This, however, is declared to be no precedent for the future, the proper period being five years as an apprentice and two years for meat and fee.

for each privilege obtained. To learn the "mystery" of his trade, he bound himself to his master ; to obtain the protection of the craft, he was booked in presence of the deacon, and thus came under obligation to the craft ; in prospect of being some day a guild brother, he was also booked in the deacon convener's books ; to practice his trade, whether as master or servant, and enjoy the privileges and protection of the burgh, he first became a burgess and took the oath *de fidelis*.

Burgess-ship.

Section 19 of the letter of guildry required that a craftsman, to be received as a burgess by right of apprenticeship, must first serve two years additional for meat and fee, after the usual term of the trade apprenticeship, and then, on the payment of ten merks, he could receive his burgess ticket. With this burgess ticket, after following the usual procedure of making an essay, paying the modified entry moneys and other smaller dues, and taking the oath, he became a full-fledged freeman of his craft.

Essay and oath.

The new freeman might remain journeyman or become a master.

If he chose, he might remain a journeyman ; but if he started at once in business on his own account, he required to carry on his work without assistance from a servant or apprentice for other two years. It was only after he had thus wrought as a master with his own hand for two years that he was allowed to employ a workman or apprentice under him. Even at this stage, after the expiry of nine years, he was still only a simple burgess and a craftsman. He was not a guild brother, and therefore could not aspire to the office of deacon or assistant in the deacon convener's court, for the letter of guildry prevented him from being a guild brother by right of apprenticeship until he had been a burgess for four years. The letter of guildry expressly puts it that thirteen years had to pass before the booked apprentice could be entered guild brother.¹ And before entering the guild there was another ceremonial to be gone through. He had to obtain from the deacon convener or his clerk a testimonial that he was qualified for admission as a guild brother. Only with this testimonial could he appear before the dean of guild and be admitted as a guild brother of craft rank.

Guild brother.

Deacon convener's testimonial.

Fees payable at booking.

Charter provisions.

The charter of 1536 says nothing as to the fees payable to the craft in respect of the booking of apprentices or their admission as freemen. It provides only for the craftsman, on taking an apprentice, paying "for his entries" 10s. scots to the altar, but by the year 1616 this pre-Reformation practice had long been in abeyance. In that year the booking fee for

¹ *L. of G.*, Section 19, or *T. H. R.*, p. 541, line 20—This assumes an apprenticeship of seven years and two years for meat and fee (by no means uncommon in the hammerman trade), immediately followed by burgess-ship (entry to the craft at any time thereafter), and a lapse of four years.

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9 October 1663

The 9th day of the month of October 1663
 the King being present with his grace the Earl of
 Brecknock of the King's council and his grace the Bishop of
 Exeter was present at the presentation of the King's
 ministers for the year to come, the King present accepted of the
 same for the year to come.

The second day

John the Governor

Andrew the Governor

John the Lord

James the Lieutenant

James the Lieutenant

John the Lieutenant

John the Lieutenant

John the Lieutenant

John the Lieutenant

John the Lieutenant

John the Lieutenant

The third day

John the Governor

Andrew the Governor

John the Lord

James the Lieutenant

James the Lieutenant

John the Lieutenant

John the Lieutenant

John the Lieutenant

John the Lieutenant

John the Lieutenant

John the Lieutenant

John the Lieutenant

John the Lieutenant

John the Lieutenant

John the Lieutenant

John the Lieutenant

6 of November 1663

The 6th day being the feast of St. Martin the King's grace the Bishop of
 Exeter present of the King's council and his grace the Bishop of
 Exeter was present at the presentation of the King's
 ministers for the year to come, the King present accepted of the
 same for the year to come.

Compt

[illegible][illegible]

apprentices was 40s., with 13s. 4d. to the poor of the craft.¹ By far the greater number of apprentices booked were strangers, on whose behalf 53s. 4d. scots was paid. A son of a hammerman, however, was booked apprentice for 20s., without, apparently, any payment to the poor. Few sons of hammermen were booked. They preferred, if working with their father, to depend solely on the essay to qualify for admission. In 1650, the booking fee payable by the master became £4 scots, inclusive, although the act is dated 1653, and this was probably the ordinary fee until the time when the first Minute Book ends—May, 1734—although the last instance of a fee being minuted is on 30th May, 1704. The Collector's Account Books show the booking fees, however, till the middle of the nineteenth century, the charge then being 7s. 6d. sterling.

"Stranger" apprentices.

Sons of members.

The first recorded booking of an apprentice is as follows :—

"*Vigesimo Februarij, 1616.*

Style of booking entry.

" . . . Williame Fergus sone to umqll Rot Fergus at Inchkellie brig is become and ressaueit prenteis wt James Rowat, smyt, sen ye dait of his indentor qlk is the last of November jajvjc fyftein yeirs and hes payit to ye deikin qlk is boxit fourtie schillinges wt ()."

A typical ordinary entry, however, is this :—

"*xxvj Novembris, 1617.* . . . Williame Luife sone to Robert Luife is buikit admitit and ressaueit prenteis wt Wm Luife, Hamermā and hes payit xl sh. wt xiiij s. iiij d. to ye puir."

The booking of the same apprentice in the deacon convener's book appears thus :—

"*xiiij Janrij, 1620.*

"The said day Williā Luif is buiket heirin as he qa is bund printeis to William Luif hemymā burges of Glasgw to serve for ye space of sewin yeiris conforme to ye indentor sett down betuix yā yranent of ye dait of yis pnt."

Another entry in the deacon convener's books is as follows :—

"*Octavo Dēris, 1619.*

"The said day Hew Tailyefair is buiket heirin as printeis to William Lyndesay smythe burges of Glasgw to serve for ye space of sewin yeiris fra his enterie qlk was att ye dait of his indentor the said secund day of Dēr 1619."

¹ The fee charged for entry to the craft by apprenticeship was then £20 scots.

Exceptions
to usual
booking fee.

There are very few exceptions to the usual booking fees between 1617 and 1734. One payment of ten merks was made on 8th December, 1619, and one of thirteen merks on 8th December, 1620. These exceptional payments may have been exacted by way of penalty, as delay in booking was a punishable offence.

Fine for
delay in
booking.

On 19th September, 1644, the son of a wright in Gorbals was booked apprentice to a saddler, and the fee charged was fourteen merks, "because he caused not his prenteis be buikit at first." There are few omissions to book apprentices "at first." Both master and apprentice recognised the benefit of booking with the craft—the former because the booked apprentice was under craft control, the latter because he only then had the protection of the craft as against his master.

Free
booking.

There are, however, many bookings entered gratis, where the apprentice was a poor boy who had not brought his master any apprentice fee. Some of these boys were foundationers in Hutchesons' Hospital, and were put to a trade by the preceptor, as the following entry shows:—

"Threttein of May, 1653.

" . . . William Ghrame sone lawfull to Alexr Ghrame Skinner burges of Glasgow is buiket admitted and resavet prenteis wt Johne Leiper dureing sevin years as prenteis quhais buiking money is quit becaus he is bund be ye preceptor of Hutcheson's Hospitall as ane of ye poor boyes gevin out of yt hous. . . ."

Sometimes the only information recorded is "buikit prenteis gratis," or "being ane of the tounes poore," or "the prenteis being poore."

The pint of
wine.

It seems also to have been the custom, on booking an apprentice, for the persons present to drink "ane pynt of wyne" at the expense of the master, but on 10th July, 1690, when the deacon of that year booked an apprentice, the money paid was the usual £4, and "lykwayes ten shilling scottes in lieu of ane pynt of wyne which was formerlie in vse to be payd and this attour the Clerk and Officers dewes." What the latter dues amounted to cannot be traced.

Duties of
apprentices.

After the apprentice was booked, his duty was to serve his master faithfully, just as the latter's duty was to impart faithfully and fully a fair knowledge of the trade to the apprentice. "Thankful service" was not always rendered by the apprentice, and an act was booked on 23rd December, 1653 (it had been passed, 19th February, 1652), to the effect that if apprentices did not make "thankful service" to their masters, they would not be received as freemen except at stranger's rates. Again, the same act records that the master's discharge was to be evidence to the

Thankful
service.

Penalty for
bad service.

calling as to whether "thankful service" had been rendered. Without a clear discharge from the master, the undutiful apprentice suffered fit punishment by his inability to enter unless at the highest rates.

Needless to say, there was as much difficulty in controlling the youthful apprentices of Glasgow as there was in other towns. Discipline was hard to maintain amongst them, and bye-laws were often passed, and punishments inflicted to enable the deacons and masters to keep order.

Discipline.

In May, 1616, it was enacted that apprentices and servants injuring or disobeying their masters should be "severely punished," and that for each fault they should in addition serve eight extra days before being free of service.

Punishment for disobedience and injuring master.

Two years later, apprentices and servants were prohibited from selling or buying work, except for their masters, under a penalty of £4 scots. Some craftsmen seem to have thought that this prohibition did not prevent them permitting apprentices to work for themselves, and such permission was sometimes actually given in writing in the indenture. Towards the end of 1670, complaints were being made against masters allowing their apprentices to work for themselves "on Saturday nights," and in February, 1671, the craft enacted that no freeman should take any apprentice on such a condition under a penalty of £4 scots, without prejudice, however, to the masters "giving their servants satisfaction in money or otherwise." Masters were, by the same statute, bound, if required, to give their oath that they would not in future engage any apprentice, servant, or journeyman on such a condition.

Punishment for working for themselves.

As the booked apprentice was the ward of the craft, the craft was bound to help him in his difficulties. Thus, on the death of a master, the craft found another master for his apprentice, and the transfer was minuted; or a definite application was made for a transfer to another member, and the master court approved or themselves selected a new master for the lad.

On death of master, craft choose another master.

There were, as before mentioned, two important trade regulations regarding apprentices which affected the masters, and which made for excellence of workmanship and equalization in the status of masters, viz., (a) that a master craftsman should work at his own hand for two years after his admission before taking an apprentice; (b) that a master should not have more than one apprentice working for him at a time. Masters guilty of infringing these regulations were fined.

Restrictions on masters regarding apprentices.

The former regulation is first recorded in the minutes on 24th September, 1686, but clearly it is then but the iteration of an old rule, the object of recording it being to fix the fine for infringement at £40 scots.

Newly admitted masters to work without an apprentice for two years.

This regulation ensured that all masters should be expert workmen themselves. No man could work at his own hand for two years without assistance and maintain himself unless he were an expert. It also ensured that an apprentice would have an expert master to teach him. There are no instances of the full fine of £40 scots having been exacted. The fine is usually found to be "a sowme of monye for taking a prenteis within the tyme," or a sum varying from £12 upwards. During the last decade of the seventeenth century, fines are very frequent. By the year 1713, the rule was found to be inconvenient, and the penalty too large, and it was thought there should be a distinction between freemen's sons and other freemen. The fine was therefore reduced, and freemen's sons were allowed to take an apprentice within the two years after admission on payment of £8 scots, and other freemen on payment of £16, if the apprentice were taken on within one year after the master's admission, or £8 scots, if he were taken during the second year.¹

Only one
apprentice
allowed to
each master.

The second regulation is one which can be read into the provisions of the charter of 1536; indeed, it may be inferred from the charter that not only was a craftsman unlikely to take more than one apprentice at a time, but that he would be just as often found working without one. Moreover, the regulation is a typical guild restriction under which craftsmanship was carried on in Europe during the Middle Ages. Therefore, although the earliest hammerman bye-law on the subject is that passed on 19th February, 1652, and booked 23rd December, 1653 (that an apprentice should only be taken once every seven years, and he "who receives more shall pay to the craft") the lateness of the record is due to the universality of the restriction. The object of such a rule was to keep the freemen of the trade on an equality. Where the number of apprentices was limited, there could be no amassing of riches at the expense of the poorer craftsmen, for there could be no fierce competition. Indeed, competition could only be indulged in under the form of a rivalry in turning out better work, and not in turning out cheaper work than another. This kind of competition tended to bring out a quality of workmanship that would command the market. Bad work could never reach the market unless it escaped the scrutiny of the searchers. Cheap work was unknown, for prices were regulated. Quality was thus the only means of competition, and this forced the master to select a clever apprentice or servant, and to train him to the best of his power.

There is no recorded enactment as to what was the customary fine for infringement. It was heavy, and may have fluctuated according to the

¹ This restriction was not abolished until 26th November, 1779.

gravity of the case. An instance (the first in the minutes) occurs on 20th August, 1661, viz. :—

“ . . . Johne Bogle sone lawll to George Bogle of Hutchistoune is bookit prenteis with William Grahme ane of the brethrein for sevin yeirs . . . quha hes payit to the collector for the breach of ordor modified¹ be the calling because he came in yr will for tacking this prenteis during the prentishipe of another qlk is not as yit expyrit fourtie pundis scotts mōey, wt four pundis for his booking as vse is.”²

Forty years later, changes are manifest. The fine, which had apparently become a recognised one of £40 scots, was being reduced, and in 1705, it was proposed that where a poor boy should enter to an apprenticeship with a freeman who already had one apprentice, the master should not be obliged to pay the £40 fine, and that the other ordinary dues should also be “quit and remitted.” The latter part of the proposal was not carried, however, so that a master could take on a poor boy as a second apprentice on paying nothing more than the usual booking money and clerk’s and officer’s dues. Obviously, all masters could not get poor boys from Hutchesons’ Hospital or other foundations, and therefore to equalise matters, it was arranged that any master might have a second ordinary apprentice in future, and the £40 fine would be remitted to the extent of £8 for each year which the time of the first apprentice had still to run. Instances of fining are numerous. Broken years of the first apprentice’s service were not counted in fixing these fines, but only complete years.³

Second
apprentice
allowed.

It was not till 6th September, 1764, that this restrictive regulation was abolished, the reasons assigned being that few apprentices were being bound to freemen, that it was difficult to get journeymen to hire except at exorbitant rates, and that thus the cost of production had become heavy. The abolition of this rule brings us down to a new epoch—a time when there was less evidence of the old spirit of brotherhood, and a more distinct cleavage between the master and the servant; when questions of wages and cost of production were arising; when prices were no longer regulated; when cheapness as well as quality was becoming an element in competition. The advantages and power of capital, the savings effected by increasing the number of apprentices, by entering into partnership and decreasing in various ways the cost of the establishment and the upkeep of the premises,

Abolition
of the
restriction.

¹ *i.e.*, “fixed.”

² There are many other cases recorded in the Minutes.

³ Act of Trade, 31st August, 1724 (Minutes, 20th August, 1731).

were beginning to be seen ; and the old ideas of the equality of all masters, and rivalry only in quality of work, were being rapidly forgotten. The era of commercialism had begun.

The apprentice system continued in full operation in the craft until the abolition of exclusive privileges in 1846. After that it gradually died out, admissions by right of apprenticeship becoming rarer and rarer. The last apprentice to assert his rights entered in 1877.

CHAPTER IV.

SERVANTS.

Servants—No craft privileges—All under craft control : Booking of servants—Booking fine : “Trial” of servants : Written agreements of service : Weekly journeymen : Attempts to break away from craft control—An early trade union—Movement for shorter hours—Leaving service without notice—Regulations to prevent this : Journeymen jobbing for themselves subject to prosecution : Free privileges of old soldiers—Regulations to make up for loss of fines : Good faith of the craftsmen in regulating for control of servants.

SERVANTS are mentioned in the charter of 1536, but what their position was in relation to the craft then and even much later, is not quite clear. They do not seem, as such, to have had any craft privileges, or even craft protection. It was, of course, possible for an apprentice or a stranger to be received into the craft as a freeman, and afterwards work as a servant, but there must have been a considerable number of servants who were not freemen. Attempts seem to have been made from time to time to obtain efficient craft control over servants ; for instance, by—

Servants.
No craft privileges.
All under craft control.

- (a) Instituting a system of booking ; and
- (b) Insisting on the agreements between masters and servants being written out, signed by each party, and lodged with the deacon prior to the act of booking.

Booking was in practice in 1616, *e.g.*—

“26th June, 1616.

“ . . . Thomas Rewll is bukit and admitit servand wt Jon Naper younger, and his fynis remitit becaus of ane w̄rand producet by ye said Jon grantit be ye craft yrfoir.”

The booking fine was twenty shillings scots. The master came to the deacon before “receiving” the servant, and paid the money. If the servant stayed with the master more than eight days, the master thereupon booked him, but, if the servant left before the expiry of eight days, the master received back the money.¹

Booking fine.

¹ Act of Trade, 22nd November, 1626.

After 1652, servants themselves required to pay four merks for their booking.¹ Whether the booking payment by the master still continued cannot be ascertained.

"Trial" of
servants.

The eight days' "trial" just referred to was, in course of time, increased to fourteen days, and this may probably account for the fact that between 1616 and 1709, only eight bookings are recorded in the minutes, for it was certainly the case that many servants were "journeymen" in a minor sense, since they "journeyed" about from one master to another, and made it a practice seldom, if ever, to remain in the service of one master more than a fortnight, thus saving their booking fee of four merks, and making it unnecessary for the master to pay the twenty shillings fine to the poor. This, indeed, appears from an Act of Trade passed in 1700,² and, as the practice was one by which the poor were "highly prejudiced," it was enacted that, after a journeyman had been more than fourteen days with one master, the latter should be liable for the booking money; and, if an unbooked servant left his master, a second master should only be permitted to keep him on "trial" one week, or then be liable for booking money; and on a journeyman going into the service of a third master unbooked, the latter should be immediately liable for the booking money. But there is only one recorded booking in the Minutes after 1700. Booking is, however, so familiarly and casually referred to after that date, in various minutes dealing with servants, that there must have been a separate book in which servants' bookings were entered. At any rate, when in 1713 a second expedient for further controlling journeymen was resorted to by having agreements between master and servant reduced to writing, and signed and lodged with the deacon, bookings were still in practice, for it was laid down that no master should be allowed to book his journeyman without production of the written agreement, nor enter him to work without the deacon's leave, under a penalty of £5 scots for the use of the poor. The words of this Act of Trade, however, point to some looseness in the system of booking. Note, for instance, the indication of loose practice in the phrase "nor enter him to work without the deacon's leave." Moreover, the practice of having signed agreements lodged with the deacon was somewhat akin to the old practice of booking, and mere booking may, therefore, have fallen into abeyance. Besides, these written agreements of service were not provided for by the craft with the object of ensuring the booking of servants, but rather because of the difficulty which the deacon

Written
agreements
of service.

¹ Act of Trade, 19th February, 1652 (Minutes, 23rd December, 1653).

² 21st November, 1700.

and masters of craft experienced in finding out the terms of service, when disputes arose between master and servant. In such disputes, for want of proof, the deacons and masters of craft were often put to considerable trouble in deciding between them: hence the regulation. In other words, the mere booking of a servant had become an empty act of recognition, whereas the lodging of the agreements of service was a much better method of control.

The collector's account book, 1693-1766, shows the revenue received by the craft from servants' booking fees. In the year 1693, booking payments from five journeymen are recorded, the amount being £2 18s. 4d. scots each, *i.e.*, £2 13s. 4d., or four merks, as provided in the Act above mentioned, with other 5s. scots, probably "for the use of the poor." In the year 1765, payments for fourteen bookings are recorded at 4s. 10½d. sterling each (the equivalent of £2 18s. 4d. scots), but in that year there is also recorded payments received for the booking of "weekly journeymen," of whom eleven were booked at twopence per week. The names of the journeymen are mentioned, and the amounts received in respect of their booking run from twopence, representing one week's service, to two shillings, representing twelve weeks' service. The payments for the booking of weekly journeymen begin in the collector's account books in the year 1727-8, and are continued regularly thereafter, but there is no recorded bye-law on the subject, except that which provides for payment by masters having soldiers in their service of twelve pence scots, *i.e.*, one penny sterling per week for each soldier servant. That bye-law was enacted on 11th February, 1681.¹

Weekly
journeymen.

Servants or journeymen gradually became a distinct caste, and the troubles of the masters with their servants increased, as the servants attempted repeatedly to break away from craft control. As early as 1748, the journeymen had formed a society of their own, elected a "deacon" and masters, and made rules and laws, in the opinion of the Hammermen Craft, repugnant to the laws and acts of the trade. The journeymen's society had levied fines and contributions from their members, and had entered into a bond of association not to work after seven o'clock at night. They took the law into their own hands by deserting their work nightly at that hour without leave—a course of action which laid them open to severe punishment at the hands of the Magistrates. To avert this, the society petitioned the craft for shorter hours (the hours were then from six in the morning till eight at night), on the ground of the hardness of their work, and that they had no time during the day except to "take their meat,"

Attempts to
break away
from craft
control.

An early
trade union.

Movement
for shorter
hours.

¹See *infra*, p. 35.

while journeymen of other crafts had an hour for breakfast and another for dinner, and stopped work at six in the evening. The hard-wrought hammermen servants alleged that, by reason of their late hours, they had no time to go to school, and were thus deprived of the benefits of education, whereas, by stopping at seven o'clock, they would not only be able to go to school, but would work during the day with greater cheerfulness. Their taskmasters were, however, obdurate. Shorter hours, they said, will raise the price of work, and servants, instead of employing their leisure time in the evening in acquiring useful learning, will squander it in "vagueing" on the streets, or in tipping and drinking, and thus unfit themselves for work on the following day. The petition was refused, and masters who wilfully shortened the hours of their servants were subjected to a fine of £18 scots, and ordered to give in the names of all servants who wrought short hours, or joined the journeymen's society; and the craft further declared that any master agreeing to the demands of the journeymen should be "classed" for seven years—*i.e.*, for that time, he should be incapable of holding office or voting in the trade.

Leaving
service with
out notice.

Servants often left their masters without notice, and entered into the service of another master for higher wages. Towards the middle of the eighteenth century, this practice was becoming a "scandal" in the trade. It will be remembered that the charter of 1536 prohibited masters from taking another's fee'd servant, but many masters had apparently forgotten, or were unaware of this, one of the constitutional principles of their craft. No reference to the charter is made when, on 19th February, 1761, it is minuted that the craft took this subject into consideration. With a long rhetorical preamble, the trade passed an act providing that no freeman should take a servant without first enquiring of his former master whether he were free to enter into new service. A freeman neglecting to follow this rule was to be subject to a fine of £2 sterling. It was also to be made a condition of service that if a journeyman served six weeks or less, he should give fourteen days' notice of leave to his master; if more than six weeks, but less than twelve, a month's notice; and, if twelve weeks or more, six weeks' notice. In all written agreements with servants, these conditions were to be embodied under another penalty of £2 sterling.

Regulations
to prevent
this.

Journeymen
jobbing for
themselves.

The loss suffered by the master through journeymen "jobbing" for themselves was considered in the year 1773. It was then resolved that servants thus jobbing should be prosecuted at the instance of the deacon and collector with the "utmost rigour of the law," on complaint by a craft master; but, as complaints might be groundless or proof fail, all complainers whose cases were lost were to be obliged to pay the cost, so that

Subject to
prosecution.

the craft might not suffer. This resolution was intimated to the masters and servants by the officer going round the "shops" of the freemen, "that none might plead ignorance."

Old soldiers and sailors had special privileges in burghs in regard to practising trades.¹ Neither as masters nor as servants did they pay any entry money or booking money for the poor of the craft. The hammermen resented such privileges, but they could only visit their resentment upon themselves. Still, they did so in an ingenious and effective manner. They enacted, on 11th February, 1681, that such persons should not be received into service until intimation had been made to the deacon, and that any master having a soldier in his service should pay to the poor twelve pence scots weekly; even if the soldier wrought but one day per week, the twelve pence scots required to be paid under the serious penalty of a new upset.

Free
privileges of
old soldiers.

Regulations
to make up
for loss of
fines.

Notwithstanding all these regulations, aimed at bringing the journeymen within the control of the craft but tending unfortunately at the same time to create a greater chasm between the rank of masters and servants contrary to that spirit of brotherhood which marked their every relation in the earlier days, the masters, with a touch of Pharisaism, more than once protested that what they did was in the best interests of the men themselves. The following is a sample of their protestations on the subject:—

Good faith
of the
craftsmen in
regulating
for control
of servants.

"And as the Trade is really and fully convinced they cannot expect success to the Society or the lawful endeavours of the Members thereof without the Blessing of God, and that they have no ground to hope for it without a real concern for his Glory, therefore they heartily and earnestly Recommend it to every Member thereof to show a good example to their Servants and to be very attentive to and watchfull over the behaviour and morals of their journeymen and servants and to take particular Care none of them prophane the Holy Name of God or His Holy Day, and that they do not live disorderly or keep irregular Hours as to going to Bed, And to enjoin their Servants to make Conscience of their Business, and to use all Seasonable and usefull Exhortations for these Purposes."²

¹ See, *e.g.*, the later Act of 3, George III., Cap. 8, 1762, "To enable officers, mariners, and soldiers as have been in the land or sea service, etc., to exercise trades." Also the Act of 56, George III., Cap. 67, 1816. Such persons were known as "King's Freemen." They did not require to become freemen of the burgh in which they lived.

² Minutes, 14th October, 1748.

PART II.

Management of the Craft.

CHAPTER V.

THE DEACON OFFICIALS AND MASTER COURT AND THEIR DUTIES.

Early management—The headsmen and maisters—No deacon—Election of deacons and masters—Queen Mary's charter, 1556: The deacon—Term of office—Qualification for office—Method of election—Leeting—Abandonment of leeting—Acceptance of office compulsory—Deacon's powers—His duties and privileges—Deacon's arms—Convenery key master: Common procurator—Collector—Term of office—Limited power over craft money—Collector's accounts: The clerk—Appointment annual—His fees: The officer: The masters—Method and time of election—Number of masters—Deacon's masters—Trade's masters—Essay masters, box masters, goldies, or key masters—Extraordinary masters: Past deacon and collector: Term of master's office—Acceptance compulsory: Oversman of Gorbals: Masters *ex-officio*: The oath: Meetings and duties—Specimen of minutes of election.

Early
Management

The
headsmen.

No deacon.

PRIOR to the grant of the Seal of Cause in 1536, the craft had existed as a voluntary association, with leaders known as "headismen" and "maisters." Ordinary members were also called "maisters," but more often "freemen" or "craftsmen." There is no mention of the title "deacon" at that time, nor does the Seal of Cause confer on the craft the privilege of choosing one. Similarly, the Seal of Cause of the Skinners, granted in 1516, makes no reference to the office of deacon. The reason for this may have been that the Scots Parliament was constantly legislating against the crafts from shortly after 1424 (when, by a statute of King James, crafts were permitted to elect deacons) until 1555. During that period, crafts were growing in power and numbers, and seeking further privileges. A common form in which legislation was aimed at the crafts was to declare the election of a deacon unlawful. But disobedience to statutory law was then a prominent feature of the national life. Laws were constantly being ignored. Royal burghs sometimes granted Seals of Cause containing the

DEACON.

1. JAMES M^cVICAR. 1813 & 1827.
2. JAMES BOWMAN. 1831.
3. GEORGE YOUNG. 1835.
- 5 & 6. GEORGE YOUNG. 1838 & 1840.
7. W^m LOGAN. 1842.
8. ALEX^r WOOD. 1857-1858.
- 9 & 10. JOHN DOUGALL. 1857 & 1859.
11. DAVID STEEL. 1849.
12. JOHN MORISON. 1851.
13. ALEX^r BILSLAND. 1853.
14. CHARLES THOMAS. 1854.
15. W^m CLARK. 1857.
16. ANTHONY INGLIS. 1859.
17. DAVID SUTHERLAND. 1861.
18. PETER M^cLELLAN. 1863.
19. WILLIAM STEPHEN. 1867.
- 20 & 21. ARCH^d GILCHRIST. 1870 & 1871.
- 22 & 23. JOHN BROADFOOT. 1872 & 1891-1893.
24. JOHN DONALD. 1873.
25. ANDREW M^cCONIE. 1874.
26. JOHN Z. KAY. 1875.
27. ROBERT MURDOCH. 1876.
28. WALTER MACFARLANE. 1877.
29. ARCH^d STEWART. 1891-1892.
30. JOHN F. MILLER. 1892-1893.
31. DAVID TULLIS. 1893-1894.
32. JAS. M^cEWAN. 1894-1895.
33. JAMES FERGUS. 1895-1896.
34. ANDREW MACLEAN. 1896-1897.
35. THE HON. THE LORD PROVOST. 1897-1898.
- SIR DAVID RICHMOND.
36. DUNCAN CAMPBELL. 1898-1899.
37. D. M^cCORKINDALE. 1899-1900.
38. W^m ROBERTSON. 1900-1901.
39. WILLIAM A. KINGHORN. 1901-1902.
40. ROBERT STEVENSON. 1902-1903.
41. JAMES BROADFOOT. 1903-1904.
- JAMES M^cEWAN. 1904-1905.
- DONALD STEWART. 1905-1906.



INSCRIPTION (OBERSE SIDE)

INCORPORATION OF HAMMERMEN
LET GLASGOW FLOURISH
BY HAMMER IN HAND ALL ARTS DO STAND

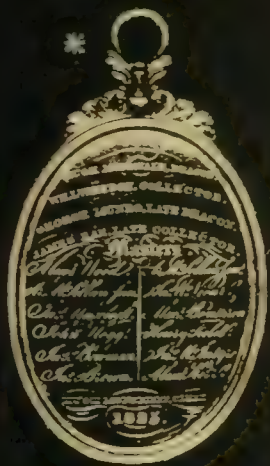
MASTERS
ALEXANDER WOOD,
ALEX^r M^cLELLAN JUN.
JAMES MAXWELL,
JOHN HOGG,
JAMES BOWMAN,
JOHN BROWN.

COLLECTORS MEDAL (R)
HUGH MACDONALD,
WILLIAM BRYDON, CO.
GEORGE MUNRO, LATE
JAMES RAE, LATE COL.
HUGH MONCRIEFF.

ON RIM (THE ORIGIN OF THIS CHAIN & MEDAL WAS LEFT BY THE LATE CHAS.

DEACON

Nº 1.	JAMES RAE.	1826
2.	HUGH McDONALD.	1830
3.	ROBERT MURDOCH.	1832
4 & 5.	AND ^r CRICHTON.	1833 & 1834
6.	DAVID McDONALD.	1841
7.	JOHN McCALLUM.	1843
8.	W ^r ALEXANDER.	1845
9.	ALEX ^r BOWMAN.	1846
10.	JOHN McLEOD.	1847
11.	JOHN CROLL.	1848
12.	ARCH ^d McVICAR.	1850
13.	JOHN NEILL.	1852
14.	COLIN McALPINE.	1855
15.	R. M. LINDSAY.	1856 & 1864 (1864) 1865
16.	WILLIAM MORE.	1858
17.	W ^r E. C. CLARK.	1860
18.	W ^r ROBERTSON.	1862
19.	THOMAS WARREN.	1865
20.	WILLIAM SMITH.	1868
21.	JOSEPH HEALY.	1869
22.	WILLIAM ROBERTSON.	1878
23.	JOHN YOUNG.	1879
24.	JOHN L. K. JAMIESON.	1880
25.	DAVID KINGHORN.	1881
26.	DAVID GORSE GLEN.	1882
27.	JAMES C. MAC EWAN.	1883
28.	WILLIAM BOYD.	1883-1884
29.	JOHN PHILLIPS.	1885-1886
30.	JAMES GILCHRIST.	1886-1887
31.	HUGH MUIR.	1887-1888
32.	JOHN THOMSON.	1888-1889
33.	ALEX ^r DAVIE.	1889-1890
34.	THOMAS POTTER.	1890-1891
35.	WILLIAM SORLEY.	1906-1907
36.	ROBERT HOWIE.	1907-1908
37.	HUGH REID.	1908-1909
	WILLIAM RUSSELL.	1909-1910
	WILLIAM LORIMER, LL.D.	1910-1911
	WALTER MACFARLANE.	1911-1912



INSCRIPTION (REVERSE SIDE)

JAMES FERGUS, DEACON.
DAVID RICHMOND, COLLECTOR.
JAMES McEWAN, LATE DEACON.
AND^r MACLEAN, LATE COLLECTOR.

MASTERS

DAVID TULLIS.	DUGALD McCORKINDALE
JOHN THOMSON.	WILLIAM ROBERTSON.
ALEXANDER DAVIE.	WILLIAM KINGHORN.
THOMAS POTTER.	ROBERT SUTHERLAND.
JOHN F. MILLER.	THOMAS C. GUTHRIE.
DUNCAN CAMPBELL.	HUGH MUIR.
A. CRAIG PATTERSON, LL.B.	CLERK

MASTERS

ALEX^r McLELLAN SEN.
JAMES McVICAR.
ALEX^r BONTNION.
HENRY FIELD.
JOHN McINTYRE.
ALEX^r KERR.

ARE SO THE REST BY SUBSCRIPTION) TRANSFERRED TO THE COLLECTOR 1896.

right to elect a deacon, and crafts elected deacons, even when there was a statutory prohibition against it. Glasgow, it would seem, was a noteworthy exception to this practice.

The first Minute Book shows the craft, in 1616, under a managing body consisting of the deacon and twenty-three masters (four of whom were box masters), an officer, an official known as "common procurator," and a clerk. The election of these officials took place at the end of September or early in October. The deacon's election took place first, on a day during Michaelmas appointed for the purpose, and the election of the other office-bearers a week, and occasionally several weeks, later.

Election of
deacons and
masters.

The charter which Queen Mary granted in favour of Scottish crafts in 1556 restored to all the crafts in Scotland the right to elect a deacon. The missing Seal of Cause granted to the hammermen in 1570 would, doubtless, contain some reference to this right.¹

Queen Mary's
charter, 1556.

The Minute Book beginning 1616 shows that the deacon then held office for at least two years, but, in 1618, the craft resolved that the old deacon should neither be continued nor leeted for a second year, under a penalty of £40 scots to be paid to the deacon convener, one half by the craft and the other half by the old deacon. This was re-enacted on 22nd September, 1626, the deacon convener and trades bailie being present at the meeting—

The deacon.

Term of
office.

"That nane in ony tyme heireftir sall remane deikin ony langer nor ane zeir and yat for peice and concord to be had yranent."

In the year 1693, however, and onwards till the first Minute Book ends in 1734, the deacon holds office for two years, and apparently continues to do so till 1757, when the trade again passed an act that the deacon should only continue in office for one year at a time.

No craftsman could be elected to the chair except a master of the trade, and after 1715 only those masters who had been collector could be nominated. Even then, although a collector often became deacon some years after demitting office, the custom had not arisen whereby the collector mechanically passed from the one office to the other, as we find several masters who had been deacons prior to 1715 going through the office of collector, with the object, apparently, of qualifying themselves for re-election as deacon.

Qualifications
for office.

The method of election was that common to the period, viz., a system of leets.

Method of
election.

¹ See Weavers' Charter of 1681 (M'Ewan, p. 5).

Leeting.

The exact system of leeting in use among the hammermen cannot be gathered from the minutes, but there is evidence that it was found unsatisfactory. Many objections were raised to it, and it occasioned "heat and animosities amongst the brethren." To prevent this, the trade passed an act, on 29th November, 1734, that the whole *new* masters of the craft should be put upon the leet, and the whole trade *who had votes* should choose one of them to be deacon. The distinction between members of the craft who had and who had not votes was rendered necessary by an act of the Trades House passed on 16th May of the same year, providing that the deacon of each craft should, at the Lammas court meeting, call upon the craftsmen to pay their quarterly accounts, their apprentices' and journeymen's booking money, and mortcloth money, and that all the craftsmen who failed to pay should have no vote in the trade, nor be able to stand election for office. It was from this kind of enactment¹ of the Trades House that the custom arose in the Glasgow crafts of making up a "qualified" roll of voters at the Lammas court meeting, to be used at the Michaelmas election of the deacon and at the election of all other office-bearers. But the leeting of the "whole new masters of the craft" failed also to give satisfaction, and, on 28th November, 1760, the trade enacted that there should not be any leet of masters at the election of the deacon, but that *all* the masters should be "put out," and "out of them" one should be elected to be deacon.

Voting qualification.

Qualified roll.

Abandonment of leeting.

The craft had absolute power to elect a deacon for themselves. There is only one instance to the contrary. Owing to controversy amongst the Hammermen in September, 1636, the Town Council ordained the deacon convener and his council to choose a deacon and masters for the Hammermen. They chose Hendry Robesoune, who accepted. It is marked in the act of the Trades House:—

" . . . this act . . . nawayis to be any farder derogative or prejudiciall to ye bretherine of ye said calling anent ye priviledge grantit to yem heirtfoir be yr lre of dekinheid for electing and choysing of yr dekin and maisters. . . ."²

Acceptance of office compulsory.

On 19th February, 1761, it was resolved that every freeman elected to the office of deacon should be obliged to accept office within ten days, and in case of refusal should forfeit £10 sterling for the use of the poor; but, if the person elected had already served any two years as deacon, he might accept or refuse as he chose.

¹ It was not the first of the kind (see *T. H. R.*, 28th August, 1618, and 19th November, 1655).

² *T. H. R.*, 7th September, 1636.

The deacon's powers and duties went far beyond the mere formality of presiding at the meetings of the craft and of the master court. The jurisdiction of himself and his masters must be considered together, and will be treated later.

Deacon's powers.

Before 1605, the deacon of the craft often attended the meetings of the Town Council. After 1605, his duties, outside of the craft work, were to act on the deacon convener's council along with the last deacon and several "assisters" nominated by himself, and, if elected from that body, to act as one of the four dean of guild lyners of craft rank in the dean of guild's council. The deacon might also form one of the twelve trade councillors of the city, King James VI. having, in 1606, by special letter addressed to the Archbishop, provided that the Town Council of Glasgow should consist half of merchants and half of craftsmen.¹

His duties and privileges.

During the seventeenth century, the deacon also headed the hammermen in all public wapinschaws and musterings.² Along with several of his court, he attended many funerals of the nobility and gentry, and convoyed in and out of the burgh the Lords of Session, the bishop, and any high officer of state or gentleman of rank who might be visiting the town.

Wapinschaws, etc.

His official dress was that of a fully armed burgess.

From 1628 until 1649, along with each new deacon of other crafts, he lodged in the almshouse a new musket.³ On 10th August, 1649, the house resolved that each new deacon should lodge instead one sufficient sword and belt worth 10 merks, but, in September of the same year, the deacon of the hammermen is found putting in his "musket and bandalier" as usual. The practice seems to have been to allow the deacon some choice of the arms to be lodged.

Deacon's arms.

As the arms lodged in the almshouse had been "seized by the English," it was resolved by the house, on 16th February, 1652, that each new deacon should, instead of lodging arms, pay £8 scots "for the use of the poor."

While arms were kept in the almshouse, the deacon convener and his council arranged with the deacon of the hammermen to keep them "cleane and cleir" for a payment of ten merks yearly.⁴

The deacon of hammermen, also, kept one of the three keys of the deacon convener's first box. The second box, made in 1644, had four keys, three outer and one inner, the inner key being kept by the deacon of the hammermen, and the three outer keys by the deacons of the tailors and the

Convenery key master.

¹ Hill—*Merchants House*, p. 86.

² Hume Brown, p. 143; and *G. B. R.*, pp. 208-209, 218-220.

³ *T. H. R.*, 13th February, 1628, and 6th May, 1629.

⁴ *T. H. R.*, 19th March, 1650.

cordiners and the visitor of the maltmen,¹ thus shewing the early precedence of these Incorporations over the others.

Common
procurator.

In 1616, the officer now known as "collector" did not exist. The funds were kept and administered by the deacon, with the assistance of an official called "common procurator." It is not clear whether this officer was then elected yearly, as there are no appointments minuted in 1617, 1621, 1623, and 1624. Possibly he held office for two years at a time, like the deacon, prior to 1618. The appointment of collector was at first annual. These annual appointments, which date from 1625, are due to a statute of the trade passed on 1st December, 1624, as follows:—

Collector.

" . . . In all tyme cōing yr sall be ane Collectour to intromett wt ye common guids of ye Craft and sall deburse nayig wtout ane warrand of ye dekin and maisters subscrivrit be ye clerk and yat ye dekin intromet wt none wnder ye paine of perjurie and tinsell of his office and never to beir office heireftir."

Term of
office.

The statute is practically re-enacted on 13th October, 1626, thus:—

" . . . Ye said deikin and breyrein . . . has concludit yat yr salbe ane collector of ye craftis geir yeirlie to be choysin heireftir . . . and to be comptabill to ye craft . . . and sall deburse at ye deikin and ye maist pairt of ye mris direction. . . ."

In 1700, the trade resolved that the collector should hold office for two years, if the trade found him qualified and thought it convenient, and that he should be obliged to accept office for a second year if called on.²

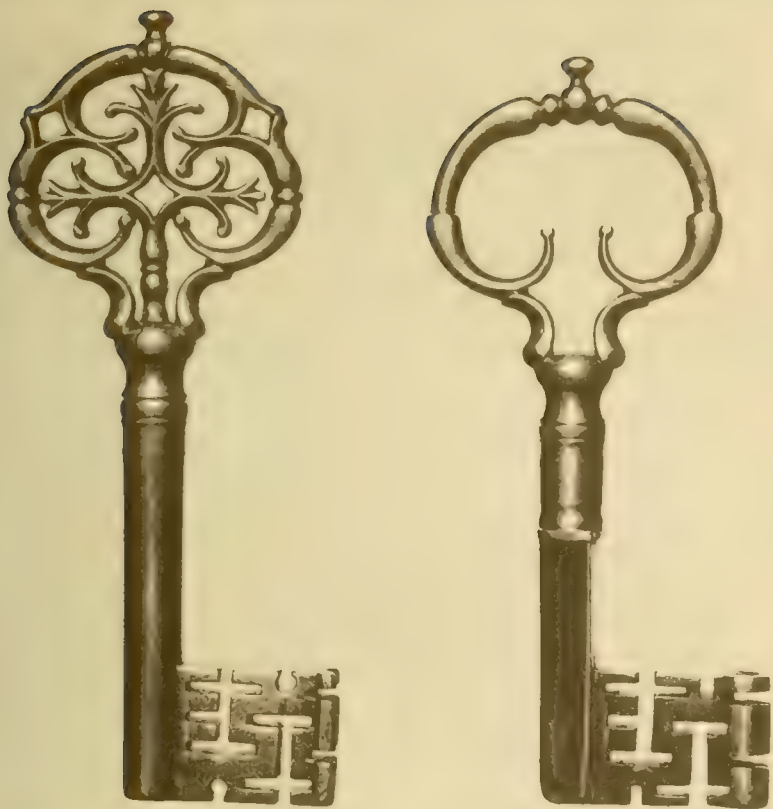
Limited
power over
craft money.

The collector kept in his hands, from time to time, only £100 scots or thereby, to pay the poor of the trade and defray other small expenses.³ All other moneys were held in the box, and could not be taken out without the knowledge of the key or box masters. The office was not then, as it is now, a stepping-stone to the deacon's chair, and although, by the act already referred to (29th December, 1715), no one could be chosen deacon unless he had held the office of collector, many collectors never reached the chair.

¹ *T. H. R.*, 5th February, 1644. For appointments of box masters, see *ibid.*, October, 1613, and subsequent years.

² The statute of 19th February, 1701, which provided for a penalty on the deacon refusing to accept office, also provides that a collector should forfeit £6 sterling on refusal to accept, unless he has already served two years, in which case he could accept or refuse as he thought fit.

³ Minutes, 28th September, 1722,



Keys of Deacon's and Collector's Chests.

There are few directions as to how the collector was to perform his duties, but the rule that he should keep only a small amount of money in his hands and spend nothing without the authority of the deacon and masters was strictly adhered to.

Detailed records of his intromissions do not appear in the Minutes. Only the total sums of the charge and discharge sides of his accounts are recorded. Even these are not always accurately given. But there is a complete set of collectors' accounts of charge and discharge, from 1691 to 1766, in a foolscap volume, containing full details of the income and expenditure of the craft. The accounts are beautifully written, and as to form are well arranged in heads—the revenue side showing annual rents, freedom fines, booking money for apprentices and servants, quarter accounts, strangers' "brod-pennies," and mortcloth money. On the expenditure side the disbursements first appear without arrangement; later, they are subdivided into disbursements by written warrants and by verbal orders or precepts from the deacon. Still later, a distinction is made between deacon's precepts and enrolled poor (*i.e.*, irregular and regular payments), and later again, between the quarterly poor and the monthly poor. Collectors' accounts.

On 28th September, 1754, the craft instructed the collector in time coming to charge himself in his accounts with the principal sums owing by debtors, as well as for the annual rents thereof, and to discharge himself for such sums as were resting owing, so that the trade might have a clearer state of the sums due to them. This regulation was carefully followed, as may be seen from the accounts¹ which, from the first, closely resemble the form in which accounts of Scotch trust estates are still kept.

The appointment of clerk was an annual one, and is regularly minuted from 1616 onwards. He is always a man of law, and is sometimes clerk for several other crafts. Wm. Yair, Town Clerk of Glasgow, acted as clerk of the craft from 1655 to 1659. He was also clerk of the Weavers, of the Maltmen, and of the Trades House. The clerk.
Appointment
annual.

There are few entries referring to the office of clerk, and these chiefly deal with his fees, for example:—

"xxij Octobris, 1620.

His fees.

"Delyverit be Robert Vilsoune deikin out of the box to Hew Blair the Clerk the sowme of ten merkes for his service this last zeir in Johne Stirlingis time."

¹For specimens see Appendix,

"25th November, 1768.

"All indentures between the Freemen of the Incorporation and their Apprentices or Servants are to be wrote by the Clerk of the Incorporation for the time."

Any breach of this rule deprived the clerk of part of his emoluments and fees "in the faith whereof he undertook to execute his office," and the craft resolved that on an infringement of the regulation, a master should be liable to the clerk for the fees, that the apprentice's booking should be delayed and the master not allowed to vote until the fees were paid, and that all disputes as to the amount of the fees should be determined by the deacon and masters. That the rule was somewhat necessary, will be readily admitted, for we find that the clerk's "fiial and drink money" for 1691 was £14 16s. 8d. scots (£1 4s. 8½d.), and in 1766, £1 2s. 2½d. sterling, with 10s. 6d. for his "man," and £6 for "extraordinaries."

The officer.

The officer of the craft has already been partly dealt with above.¹ His duties were to "warn" the craftsmen and the masters to meetings, to carry the box and candles to the meeting place, to act as deacon's "man" and attend upon him on public occasions, such as conveying "the Lords" or the Bishop in and out of town. He was provided with a "stand" of clothes, hat, shoes, and stockings, a wylie coat, and a small annual "fiial" of £8 scots, rising to 1s. sterling weekly towards the end of the eighteenth century. But he also received special items of remuneration for extraordinary duties, besides "fairings" and new year gifts.

One of the town's officers was appointed as a "Red Coat Officer" of the trade in 1779. This was in accordance with the practice existing when McUre wrote his *History of Glasgow*. All the crafts retained one of the town officers for special services. He was required to put the judgments of the deacon and masters to execution.

The masters.
Method and
time of
election.

The masters were elected by the system of leeting already referred to, usually a week later than the election of deacon, and it was after they had been elected that a collector was chosen, and the old collector "discharged" of his intromissions.

Number of
masters.

In 1616, as has been said, there were twenty-three masters, besides the deacon; four of them were box masters, and one of them was common procurator. In 1617, there were fifteen masters, three of them being box masters. It is not till 1618 that the Minutes distinguish between masters nominated by the deacon and masters elected by the craft. In that year there are eight of each class. In 1619, there are seven deacon's masters,

Deacons'
masters.
Trades'
masters.
Essay
masters.

¹See page 16.

six craft masters, and also two essay masters, the only year in which the office of essay master is specially minuted. In 1620 there are six of each class, and this became the general rule. Two or more of the craftsmen were also chosen as box masters, key masters or goldies.

Box
masters.
Goldies or
key masters.

It was the duty of the masters under the charter to choose two or three of their number to search for all hammermen work executed in the burgh, and to examine the same to find whether it was sufficient in stuff and workmanship, "gude able wyrk to ye sarvice of our Soverynd Lord ye King and his legis," but while there are no minuted appointments of searchers, the records show that there were searchers from time to time.¹

In 1629, an extraordinary master is appointed. This is not minuted again until 1642, when four extraordinary masters are appointed, along with six deacon's masters, and six craft masters. After 1647, there are often extraordinary masters minuted as such, and it is the exception not to have extraordinary masters until 1686, when their special appointment ceases to be recorded.

Extra-
ordinary
masters.

¹ That searchers were appointed and did their duty is manifest not only from the fact that the craft had a box in which to store insufficient work, but also from the existence of a practice known as "setting" or "rouping" the "irne mercat." What was then "set" or "rouped" was the insufficient work discovered by the searchers, and seized by them during the preceding year or part of it, *e.g.*—

The
searchers.

"5th October, 1616.

"Ye irne markat is set to William Lindsay for aucht pundis money quhilk is presently payit to Johne Scott deikin."

"22nd October, 1619.

"Daniel Pollock and Williame Luife appointit to be sey m's in ye Irne meat for ye zeir to come q^a hes acceptit ye office and maid fayt *pro fideli administra`ne*."

"3rd November, 1626.

"The said day Adame Nicoll boicht ye rouppit geir of ye yrone mercat ye yeir preceeding for four pundis qlk is payit to Arthour Taickeit pnt collector."

"12th October, 1627.

"The said day ye yrone work is roupit to William Duncane for four pund ye qlk he obleissis him to pay."

"21st September, 1631.

"The vnsufficient irne wark roippit quhilk wes all givin to Mathew Darroche for his supplie."

"8th November, 1633.

"Item the confiscat irne work givin to Johne Duncane for his supplie."

"4th November, 1637.

"The vnsufficient irne work givin to Johne Scott for xxij s. qlk he payit to the collector."

The sum drawn for the "irne mercat" varied from £8 scots in 1616 to 22s. scots in 1637. It ceases to be mentioned in the Minutes after 1653.

Past deacon
and collector.

The past deacon and past collector are often to be found in the master court, but not at first, so far as can be gathered, as a matter of course. The advantage of their presence became gradually manifest, and the custom arose without any bye-law being enacted.

Term of
Office.
Acceptance
compulsory.

The term of office was, of course, one year, and under the act of 19th February, 1761, masters nominated or elected required to accept office or forfeit £2 10s. stg. for the use of the poor.

Oversman of
Gorbals.

After 1669, an "Oversman of the Hammermen of Gorbals" was annually elected. The relation of the craft to the town of Gorbals requires special mention, as the connection lasted for over a century.

Masters
ex-officio.

But there were also masters *ex-officio*. The first recorded *ex-officio* rule is that of 3rd September, 1670 :—

"In all tyme coming ane of their tred who has bein or sall be ane bailzie of this burgh sall be ane of thair masters in tyme coming and sall be ane of thair number in the deaconveiners hous wtout questioune or objectioun in time heirafter and wtout choysing or woting."

The oath.

Before acting, all the masters and officials were required to appear at a meeting of the court and accept office and take the oath. Hence it was always carefully noted in the Minutes which masters were absent at election, so that they could be sworn on their first attendance.¹

Meetings
and duties.

The meetings of the master court were held in the almshouse, the deacon's house, or in taverns in the city.²

The duties of the masters were, to appoint searchers for testing all work and essay masters for trying applicants for admission ; to admit new members found qualified ; to deal with trade offences and trade disputes ; to try and to punish craftsmen, apprentices, and servants for breaches of the statutes of the trade, breaches of indentures and agreements, and breaches of the peace—the deacon, of course, always being present. They instructed the collector as to investments and the disbursing of the craft funds ; attended at the collection of quarter accounts by the collector ; saw to the prosecution and punishment of unfree craftsmen infringing on the rights and privileges of members ; and represented the craft on all public and social occasions. From the decision of the deacon and masters an

¹ The system of leeting had also unsatisfactory results in the election of masters. It is accordingly minuted, on 29th November, 1765, that in all time coming the six masters who shall be elected out of the trade shall be elected out of six different leets to be made up for that purpose, any late act or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

² Such meeting places are usually disguised to the modern reader under the phrase, "In the house of ———,"

offender could always appeal—first to the deacon convener and his council, and then to the Magistrates and Town Council. A complainer was not supposed to make his complaint first to the latter bodies unless in civil causes and assaults, but direct to the deacon, who called his masters together and judged of the complaint. This may be gathered from a Minute of the Trades House on 25th May, 1661, as follows:—

“Report being made that the maḡrats had regraitit that there wer cum befor them som triviall maters belonging to the treds onlie, it was therfor vnanimuslie statut and ordained be all pnt that qtsomever craftisman trubles any of ye maḡrats wt compliments meirlie belonging to the treds qll first he acquaint ye deacon of his calling or then the deacon conveyner and deacones yānent that yt persone in no tyme cumeing sall beir no office amongst the trades nor in the deacon conveyners hous and yis is wtout prejudice of ony persone to complein for civill causs civill debts streking and bloods.”

The following is a specimen of the Minutes of election:—

Specimen
Minute of
election.

*“Att the treds hospitall the nynteine day of
Septer 1673 yeires.*

Wm.
Grahame
deacone.

“The whilk day being conveyned the most pairt of the hemmermen tred of the said burgh they in one voice ellected and choysed Williame Grahame to be thair deacone for ane yeir to come qlk Wm. Grahame compeired and accepted yrof and gave his oath *de fideli administra~ne*.”

*“Att the treds hospitall the tuintie saxt day of
Septer 1673 yeires.*

Johns clerk.

“The qlk day Joⁿ Johns no^t publict is continowed clerk of the hemmermen tred for ane yeir to come who accepted yrof and gave his oath *de fideli administra~ne*.”

Andersoune,
officer.

“The qlk day Robert Andersoune officer to the said tred is continowed officer for ane yeir to come, who gave his oath *de fideli administra~ne*.”

Masters of
craft.

“The qlk day being conveyned in the treds hospitall the deacone and most pairt of the hemmermene tred of the sd burgh they by pluralitie of vote ellected and choyse the persouns vnderwrt to be masters of craft for ane yeir to come who gave yr oathes *de fideli administ~ne* and accepted yrof.

THE HAMMERMEN OF GLASGOW.

Deacones sax masters.

Williame Philp.
 Patrick McIlviccar.
 Thomas McCuir.
 Andrew Bailzie.
 Ro^t Telphair.
 Joⁿ Love.

Treds sax.

Alexr. Black.
 Joⁿ Rankine.
 James Love.
 Alexr. Strang.
 Andrew Black.
 Joⁿ Johnstoune.

Goldies.

Robert Brock.
 Joⁿ Bogill.
 James Waterstoune.

Collector.

“The qlk day Johne Hodge is mad collector of the sd calling by pluralitie of vote who accepted yrof and gave his oath *de fideli administra[~]ne*.

Logane
 visitor of
 the Gorball
 hemmermen.

“The qlk day by pluralitie of woits of the sd tred George Logane hemmerman in Gorballs is nominat visitor of the hemmermen tred in Gorballs for ane yeir to come who being pnt accepted yrof and gave his oath *de fideli administra[~]ne*.”

CHAPTER VI.

THE JURISDICTION OF THE DEACON AND MASTERS.

Nature of jurisdiction of master court—Quality of work—Searching : Examples of convictions—*Brown v. Conynghame*—The *Masters v. Lindsay* : Only masters' work recognised—Mode of dealing with unreasonable customers—Dealing with insufficient work—Seizures—Unfreemen not to be assisted to "finish" work : Master and apprentice—Punishment of apprentice offences—Cancelling indentures :—(a) at master's instance ; (b) at instance of apprentice—A question of wages—Transfers : Discipline—Slandering the deacon a serious offence—Examples of convictions : No jurisdiction against person or property of unfreemen—The limits of craft jurisdiction—Magistrates' sanction sometimes requisite—Appeal to higher Courts—Attitude of the Courts.

THE deacon and masters had jurisdiction over the members of the craft, and those under its protection in all trade matters, and they were also expected to maintain good order and discipline so far as they could without troubling the Magistrates. The charter of 1536 provided for the craftsmen meeting from time to time for communing upon the breaking of the statutes or regulations contained in their charter, and certifying to the Provost and Bailies so that "reformation and punishment might be done." Their work chiefly lay in seeing to the quality of all work turned out, in punishing offenders for breaches of the statutes or of agreements, and in dealing summarily with unruly members.

Nature of jurisdiction of master court.

Quality of work was partly ensured by the system of searching, *i.e.*, by the masters visiting all the booths and houses of the craftsmen, and attending at the market place examining work laid out there for sale. During the week only the craftsmen's work could be shown. But on market and fair days, strangers might come into the town with work for sale. All such work was subject to examination.

Quality of work.

The charter provided that every Saturday afternoon (when the week's work was finished), two or three of the worthiest masters with knowledge of the craft, chosen by the whole fellowship, should with an officer, pass, search, and see all men's work of the craft if it be sufficient "in stuff and wyrkmanship gude able wyrk to the s'vice of Our Soverand Lord ye King and his Legis," and where it was found faulty "forbid the same under the pain of escheating thereof."

Searching.

Examples of
convictions.

There were many convictions by the deacon and masters for insufficient work, *e.g.*—

"23rd December, 1618.

Brown v.
Conyng-
hame.

"The quhilk day anent ye complaint givin in agains Robert Conyngname for ane vnsufficiēt flaick box and wand sauld be him to Elizāt Broun Spous to James Zoung qlk complaint being dewlie tried by the Deikin and haill m̄rs ye flaick box and wand is fund vnsufficiēt and not wordie to serve ye Kingis leiges. Thairfoir the Deikin and m̄rs all in ane voice decern and ordain ye said Rot Conyngname to ressaue back ye flaick and wands wt ye box fra ye said Elizāt and to mak hir ane new flaick box and wands guid and sufficiēt to be sighted by ye Deikin and m̄rs befoir deliverie and ye said Elizāt to pay him four pundis ten shillings money ȳfoir."

The masters
v. Lindsay.

Again, on 4th May, 1631, William Lindsay is fined £5 "for takīg out of the m̄cat ane vnsufficient irne work and c̄poning wt the pairtie thairfoir." That is to say, the masters for the reputation of the craft, did not even allow insufficient work to be sold at a reduced price.

Only masters'
work
recognised.

Besides the searching, there were other methods resorted to for keeping up the quality of work. Only masters' work was allowed to be bought and sold. Neither an apprentice nor a servant during their period of service or apprenticeship could lawfully buy or sell for their own behoof. The apprentice or servant found doing so was liable to a fine of £4, and was prohibited from working under the protection of the craft until the fine was paid.¹ Doubtless this law was prompted by the desire to retain the monopoly of the trade in the hands of the masters, but it was also in the interests of the purchasers, because servants and apprentices could not sell openly in the market or in a booth, but only secretly, and they could only do repair or manufacturing work out of working hours when away from the oversight of their masters. The chances were all in favour of insufficient work under such conditions, and the purchaser could not make any complaint if he were cheated, whereas if in ordinary circumstances a customer had a reasonable complaint against a craftsman, the deacon and masters dealt with it.

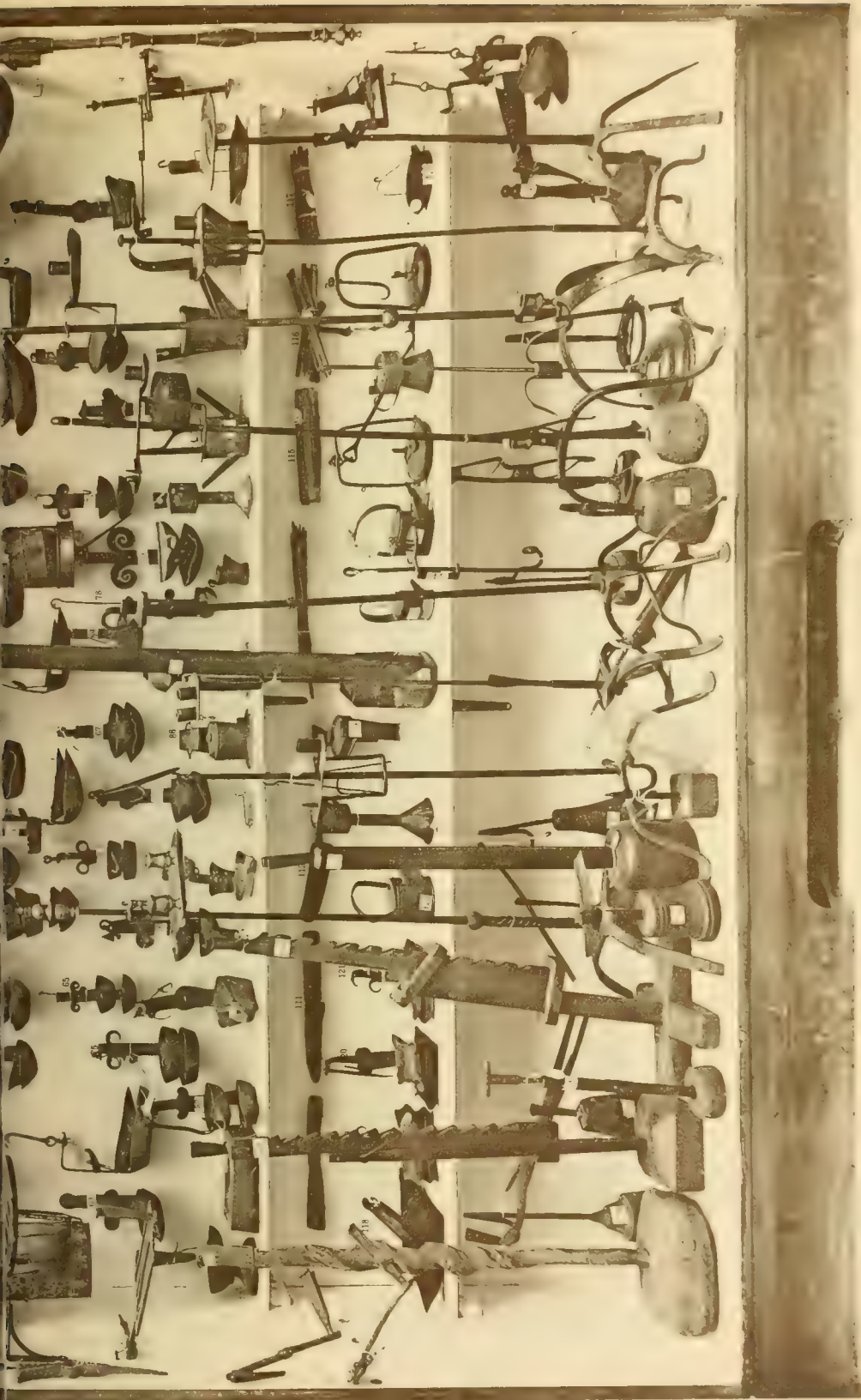
Mode of
dealing with
unreasonable
customers.

If the complaint of a customer were deemed unreasonable, and the customer still refused to pay without sufficient cause, the injured craftsman, besides suing in the Burgh Courts (for the deacon and masters had no jurisdiction over customers for debts due), could avenge himself under a

¹ Minutes, 7th August, 1618.

A vertical photograph of a traditional Chinese building. The building features a dark tiled roof and a light-colored wall. A wooden door with a small, rectangular window is visible. The window has a lattice pattern. The building is surrounded by a low wall and a fence. The photograph is oriented vertically, with the building's roof at the top and the door at the bottom.

A detailed black and white photograph of a museum display case. The case is filled with various scientific instruments and apparatuses, all meticulously labeled with numbers. On the left side, there are several large, cylindrical devices, some with complex internal structures and others with external components like funnels or tubes. These are labeled with numbers such as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. On the right side, there are smaller mechanical devices, some with gears or levers, and various tools like wrenches and screwdrivers. These are also labeled with numbers. The background of the display case is a light-colored, possibly white, surface. The overall appearance is that of a well-maintained scientific collection.



Specimens of Old Hammermen Work in the Scottish National Exhibition, Glasgow, 1911.

LIGHTING AND HEATING.

Lanterns, Candle Boozes, Secones, Crucibles, etc.

statute of 4th November, 1670, by asking the deacon (who in such a dispute was sole arbiter), to forbid any of the trade under a penalty to work to that person.

While there are no Minutes showing how often insufficient work was seized and forfeited, there can be no doubt about the practice, *e.g.*—

Dealing with
insufficient
work.

"28th September, 1694.

" . . . Lykwayes condiscends yt ane timber chest be made for holding and keeping of the insufficient work yt shall be found amongst hāmermene in toune or in the mercat, and ordains the sey masters to search and sey the mercat ilk mercat day at ten hours in the fornoone."

All insufficient work was seized whether it was the handiwork of a Glasgow craftsman or of a stranger selling on the market day. Quality was the supreme test of the right to sell at the fixed price just as capacity to do good sufficient work was the supreme test of the right to admission to the craft. The records dealing with quality of work show a delightful zeal for the interests of the lieges as well as a due regard for the monopoly of the trade. On 24th March, 1641, the trade considered the great hurt and damage done to the whole freemen of the calling, and also to the lieges by unfreemen carrying on certain branches of the smithcraft, they not being expert, and producing work "altogether insufficient." Experience had shown it to be universally the case that unfreemen "not being learned, educated, nor brought up in the Craft," had to get the assistance of freemen either to begin or complete the work in hand. Consequently the part of the work made by the freemen when joined with the unfreemen's insufficient or unskilled work became "altogether unprofitable" to the buyers or "Sovereign Lords Lieges," and this tended to the disgrace of the craft, as it was naturally thought that the whole work was "made" by a *freeman*. The deacon, collector, quarter masters, and members of the trade present, obliged themselves in future not to make any part of a hammerman's work to any unfreeman unless they were allowed to begin and finish the same *so that they might be answerable to the lieges for its sufficiency*, and they also resolved that unfreemen's insufficient work should not be estimated any part of the work of the craft, and whatever freemen of the craft should act contrary to these resolutions should pay for each offence *a new upset, with forty skillings to the Bailies of the burgh*.

Seizures.

Unfreemen
not to be
assisted to
"finish"
work.

On the whole, it would seem that the apprentices were more often at fault in not rendering sufficient obedience to their masters than their masters were in not properly teaching their apprentices. A Minute of 8th May, 1616, records the "greit injures and dissobediencies daylie gevin

Master and
apprentice.

Punishment
for appren-
tice offences.

and comitit be servands and prenteiss to y mrs in greit cōtempt." On that date the deacon, masters, and whole craft ordained that an apprentice or servant injuring or disobeying his master in "a lawful thing" should be severely punished, and on conviction should serve his master, "eftir he p̄cuirs favor again, eight dayes for ilk fault vpoun ye prenteis or servand his awin chairges befor he euir be fred of his seruice."

Cancelling
indentures :

(a) At mas-
ter's instance.

Indentures between masters and servants were often cancelled, the cancellation and reasons for it being duly minuted. Thus, on 3rd October, 1694, the indenture of David Sibbald, son of Mr. John Sibbald of St. Johnstone, to Stephen Crawford was annulled, the "prentice" having deserted his service.

Where the apprentice was the guilty party, the cancellation was sometimes minuted with the words "the prentice to have no benefit."

Indentures were cancelled, amongst other reasons, because of (a) the apprentice "having gone to be a soldier"; (b) disputes betwixt master and servant; (c) breaches of indenture; (d) desertion of work; (e) keeping late hours.

Where a dispute arises but the indenture is not cancelled, the apprentice culprit is often warned that if he be found culpable again he will be discharged and have no benefit, or he is ordained to oblige himself, in presence of the masters, to observe the terms of his indenture during the remainder of his apprenticeship, upon the pain of losing all benefit. On 15th April, 1706, *e.g.*, the deacon convener, deacon, and masters being convened, John Simpson, armourer, gave in a bill of complaint against John M'Calam, his apprentice, for breaches of indenture, *by absenting himself without leave, coming in drunk at nights, not attending public ordinances or family worship, and abusing his master.* The apprentice obliged himself to observe the terms of the indenture during the remainder of his apprenticeship, upon pain of losing all benefit.

(b) At
instance of
apprentice.

Where the master is at fault, the causes of cancellation are, as a rule, (a) not giving the apprentice work nor furnishing him with work-looms; (b) inability to maintain and teach the apprentice. The aggrieved apprentice was usually allowed to find a new master. Thus, on 21st April, 1692, the deacon and masters convened with the deacon convener anent a dispute between John Davidson, armourer, and his apprentice, Patrick Balinnie, son of John Balinnie, maltman. The indenture was cancelled, the apprentice being allowed a new master upon making payment of £16 scots to John Davidson, a modified sum for absent days.

Sometimes a master at fault is simply ordained to do a certain thing, *e.g.*, on 2nd August, 1626, Allan Naper was ordained to pay to Robert

Galbraith the sum of £4 yearly for his clothes for four years' service according to his indenture, reserving action to "the said Allan for the said Robert" at the issue of his indenture.

Again, on 24th May, 1715, John Strang compeared, representing that he and his prentice, John Anderson, could not agree upon what fee "the said John" was to get during the two years after his five years' apprenticeship. The bailie, deacon convener, deacon, and masters ordained the journeyman's fee for these two years to be £84 scots, payable at the expiry of the two years or by equal portions yearly, "the said John Strang to entertain the said journeyman in meat, drink, and bedding."

A question of wages.

Transfers of an apprentice from one master to another (chiefly on the death of a master) were also recorded, to show the approval of the deacon and masters. There is even approval minuted in the case of an apprentice wishing to serve his two years for meat and fee with another master.

Transfers.

The most frequent incident that brought the deacon and masters to sit together in judgment was the uttering of injurious words or slanderous expressions against a deacon or against the brethren of the trade. This offence was a most heinous one in the eyes of all upright craftsmen. The dignity of the deacon had to be upheld, and upheld it was by all craftsmen in burghs by means of rigorous bye-laws providing for the severe punishment of traducers of the chief of the craft. The deacon had responsible duties to perform. The condemnation of insufficient work, which the searchers might often refer to him, brought him into conflict with the dishonest or careless member of his craft, and in the execution of his unpleasant duty it was only meet that he should have every protection. A statute of 6th November, 1628, runs:—

Discipline.

Slandering the deacon a serious offence.

"The said Day ye deikin and breyrein of ye calling hes all in ane voice statute and ordeaneit and be yir pntis statutes and ordeanes that gif ony persone rail blasphemie or ony soirt abuse ye deikin qtsumewir in his office in tyme cumying aȳr in court or out of court befor his face or behind his back ye ptie doer of ye samyn being tryit sal be repute perjurit and obleisses him newir to beir office yreftir."

Between 1617 and 1628 there were several cases recorded where this offence was dealt with by the deacon and masters. The statute of 1628 must have had a salutary effect on the craftsmen, because there is not another conviction recorded until the year 1686, and the next after that is in 1709.

Examples of convictions.

The nature of the language indulged in by the culprits is seldom stated. The offence is generally referred to as "making slanders about the deacon;" "calling him knave;" "upbraiding the deacon;" "speaking injurious words concerning the deacon;" "abusing the deacon;" "molesting the trade's court;" and "railing upon the late deacon." The penalty on conviction varies. It is sometimes a fine, with a smaller sum added "for the Bailies" as an inducement to get the Bailies to interpose their authority for the recovery of the fine, without which no fine could be exacted and no sentence of imprisonment enforced. One offender is ordained to ask the deacon's forgiveness on his knees, to have his windows closed up during the will of the craft, and to pay £5 to the craft. Another is ordained "nevir to be deikin nor maister of craft in time cuming." But a side entry of five months later bears that this act is "holden deleted," presumably on a suitable apology having been given to the deacon. The punishment "never to bear office or vote for seven years," or "classing," as it was called, was a more favourite one with the court. It was one which could be carried out at their own hand without the intervention of a Magistrate, but sometimes fining was resorted to as well as classing.

For abusing Arthur Tackettis, on 19th July, 1633, a craftsman was "to be fined £5 if the offence were repeated." A few years later, the same Arthur Tackettis was himself arraigned before the deacon and masters for giving work to an unbooked servant, suffering the officer of the craft to be struck and abused by his wife, and refusing to pay a new upset in which he had been decerned. His punishment was "nevir to beare office nor have vott in ye craft" until he should obey the said decree. But there is no record of the "said decree" anywhere in the Minutes.

For marking and scratching a mould belonging to John Robieson, probably in course of careless execution of his work, Thomas Hill was, on 21st October, 1700, ordered to make payment of £5, with 20s. to the Trades Bailie, and the expense of preparing the mould.

There is one instance of an unfreeman being tried by the deacon and masters. The craft had no jurisdiction against unfreemen, unless when the search masters seized upon insufficient work at or coming to the market. The only form of procedure against an unfreeman's person and property was by process before the Magistrates or other competent court. John Dalmahoy, therefore, must have "put himself in the deacon's will," on 29th November, 1733, for making "leather belts or stirrup leathers, he being an stranger and not a freeman." The deacon and masters knowing their inability to inflict any punishment on an unfreeman except forfeiture

No jurisdiction against person or property of unfreemen.

of his work, demanded from him *an obligation* never to repeat his offence, under pain of a fine of £100 scots.¹

Reference has already been made to freemen being prohibited from permitting their apprentices and journeymen to work on Saturday nights for their own behoof (10th February, 1671, 4th February, 1709). There are no recorded convictions under these statutes.

There is a quaint regulation in the records under date 6th November, 1724, when the deacons, masters, and *members* convened, and, "considering that it is a great reflection upon them that both freemen, prentices, and journeymen, at the desire of any person, even of servants, will open locks of cabinets, chests, coffers, and other repositorys whereof the keys are supposed to be lost, yet these repositorys are not their own," passed an act that no freeman, apprentice, or journeyman of the craft should open any lock at the desire of any person under pretence that the keys are lost until the deacon be acquainted, under a penalty of £40 scots for each offence, for the use of the poor, contraveners to be put *in prison failing payment*.

Privileges of whatever character and regulations on whatever subject were all maintained and enforced by the deacon and masters, but their jurisdiction was of a limited character. The seizure and destruction of insufficient work was a simple and effective way of ensuring the quality of the work. The classing of a contumacious freeman which prevented his voting or being voted upon, was also a matter which the masters could themselves put in force. But if a freeman or an unfreeman was to be altogether prevented from exercising his trade, or if a fine were to be exacted or imprisonment inflicted, the masters were helpless without the assistance of the executive authority. In such a case a Magistrate of the burgh (usually the Trades Bailie) was called in to interpose authority to the sentence of the deacon and masters, and authorise one of the town officers² to poind the goods and gear of an offender if a fine were not paid, or to apprehend him and put him "in ward." Often the deacon convener and the Trades Bailie sat, along with the deacon and masters during a trial, and the Bailie immediately interposed authority to the sentence. If a fine were inflicted, as a general rule a portion of it went to the town,

The limits
of craft
jurisdiction.

Magistrates
sanction
sometimes
requisite.

¹ For other examples, see M'Ewan, p. 171.

² The "Red Coat Officer" of the trade, who was a town's officer, did this duty for the hammermen.

Appeal to
higher courts.

or, as it was put, "to the Bailies."¹ In cases where a Bailie was not present at the trial, application was made, if necessary, *post facto* so that execution might follow on the sentence. In all cases the respondent could appeal. In a matter strictly within the effective jurisdiction of the craft, the Magistrates and Council expected that an appeal would first be made to the deacon convener and his court² before they were troubled in the matter. But where the deacon convener was present at the trial, and complete loss or refusal of trade privileges or fine or imprisonment was threatened, an appeal was more likely to be directed straight to the Provost, Magistrates, and Council.

Attitude of
the courts.

When an unfreeman was being called in question, or was claiming rights, the early practice was for either the craft or the unfreeman to confine the litigation to a review by the Provost, Magistrates, and Council, but from the middle of the eighteenth century till the time when the exclusive privileges were abolished, it was no uncommon thing for a craft to prosecute, or an unfreeman to claim or defend, until the Court of Session had pronounced an opinion on the case. Sometimes it is the craft which desires authority to prevent an unfreeman from carrying on business until he enters the craft. Sometimes it is the unfreeman who desires to force his admission or to exercise his trade without any formal admission. Such questions often arose with men introducing a new trade or industry, or with King's freemen—old soldiers and sailors—who were specially privileged. The reported cases show how the Courts, so far as possible, protected the unfree craftsmen from persecution, and yet recognised the legality of the exclusive privileges of each craft. The Courts kept these privileges strictly within the limits of the original grant, nowhere extending their sphere of operation beyond the confines of the ancient royalty of a burgh, nor hampering trades not originally embraced in the constitution of the craft, nor checking the growth of new industries.

¹ Under custom based on the Letter of Guildry, part of all craft fines were payable to the hospital. These were commuted by agreement amongst the crafts for an annual payment from each. For the agreement, see *Annals of the Skinner's Craft*, pages 84 and 85, and Renwick's *Protocols*, vol. ii., p. 118, or *T. H. R.*, p. 555.

² The presence and acquiescence of the deacon convener was equivalent to the imprimatur of the deacon convener and his council.

PART III.

Rights and Privileges of the Craftsmen.

CHAPTER VII.

DEMARCATIION OF WORK.

Necessity of demarcation within composite crafts : Brass smiths and iron smiths—Saddlers and beltmakers—Pewterers, dagmakers, and armourers : Appeal to the Town Council as to demarcation within the craft—Capacity made the test of the right to work at any branch : Demarcation as between crafts—Intruders—Free trades—Merchant intruders—Licences granted to merchants—Hammermen statutes against merchants intruding—Statute against all intruders—Appeal to the Town Council as to intrusion by merchants and unfreemen.

THE hammermen craft being composed of a number of distinct trades with this common feature that each master wrought in metals, questions of demarcation of work necessarily arose, which did not trouble simple crafts like the weavers, the masons, or the bakers.

Necessity of demarcation within composite crafts.

The masters had often to decide where the work of one branch of the trade ended and that of another began. A master was not supposed to exercise a branch other than that which he had learned, and in which he had been found qualified before admission.

The difficulty of demarcation is still experienced in the present day in the case of skilled workmen, and is overcome by decisions arrived at by joint committees of masters and men in various composite trades, such as shipbuilding and engineering.

The earliest example of this difficulty as between masters in the records of the hammermen craft, is that recorded on 17th November, 1621, when the deacon and masters, with consent of the whole trade, ordained that the whole craftsmen of the "Brass Smith Craft" should at no time set "iron feit upon brasyn pollis for the weal of our Sovereign Lords lieges," under a penalty of a new upset to be paid to the box, with forty shillings

Brass smiths and iron smiths.

to the Bailies for each offence. That is to say, brass smiths were required to confine themselves to brass work and not interfere with the privileges of workers in iron.

Saddlers and
beltmakers.

The next recorded instance is in 1648, when the freemen saddlers gave in a complaint against the beltmakers for "usurping their calling," in mending saddles—one of the most beneficial branches of their calling. The deacon and masters found their complaint "reasonable," and ordained that it should not be lawful for any beltmaker to mend saddles, under a penalty of a new upset for each offence.

Pewterers,
dagmakers,
and
armourers.

On 18th September, 1653, the subject of demarcation was again discussed in connection with a complaint given in by certain members, amongst them a pewterer, an armourer, and a representative of the dagmakers, against one Robert Robison, who was booked and received a freeman of the craft as a brass smith, and yet had left off this calling and had begun to make "all sort of black work," to the prejudice of blacksmiths, and had been mending stoups, waterpots, pistols, gun mounts, and swords, and making scabbards, to the prejudice of the pewterers, dagmakers, and armourers. The craft was petitioned to ordain Robison to refrain from usurping these callings, and on Robison being heard, he alleged that he might work, as a freeman, at whatever work he could do. The deacon and masters, however, found that this principle would be prejudicial to the liberties of the craft, and that no one should meddle in any other vocation than that for which he had been booked. Robison was, therefore, ordered to keep within his own trade in time coming, under the penalty of the forfeiture of any other work he might do. At the same time, the trade enacted as a regulation for the future that every freeman in the craft should keep within the calling for which he was booked. Robison, however, as a burgess and guild brother of the burgh, appealed to the Magistrates and Council, submitting that he or any other hammerman could do work at any branch of the craft he pleased, *if he could begin and sufficiently end the same "for the good of the lieges."* The Magistrates and Council decided in his favour, and ordained the act passed against Robison to be annulled. Thus:—

Appeal to the
Town Council
as to
demarcation
within the
craft.

5th March, 1653. "In answer to the bill givin in be Robert Robiesone, hemmerman, seing he is burges and gildbrother of the brugh and enterit frie with the hammermen it is declaret heirby be the Magistrats and Counsell that he or ony vther of the hemmermen of the lyk nature may work quhat work they pleis belonging to the hemmermen that they can begin and sufficientlie end for the guid of

Capacity
made the test
of the right
to work at
any branch.



Specimens of Old Hammermen Work in the
DOMESTIC AND
Plates, Ashets, Egg Cups, Pepper Cas.



VERN PEWTER

Scottish National Exhibition, Glasgow, 1911.

VERN PEWTER.

, Cups, Salt Cellars, Candlesticks, etc.

the leidges, and ordaines the deacon of hemmermen and his maisters of craft to deleit and annull the act laitlie maid be them in the contrarie thereof enjoyneing everie man to work nothing of the hemmermen tred bot in such work as he is buiket."

This decision brought a new principle into operation in the hammermen craft, viz., that a member after admission could carry on any of the trades embraced within the calling. The old principle was "once a smith always a smith." The new principle was that a member of the hammermen trade could carry on any work he pleased, so long as the masters found him qualified in that branch, and able to turn out good work from beginning to end without assistance. This, of course, meant that a craftsman entering in one capacity might be called upon by the masters to execute an essay piece from time to time, as often as he desired to embark upon a new branch of the trade. In one recorded instance, besides the essay, an additional fee was required, for, on 6th August, 1672, the trade unanimously laid down a rule regarding white-iron-men, that all persons booked as such and so entered, should not be entered as pewterers, or if so, that they should be obliged to pay twenty merks scots over and above the ordinary dues before they should have liberty to work as pewterers, besides giving in an essay, as in other cases. This rule was also to apply to all other hammermen carrying on trade as pewterers who had *not* made an essay. It was declared that any persons professing any other branch of the hammermen trade should not have liberty to work as pewterers, unless they should observe the rule, which was, however, more directly made against white-iron-men.

Freedom to work at any new branch of the trade, it will, therefore, be seen, was confined to those masters who could begin and sufficiently end the work of the additional branch they desired to profess. The hammerman, once admitted, could not carry on trade in any branch he chose, but only in the branch, or branches, in which the essay masters might find him qualified.

But it was not only between the masters of different branches of a composite trade that the principle of demarcation came into play. It also operated in questions between masters belonging to different incorporated trades.¹ It was not permissible for a hammerman to work *for* a master of another privileged trade, *e.g.*, a wright, or cooper, or a mason. A point was apparently reached in contracts where the work of one master ended and that of another began. This chiefly occurred in olden times in the building trades. A master could not contract for the "whole job." The customer

Demarcation
as between
hammermen
and other
crafts.

¹ See the dispute between the masons and wrights, *T. H. R.*, 21st May, 1607.

had to arrange with one master for the mason work, with another for the wright work, with another for the iron work, and so on.

A peculiar case is recorded in the Minutes of 3rd May, 1622, as follows :—

“ The deiking wt cosent of the haill mris of craft dischargis James Vodderspawne lorymeir and all vtheris brethereine of the smyt craft to vork heirefter ony labour to Alexr Mayne, vricht, cocernyng ony vork perteynyng to the smyt craft in making or mending of knokis and that vnder the pane of ane new vpset.”

This is a case of very minor importance, but it shows how far the principle was carried. Mayne was to be strictly confined to the making of the woodwork of clocks, and the customer, whoever he might be, was to be obliged to come to a member of the smith craft for the making or mending of the metal parts of clocks, and not to contract for the complete work with Mayne.¹

Intruders.

In burghs of the size of Glasgow, in the seventeenth century, there must have been some trades which did not form part or “pendicle” of any of the incorporated trades. The craftsmen of such trades would have no exclusive rights, and, as regards their work, trade would be free. As a general rule, the craftsmen of these trades would be burgesses of the burgh, but they would not be freemen of a privileged trade. So long as such a craftsman could begin and end his work by himself or his servants, he was free to make and sell as he chose. There was no one to examine his work and test its sufficiency. He might, or might not, be expert in it. There was no organisation provided for trying his skill. But if in the execution of his work he required to call in the assistance of a craftsman of a privileged trade, he found he was “intruding.”

Free trades.

Merchant intruders.

The first “intruders” to be dealt with by the hammermen craft were the merchants, a very privileged and exclusive caste, who had always enforced wherever they could the old Scotch law that the craftsman who desired to deal in merchandise should first renounce his craft.²

One would have thought that, in the face of such a law, the craftsmen would see to it that the merchants did not encroach on the crafts, and begin to manufacture as well as buy and sell.

¹ For other examples of cases raising the question of demarcation as between crafts, see *T. H. R.*, p. 177 (skinners *v.* hammermen), p. 338 (hammermen *v.* tailors), and p. 371 (hammermen *v.* cordiners).

² See the Act, 1466, cap. 12, “That na man of craft use merchandice”; and the Act, 1487, cap. 107, “That craftes-men usand merchandice renunce their craft.”

Unfortunately for themselves, the hammermen had begun by permitting a grant of privileges to a merchant as early, at least, as the seventeenth century, for it appears on 7th August, 1618:—"At ye spēall request and desyre of Ninia Darroche burges of Glasgow," licence and liberty are granted to John Gibson to make "girdells and pertinents belonging to girdells" within the burgh of Glasgow, for the space of one year, on condition he first obtain liberty and licence to that effect from the Provost, Bailies, and Council of Glasgow.

Licences
granted to
merchants.

At the end of the year, on 15th September, 1619, for the sum of 20 pounds money, the same Ninian Darroche, merchant, is granted liberty and licence "for all dayes of his lyf tyme," to keep within the burgh "Jon Hwiesoun girdle maker and als monie vȳr girdle-makers" as he please under the provision that they do not work any other smith work but girdles.

This was the thin end of the wedge. "Divers of the vocation" of hammermen began to help the merchants to intrude, until, on 10th February, 1641, the hammermen had to take action, thus:—

Hammermen
statutes
against
merchants
intruding.

"Knawing the great preiudeice to thair calling be sum of the m̄chant rank of this burt quha ar no frie wt this voca^{ti}one hes intrudit thame in divers poyntis of smithe craft albeit they be not expert yintill . . . and becaus divers of this vocation helpis the foirsaid m̄chant rank and wthers intruders,"

it is enacted that no one shall help any merchant or unfreeman "to make up a part of new work unless they make the whole new work," under a penalty of 5 pounds in case of failure to observe this Act.

A side note bears "This act holdin *pro duleto* in respect of ye posterior act" of 24th March, 1641.¹

This "posterior" Act was more extensive, and dealt with all kinds of intruders (*i.e.*, all persons not freemen of the craft). The deacon, quarter masters, and remanent of the vocation obliged themselves not to make a part of work to any unfreeman unless they began the work "and outtred the samyne in full sa that they may be ansereable to our Souerane Lordis Leidges anent the sufficiencie of the samyne, and that vnfriemens vnsufficient wark be not counted nor estimat as ane pairt of this vocationes wark." The fine for breaches of this rule was "to the commoune weill of this vocatione ane new vpset with fourtie shillings to ye Bailzies of the said brut."

Statute
against all
intruders.

¹ There were other controversies with the merchants (see *G. B. R.*, 1st March, 1645, the case of Hammermen of Glasgow *v.* Robert Smithe, merchant, quoted *infra*).

Appeal to
the Town
Council as to
intrusion by
merchants
and
unfreemen.

Even this was not a sufficient deterrent, and a case was taken to the Town Council four years later against "Robert Smithe, merchand," and others. It appears from the complaint that the whole burgh and others of the King's lieges had been "mightilie prejudgit" by the said Robert's proceedings, whose "carriage was and is ane bad example for others."

Robert had set down his stand for iron work upon the "calsaye" . . . "contrair to ther said chartour, acts of gildrie and custome of burgh."

The complaint proceeds to say that Robert "by himself and his childrine goes through all pairtis about this burgh to hammermen that vsit the mercats af befor" (and from whom they had "yearlie consideratione" for the help of their poor) "buyes and foirbarganes ther haill wark frae year to year, quherby nather Bannockburne men nor others that war wont to com knawes at nae tyme the mercats, to the great prejudice of the said tred and the haill inhabitants wha ar extorcit by him being forcit to buy ther nails, locks and bands fra the said Robert vpon double pryce, as certainlie the most pairt of the saids persones on counsall knawes; craveand therfor the saids provest bailleis and counsall to caus the said Robert keip himselff and his wair within his owne buithe and drope,¹ to consider that no buithe keeper aught to be ane creamer,² and to ordaine him to buy nor foirbargane no wark fra vnfremen befor the sam cum to the mercat, according to justice."

The Provost, Bailies, and Council "in ane voice discharges the said Robert of setting out any stand with yron wark on the calsaye in the mercat dayes in tyme coming, but that he keip himselffe within his owne buithe, it being most aggrievable to the laws of the gildrie. As also they statut and ordaine that it sall not be leasome to any merchand heirefter to buy any yron wark fra any smithe or travellour that ar com or coming to this brugh of intentione to sell the samein quhill the said yron wark and sellars thereof stand within the mercat till four hours efter noone."

After this decisive judgment we meet with no more references to "intruders" in the Minutes of the craft or in the city records.

¹Shope?

²See *L. of G.*, sect. 27; or *T. H. R.*, p. 543, line 35.

CHAPTER VIII.

RELATIONS WITH THE HAMMERMEN OF GORBALS AND OTHER UNFREEMEN.

Extent of the exclusive privileges confined to the ancient Royalty—Competition with out-of-town men—Exercise of crafts in suburbs—Scots Act of 1592—The suburban crafts of Glasgow—Gorbals hammermen—Agreements with suburban crafts—Meaning of “suburb”—Examples of agreements—Weavers’ agreements—Hammermen agreement of 1668—These agreements created subordinate crafts: Later disputes with the Gorbals men under the agreements—Petition to the deacon convener and his council—Representation to the Town Council—The Town Council ratify the agreement of 1668: Further complaints against Gorbals men—Licences to unfreemen—The “brod pennie.”

THE exclusive privileges of an incorporated trade were enjoyed only within the boundaries of the burgh whose Magistrates had granted the Seal of Cause. Where a charter had been granted by the Crown, the exclusive privileges might extend far beyond the limits of the burgh. For instance, the Incorporation of Surgeons and Barbers had exclusive privileges extending over the burgh and barony of Glasgow, Renfrew, “Dunbartane,” and the Sherifffdoms of Clydesdale, Renfrew, Lanark, Kyle, Carrick, Ayr, and Cunningham. The free craftsmen of an ordinary burghal incorporation had, therefore, to contend not only with open competition on fair and market days, but also with competition in two forms:—

Extent of the exclusive privileges confined to the ancient Royalty.

Competition with out-of-town men.

- (1) The inhabitants going outwith the burgh for their wares, or with their orders for work;
- (2) Unfree craftsmen living outside the burgh, selling their wares secretly in the burgh, or manufacturing, mending, etc., to the order of burgh inhabitants whom they had approached secretly within the burgh.

King James VI. had, by the Act of 1592 (c. 156), empowered the Provosts in burghs to stop all unfree craftsmen from exercising their crafts in *suburbs* of burghs, and he confined the privilege of trading to freemen burgesses of the adjacent burgh. Unfreemen practising in suburbs was hurtful to the lieges, because of the probable inefficiency of the unfreeman's work, the workmen being frequently apprentices or journeymen who had

Exercise of crafts in suburbs.

Scots Act of
1592.

left their master's service, and begun work beyond the boundary and jurisdiction of the burgh bailies. It also placed greater burdens on the craftsmen of the burgh where the unfreemen should have been working as freemen servants, or as free masters, bearing their share of the town burdens. The Act of 1592 empowered the Provosts and Bailies to seize and escheat any work being executed by unfreemen in suburbs of burghs, whether the material belonged to the workman himself or to his customer, and to apply the value of it to the common uses of the adjacent burgh.

The suburban
crafts of
Glasgow.

In Glasgow this hardship of unfair competition was experienced by nearly all the crafts, the competitors being unfree craftsmen residing in Gorbals, Govan, Calton, and other outlying villages. There was no law before 1592 to prevent a burgess going out to a suburb, and there purchasing or giving his orders, and, afterwards, bringing in the work or finished article himself. And on market and fair days, the unfreemen of Gorbals, as of any other district, could come into the town and sell their unfinished wares publicly. In this event, however, the deacon and his search masters could examine their work, as it had to stand publicly in the marketplace, and, if found insufficient, it could, with little ceremony, be condemned, and forfeited or destroyed. It was the illicit and secret selling and order taking by men of Gorbals *in* the town, and the reprehensible practice (for so the freemen regarded it) of the inhabitants walking, say, to Gorbals, and there purchasing or giving their orders, that the freemen of Glasgow had to complain of.

Gorbals
hammermen.

Agreements
with
suburban
crafts.

Notwithstanding the protective Act of 1592, many incorporations in Glasgow and other burghs found it advisable to enter into mutual agreements with the corresponding craft of a suburb.

The question may be asked, What were the mutual advantages obtained by entering into these agreements? The Act of 1592 had put craftsmen practising in suburbs of burghs in a worse position than isolated craftsmen practising in the country districts outwith burghs. Where the stranger competitor lived a nomadic life, or where he resided in a clachan by the roadside, to do duty to passing travellers, the burgh craftsmen had little to fear. It was only where unfree craftsmen began to settle in numbers in neighbouring villages, that their competition interfered with the monopoly held by the free craftsmen of the neighbouring burgh. The Act of 1592 protected the burgh craftsmen. By declaring the work of the suburban, untaxed craftsmen to be practically illegal, the Act made their livelihood precarious. The agreements which were resorted to simply removed all questions as to the illegality of the practice of a trade in a suburb, and permitted the unfree craftsman to work there in peace, so long as he abode by

the terms of the agreement. In all other respects, he was no better in relation to the burgh than a mere stranger. He could not enter the town and sell his goods, except on a market day, and in the market-place, before all, his goods being subject to the scrutiny of the deacon and searchers of the trade. He could take orders in the village from a burgh inhabitant, but the customer, or the customer's servant, had to come out to the village and take the work away when finished. But, then, any out-of-town craftsman, so long as he did not stay in a suburb, could do the same. The agreement arrangement was one which gave the suburban craftsman freedom from molestation and from forfeiture of his handiwork. It brought, on the other hand, some additional revenue and additional jurisdiction to the burgh craft.

The word "suburb" in the Act meant an outlying village beyond the royalty or ordinary jurisdiction of the adjoining burgh, and not within the jurisdiction of another authority. Consequently, the Act did not really apply to Gorbals in 1592, for Gorbals was then a barony, with a superior and Bailies of its own. In 1605, however, when the first agreement with the Glasgow weavers was entered into, the superior of Gorbals was Sir George Elphinston, then Provost of Glasgow, and it is natural that he raised no objection to the limited jurisdiction which the Glasgow weavers by that agreement acquired over his vassals. But, in 1668, when the hammermen made their agreement, Gorbals had become the property of the Corporation of Glasgow, in trust for the Council and community of the town, Hutchesons' Hospital, and the Crafts Hospital, or Trades House. To the city of Glasgow had also fallen the heritable office of bailliary and justiciary within the bounds of the lands of Gorbals, so that Gorbals had become the "suburb" of Glasgow in another sense of the word. It was under the sway of the town, but it was beyond the ancient royalty, and its craftsmen having no burgh privileges, and being, as it were, an ostracised class, were quite willing to protect themselves by agreements with their patrician brethren, as best they could.

Meaning of
"suburb."

Typical examples of these agreements will be found in Deacon M'Ewan's work, *Old Glasgow Weavers*, chapters xi. and xii. A similar agreement was entered into between the Glasgow hammermen and the Gorbals hammermen, on 13th November, 1668. Unfortunately, the terms of the hammermen agreement have nowhere been fully recorded. The agreement of 1668 was ratified by the Provost, Bailies, and Town Council of Glasgow on the day after its execution. It was ratified apparently in accordance, as regards all points, with a ratification dated 11th April, 1657, which followed the agreement entered into between the weavers of Glasgow

Examples of
agreements.

and of Gorbals in that year. We may, therefore, gather the terms of the hammermen agreements from the weavers' agreement referred to.

Weavers'
agreements.

The first weavers' agreement had been entered into as early as May, 1605. That of 1657 was the second, and in it the contracting parties followed the example of "other well-governed parts in the like as amongst the weavers of Edinburgh, Westport, and Potterraw." The agreement was meant to remove all doubt as to the application of the Act of 1592 in the village of Gorbals, and to save the Gorbals weavers from possible penalties.¹ In it the Gorbals men declared that whatever freedom, tolerance, and liberty they exercised in taking forth and bringing work from and to Glasgow, was given and granted to them by the weavers of Glasgow. It was agreed that Gorbals weavers should have liberty yearly to have an oversman "conform to the warrand already grantit be the saids proveist, bailzeis and Counsell for that effect," the oversman to be chosen by the deacon and masters of the Glasgow weavers from a leet of three presented to them by the Gorbals craft. The agreement, also, provided for the election by the Gorbals craft of six assessors, to judge in all matters between brother and brother relating to the calling, and to give satisfaction to parties having work spoiled, or having other complaints. The Gorbals weavers were to be subject to the authority of the Bailies of Gorbals, just as the weavers of Glasgow were subject to the authority of the Bailies there. If they could not agree upon trade matters themselves, the disputes were to be referred to the deacon of the Glasgow weavers and his masters. The Gorbals weavers were not to "receive" or allow strangers to set up in business as weavers there without the consent of the deacon of the Glasgow weavers and his masters, and without the strangers being booked in a book to be kept for the purpose by the deacon of the Glasgow weavers and his clerk. The composition or upset for entrants was fixed by the agreement for the cases of strangers, apprentices, freemen's sons and sons-in-law. The sums so collected were to be equally divided between the two crafts for the use of their poor. There were also provisions for a payment yearly for each loom in use by a craftsman, as well as regulations regarding the engagement and booking of apprentices and the wages of journeymen, which were not to exceed the rates paid in Glasgow. Fines and penalties for breaches of the regulations contained in the agreement were laid down, and the agreement was booked

¹ As has been said, it is doubtful whether the Act applied to Gorbals. Gorbals was a barony, with a superior and Bailies of its own, and not merely an outlying village or suburb. See Adam & Ors. *v.* Glasgow Weavers' Incorporation—Craigie, *Session Papers*, vols. viii. and x.

in the books of the burgh of Glasgow, so that it might have the force and effect of a decree of any of the judges of the burgh.

The agreement of 1668 between the hammermen of Glasgow and of Gorbals provided for the appointment of an oversman of Gorbals, who was to be selected by the Glasgow hammermen from a leet. His appointment is minuted in the Glasgow hammermen's books, thus, *e.g.*—

Hammermen
agreement
of 1668.

"24th September, 1669.

"Johne Aikman hemmerman in Gorbals is ellected and mad oversman of the hemmermen tred of the Gorballis for ane yeir and that by the haill voic of the deacone and m̃rs of craft of the sd calling who mad faith *de fideli administra~ne*."

The appointment is made yearly from 1669 to 1733, when the first Minute Book ends, and was thereafter continued down to 1780. Sometimes the oversman is called "Visitor of the Hammermen Trade in Gorbals."

From the Burgh Records and the Statutes of the Trade, we can gather what were the principal heads of the agreement.

None of the Gorbals hammermen were to "put on" any new work or "take off" any old work within the town of Glasgow, or furth thereof "to mend or dress" for any persons within the burgh, except the work be taken out to them and terms agreed upon for the dressing thereof within the village of Gorbals, under the penalty of a new upset to be applied for the use of the poor of the Glasgow craft.

The Gorbals hammermen were not to have liberty to bring in or sell any work on the market day, except what other strangers might do. Nor were they to be allowed to come in and agree with inhabitants for the making of new work and bring it into the burgh.

The Glasgow burgesses, however, had the right to employ the Gorbals hammermen as they pleased, or indeed any out-of-town smith, if they themselves went outside of the burgh, and gave the order, and also brought in the work by themselves or by their servants.

The agreement also provided for the entry money payable by members of the Gorbals craft, the booking money of apprentices, and the payment of quarter accounts. Under the agreement these payments went to the two crafts equally, excepting the quarter accounts, of which three-fourths went to the Glasgow craft, and one-fourth to the Gorbals craft. The money so collected was used for the poor of the respective trades. After 3rd July, 1752, quarter accounts were divided equally. They were 2s.

sterling per annum from each Gorbals craftsman until 6th September, 1764, when they were reduced to 1s. 6d. sterling yearly, so that 1s. during the former period, and 9d. during the latter period, went to each craft.

It will thus be seen that the Gorbals hammermen who did not become members of the suburb craft, were in a most anomalous position. As unfreemen craftsmen practising in suburbs, they were worse off than a stranger craftsman from the country, for they were under the ban of the Act of 1592, and might have their work seized and forfeited.

These agreements created subordinate crafts.

The agreement between the craftsmen of a burgh and of a suburb was looked upon as the equivalent of a Seal of Cause, the suburb craft being a subordinate incorporation. Just as the craft incorporations were subordinate to the corporation of the burgh, so was the suburb craft subordinate to the burgh craft. Where the suburb craftsmen could not agree amongst themselves in craft matters, or could not effectively settle a craft dispute, the matter was first referred to the deacon and masters of the burgh craft. And just as the burgh corporation protected the burgh craft from infringements of its rights and privileges, so far as the craft could not deal with these itself, so the burgh craft joined with the suburb craft in defending and supporting the privileges conferred by these agreements. The cost of thus defending the rights of the subordinate craft in Gorbals was defrayed equally between the two crafts, but this arrangement was always on the distinct understanding that all the men of the subordinate craft would implement and fulfil the conditions of the agreement.

Later disputes with the Gorbals men under the agreements.

The oversmen of the Gorbals craft would seem, up till about 1690, to have ruled their craft with justice and without difficulty so far as regarded their relations with the burgh craft, and to have observed the terms of the agreement. There are only two instances of contraventions of the agreement requiring the attention of the Glasgow deacon and masters. One is minuted on 13th February, 1691, thus:—

Swan fyned
in two
ginnies.

" Anent ane complaint formerlie givine agt George Swan pnt oversman of Gorbals for working wthin the toune of Glasgow wherby he transgress on of the contentes and articles conteind in the contract of aggriement past betuixt the hamermene of Glasgow and Gorbals and the sd George compeiring befor ane corum of the masters long since he did acknouledge his fault and consiġnd two ginies of gold in the deacons hand and referd himself to the discretion of the calling who being now mett they by pluralitie of votes ordains the sd two ginies to be givene to

the collector for the vse of the poor and y^t in lieu of fourtie merk which is the penalty conteind in the foresd agreement for ther contraveening the sd article in ther contract which two ginies the sd deacone hes instantlie delyvered to the collector for the vse of the poor of the Hamermene trade allowing out of the first end therof to the officer of the trade thrie pound, and to James Brounlie and George Park thrie pound betuixt them."

But on further considering the matter, the craft found that the transgression done by the said George was "shooing of my Lord Argylls coach horss," and that it was done against the said George's own will, "vpon my Ladie Argylls warrandice," and they therefore annulled the Act and ordained the collector to give back the two guineas.

It is clear, however, from the second instance, that the practices of the Gorbals hammermen were about that time becoming loose, and not in strict accordance with the agreement, for in July, 1693, the Glasgow craft petitioned the deacon convener deacons and members of the deacon convener's house, asking them to represent to the Provost Bailies and Town Council, that the Gorbals hammermen were infringing the agreement, and also that strangers were exercising the hammermen trade on other than market days. The convener's house favoured the petition, and represented to the Town Council (1) that the hammermen in Gorbals should be obliged to follow the terms of the agreement, and (2) that all other strangers should be prevented from taking off old work, or bringing in new work, except upon the market day, under the penalty of £5 for each offence, the money to be applied to the use of the poor of the Glasgow craft. The house also recommended that the Glasgow deacon and masters should have power to seize all work brought into the burgh at other times than on market days. The act of the convener's house making this recommendation is dated 11th July, 1693.

Petition to
the deacon
convener and
his council.

Representa-
tion to the
Town
Council.

The contraventions particularly complained of were that the Gorbals hammermen, contrary to their agreement, did on each day of the week not only come into the burgh and take out old work to dress the same, but also came in and agreed with the inhabitants for the making of new work, and then brought the same when finished to their customers in the burgh. In like manner strangers were carrying on the same practices as freely as if they were burgesses and admitted freemen of the craft. These practices tended to the loss of the Glasgow craftsmen, who were liable as burgesses in stents, taxations, and other public burdens imposed on the town, while

the hammermen of Gorbals and other strangers were free of these, and thus in a far better position to compete with Glasgow craftsmen.

The Town Council ratify the agreement of 1668.

On 28th September, 1693, the Town Council remitted the petition and relative recommendation of the convener's house to the Provost, one of the Bailies, the dean of guild, and the deacon convener, to consider, and to report to the Magistrates and Council. These gentlemen found the prayer of the petition reasonable, and the Provost, Bailies, and Council, on 30th September, granted the same, ratified the agreement of 1668, and the act or minute of the deacon convener's house, and also ordained the same to take effect and to be put to execution against all contraveners under the penalty of £5 over and above confiscation of the work. But the cautious Council added that this privilege was to be without prejudice to the burgesses and inhabitants employing Gorbals smiths or out-of-town smiths, for making whatever iron work they required, provided the burgesses always brought in the work to the town themselves, or by their servants.

Further complaints against Gorbals men.

There is one minuted complaint following upon this Act of Council. The case was tried on 6th June, 1702, at a meeting of the master court before one of the Bailies, the deacon convener, the deacon and masters of the craft.

"Ritchard Scadlock, saddler in Gorbals is charged at the instance of James Hamilton saddler in Glasgow with contravening the agreement between the hammermen of Glasgow and of Gorbals in so far as on 30th May last he had in his custody, within Glasgow, horse furniture, consisting of bridle etc., which he was exposing to sale whereby he is liable to have the same confiscated to the poor's use and to be fined in 5 libs and deprived of his liberty as a hammerman in Gorbals till he pay ane new upset. Having considered the complaint and his deposition, they fine him in 5 merks scots to the use of the poor."

Competition with the craftsmen of the smaller suburb communities did not apparently trouble the hammermen. At least, there are no references to agreements with the men of Calton, Bridgeton, Anderston, or Govan, such as the weavers had. The general rule (re-enacted for the trade on 28th September, 1694) seems to have been sufficient, viz., "That no unfreemen work any work within the Burgh that relates to the hammermen trade, the contraveners to be fined at the discretion of the deacon and masters."

Licences to unfreemen.

It was a feature of old guild life for outsiders to have limited trade privileges conferred upon them by the guild or craft for a money payment.

Such licences to unfreemen were granted but sparingly. The hammermen, on 16th January, 1707, on a payment of "ane zwinzie of gold," gave liberty to William Nivine, in Pollokshaws, during his lifetime, to set his stand or his iron work, upon the market days, next to those of the craft living in Gorbals, and, in the absence of them, next to the freemen hammermen of Glasgow; "also his son shall have the same privilege, paying to the trade what gratuity he pleases at his own desideration."

For many years before this, the craft had been granting limited licences to hammermen from other burghs and towns for an annual payment from each man. The payment exacted was known as the "brod pennie," and it entitled the stranger to a coign of vantage over other strangers in the hammermen or iron market.

The "brod pennie."

CHAPTER IX.

MARKETS AND FAIRS.

General influence of markets and fairs : The right of market and fair—Glasgow's rights of markets and fairs : Booths and market-places—The right to purchase—Regrating and forestalling The right to sell—Rights of guild brethren of both ranks—Rights of simple burgesses—Position of unfreemen : Hammermen market—The "brod pennie"—Searching the market—"Rouppit geir"—Hammermen market for manufactured articles only—No middlemen : Distinction between markets and fairs—General effect of fairs.

General influence of markets and fairs.

FROM the conditions just pictured under which trade was carried on in a Scottish burgh, it would seem that little opportunity was offered for commercial intercourse with other towns and other countries. What opportunities were given by the weekly markets and annual fairs seem to have been used mainly by incomers for the purpose of selling, and by inhabitants for the purpose of buying handiwork and merchandise not obtainable in the town. Intercourse for such purposes was, of course, necessary, if the town was to have, and to maintain, a healthy and vigorous existence. Merchandise and goods which the town could not itself produce formed the fuel of the burghal machine. But after the market or fair was over, the people sank back into their normal state of jealous exclusion and grasping monopoly. Thus many of the old burghs lapsed into sleepy hollows ; it was only where enterprising burghers forsook the advantages underlying the intercourse offered by the markets and fairs that large towns and cities arose. Just as these few opportunities for intercourse were fostered, did the medieval towns prosper, and just as they were allowed to slip, were the results stagnation and decay. In short, the markets and fairs supplied an antidote to the baneful effects of the isolation and exclusiveness of the ancient burgh, guild, and craft.

The right of market and fair.

The right to hold markets and fairs had to be established by the Crown by exercise of the Royal prerogative. Some towns could only justify their rights by long prescription, but, even in these cases, the attempt was always made to refer the right back to a traditional grant by a sovereign. The grant commonly mentioned the site at which the right was to be exercised, and it also included power to regulate the market or fair, to appoint officers, and to exact dues. The dues charged by the

superior, or the Magistrates, of the place where the fair or market was held, were :—

- (a) A charge either upon the goods brought in to be exposed for sale or upon the goods sold ; and
- (b) A charge for liberty to erect and occupy a stall or stance in the market-place.

In Scotland all such rights were usually confined to burghs.¹

While the monopoly rights of merchants and craftsmen burgesses were not relaxed on market days, except during certain hours or in favour of unfreemen specially licensed by a guild or craft, these rights were wholly relaxed during the time of the fair. The stallingers, whether free or unfree of the town, had then equal rights to trade, and all incomers were unrestricted as to purchases and sales.

The Glasgow market² was established by a charter of William the Lion about 1175-78, which granted to Bishop Jocelin the right to have a burgh in Glasgow, with a market on Thursdays. The fair was established by a charter of the same sovereign about 1189-98, which granted the right of a yearly fair for eight days in July. These grants were renewed, or confirmed, by Alexander II., Robert I., and Robert III. The last named sovereign changed the market day to Monday. James IV., in January, 1489-90, granted the Bishop Superior power to have a free tron, and to appoint a custumar (dues collector), and a clerk of the cocquet. Various Acts of the Scots Parliament dealt with the different Glasgow markets and the sites of the same ; and an Act, passed in 1639, changed the Glasgow market day to Wednesdays.

Glasgow's
rights of
markets and
fairs.

To understand the principles on which trade was carried on in Glasgow immediately after 1605 until well into the eighteenth century, we must constantly bear in mind the distinction between the unprivileged inhabitants (unfreemen), the simple burgess (belonging to no guild or craft), and the burgess and guild brother (*a*) of merchant rank, and (*b*) of craft rank.

The craftsman wrought in a booth, or "upset," close to or forming part of his house, and, on other than market days, he there took orders or disposed of articles manufactured by himself. On the market days, however, the craftsmen of each trade assembled at particular places, usually

The markets.
Booths and
market-
places.

¹ As to Glasgow in particular, see Renwick's *Glasgow Memorials*, ch. xi., "Early Customs and Taxations," and Baird M'Nab's *History of the Incorporation of Gardeners*, pp. 4, 101.

² See "List of Markets and Fairs of Scotland, with Notes on Charters, etc.," prepared for the Royal Commissioners on Market Rights and Tolls, by Sir James Marwick, 1890. *Report of the Royal Commission on Markets*, volume vii., App., p. 557-674.

near the Cross or High Street, and displayed their wares for sale. The out-of-town craftsmen could then do the same, if specially licensed by the burgh craft. The Town Council fixed the exact spot where the wares of the different crafts should be set out. In Glasgow, for instance, there were a grass market, a flesh market, a meal market, a salt market, and a fixed place where cloth was laid out for sale.

The right to purchase.

An ordinary inhabitant might buy raw material from a merchant for his own private use, but not for re-sale, or he might buy a finished article from a craftsman for his own private use, but not for re-sale. Strangers bringing goods into the market on market days were obliged to sell, if in great quantities, to merchants only. If they sold in small quantities, the person buying, if not a merchant, bought for his own use, and not for re-sale in the burgh. The craftsman could buy such quantities of material as he required for manufacturing purposes. A stranger entering the town was not supposed to sell until he reached the market-place, and, when there, he could only sell between certain hours fixed by the Town Council. Burgh merchants had to be supplied with such quantities as they required for their own business; burgh craftsmen, for their requirements in connection with the articles they manufactured; but only when the burgesses and guild brethren of both ranks had been thus satisfied might the general inhabitants purchase. Then they could only purchase small quantities of material or manufactured articles, and for their own personal use.

Regrating and forestalling.

If a town craftsman went out of the burgh to meet a countryman before he came to the market, or if a countryman entered the burgh surreptitiously without paying his burgh dues and sold secretly to an inhabitant or to a merchant or craftsman, heavy penalties were incurred and often inflicted, in accordance not only with burgh statutes but with Acts of the Scots Parliament. These offences were known as "forestalling the market," or as "regrating."

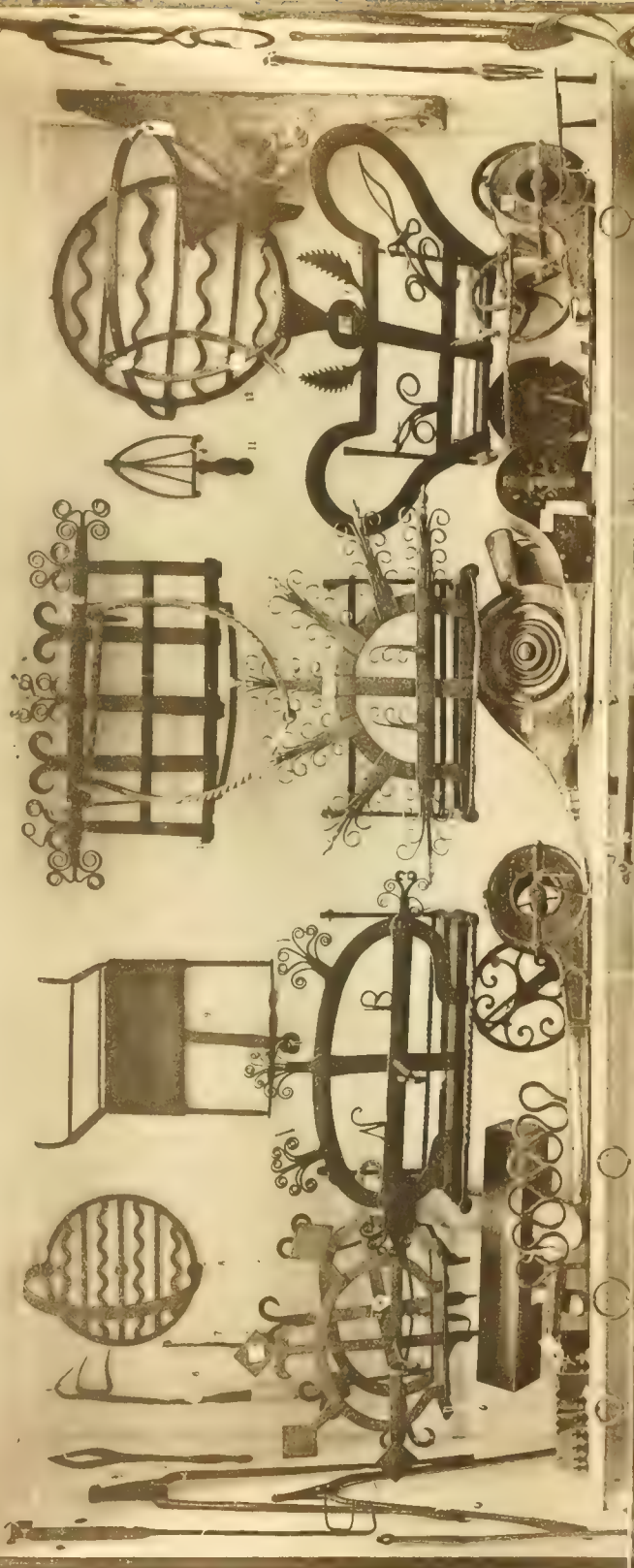
The right to sell.

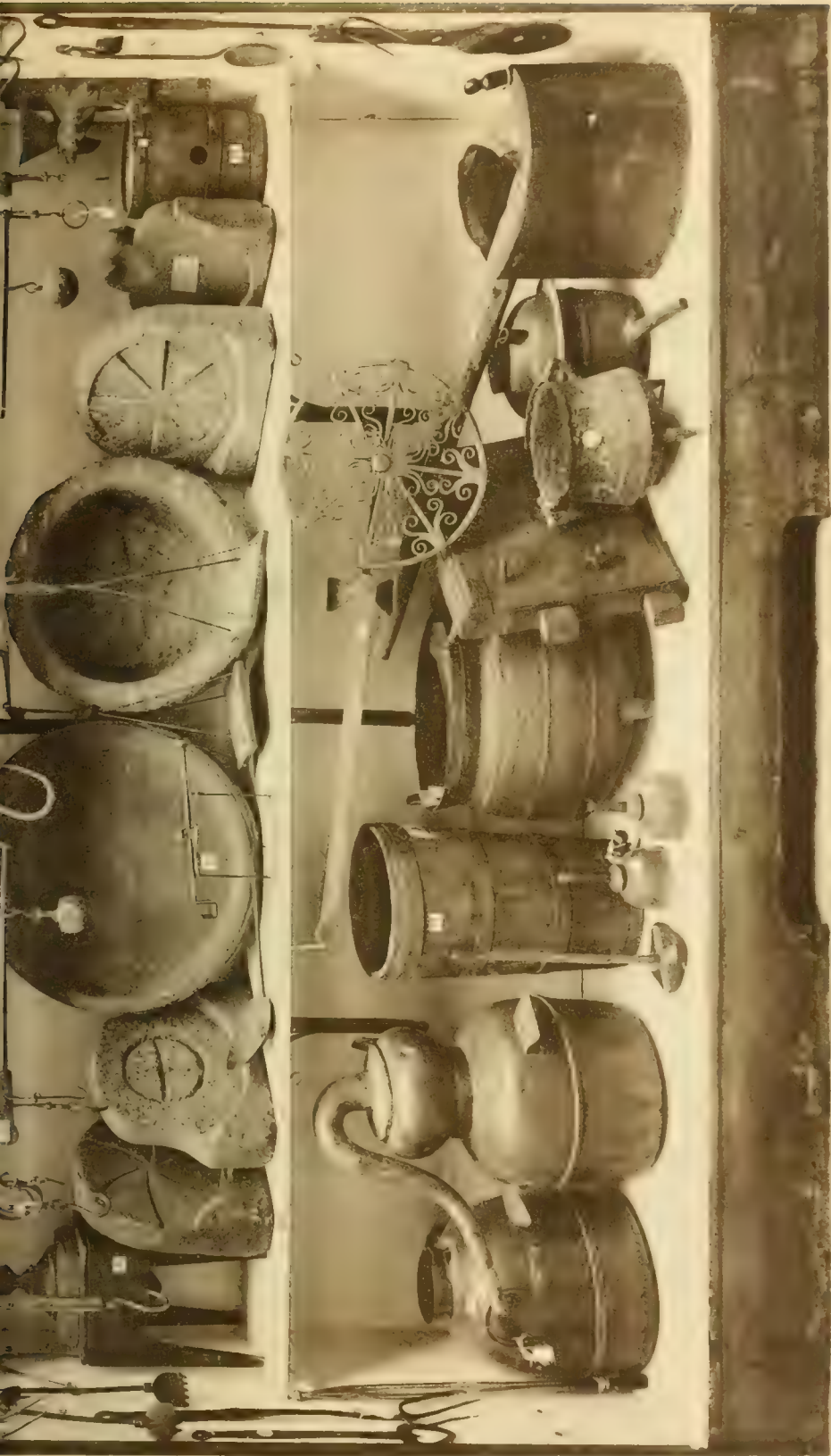
The right to sell within the burgh was confined to burgesses, except on market and fair days.¹ The merchant burgesses of Glasgow were required to sell in their shops or booths. No merchant guild brother could be a "creamer"; that is, he was not allowed to sell on the street, as this was considered beneath the dignity of a merchant guild brother. Craftsmen burgesses, however, could sell either at their places of business or in the open market-place. Some could also sell on the High Street, if they sold Scots cloth, bonnets, shoes, iron work, or such like "handy work" made by craftsmen. All other guild brethren of the craft rank, in order to maintain

¹ See *L. of G.*, sections 23 to 28; or *T. H. R.*, pp. 542-4, as to trading rights of guild brethren of both ranks, and of simple burgesses.

IRON AND DRIVING

3





Specimens of Old Hammermen Work in the Scottish National Exhibition, Glasgow, 1911.

BAKING AND BREWING.

Girdles, Toasters, Pot Hooks, Pot Sticks, etc.

the dignity of the guild, either sold in their booths or in the particular part of the market-place set aside for their wares.

There were some commodities which it was reckoned beneath the dignity of a guild brother of either rank to sell, such as tar oil butter eggs green herring pears apples corn candle onions kale straw *bread* and milk. These articles, therefore, were left to be sold by the burgesses who were not guild brethren. But baker guild brethren could sell bread, that being an article manufactured by a privileged trade, at all "licit" times.

Rights of
guild
brethren of
both ranks.

The merchant burgesses and guild brethren had a monopoly in the sale of a great many commodities. Even the purchase of many of these commodities in large quantities was also their monopoly, unless in those few cases where the craftsmen burgesses required to purchase in large quantities for manufacturing purposes.

A simple burgess, who was not a guild brother of either rank, could only trade in a limited way in small goods, such as those above mentioned, and not at all in large quantities, nor in those manufactured commodities which were the monopoly of the craftsmen.

Rights of
simple
burgesses.

Excluding the monopoly rights of the burgesses of both ranks and the trading rights of simple burgesses (which did not interfere with these monopolies), there were few free trading facilities left. Pedlars and hucksters could go about the town selling articles of a kind and in a manner which did not infringe upon the rights of the merchants, craftsmen, or burgesses. But pedlars could not set stalls upon the High Street, unless on Mondays (market day) and fairs, and they could not then deal in any wares except those permitted to a simple burgess. That is, even on market days, the rights of the merchant and craft guild brethren were protected.¹ No unfreeman could sell on a market day from his stand² between 8 A.M., and 2 P.M. These hours were reserved for the burgesses and guild brethren. The only exception to this rule was that in favour of retailers of woollen cloth and vendors of food, the necessities of life. They could sell from morning till evening without restriction. But here there was another qualification. Vendors of wheat bread, if unfreemen, had to keep the appointed hours, *i.e.*, they were not allowed to sell between

Position of
unfreemen.

¹ *L. of G.*, section 25, or *T. H. R.*, p. 543.

² There is some doubt as to whether the word "but," *i.e.*, "except," should not be read here before "between." The weavers' copy of the Letter of Guildry alone omits the word "but," thus making the hours reserved to burgesses and guild brethren 8 A.M. to 2 P.M. On the whole, this seems the better reading, seeing that the specially privileged unfreemen, "retailers of woollen cloth," are declared to have the right to sell from "morning till evening." If it were already their right to sell from 8 A.M. to 2 P.M., the privilege of selling after two o'clock would surely have been expressed in a different way.

8 A.M. and 2 P.M., these hours being the hours during which the privileged baker craftsmen had the monopoly of the sale of wheat bread.

Hammermen
market.

The hammermen of Glasgow enjoyed all the craft privileges just narrated and were subject to the same restrictions as other craftsmen. They had their booths or shops, and they might sell there or in the market-place, while some could vend their "iron work" on the High Street. On market days, their exclusive rights were slightly relaxed in favour of privileged strangers, and then, at the spot permitted by the Council, the hammermen of Glasgow, Gorbals, and many out-lying villages, were to be found vying with each other to supply the demands of the inhabitants.

No trace of the hammermen market can be found in the burgh records, but that there was such a market at which the members of the craft occupied the best places, the men of Gorbals the next best, and privileged strangers the remaining positions worthy of competing for, can be inferred from the records of the craft.¹

As to the exact situation of the hammermen market, we can get no information. It was probably at or near the High Street. Stranger craftsmen from other towns, coming regularly to market, paid the hammermen craft for the privilege of occupying stances near the town hammermen. What the payment was in the early part of the seventeenth century cannot be ascertained, as the dues were then roused to a tacksman who collected them, making a small profit to himself.

The "brod
pennie."

These dues were called "strangers' brod pennies," or simply "the brod pennie."

"Quinto Octobris, 1616.

"The same day ye broad pennie for ye zeir to come is set to Williā Lindsay for ye zeir to come for allevin m̄ks money for paymēt grof vpone ye first of August next Wm. Luife is become ca une and ye said Wm. Lindsay actit for his releif."

Neither the burgh nor the craft records tell us what the "brod pennie" was. The collectors' accounts beginning in 1691 provide the explanation under the head of "strangers' brod pennies." There are given the names of stranger craftsmen, the town from which they came weekly to the Glasgow market, and the amounts paid by them to the craft. It appears from these accounts that the sum these strangers paid to the craft was 12s. scots (or 1s. sterling) per annum. Such charges or *small dues*, sometimes called "taxation pennies" and "custom pennies," were exacted from un-

¹ See also *T. H. R.*, p. 67, in the collector's accounts for 1615:—

"iiij^c naills bought in the mercat."

freemen coming to the market with goods for sale. They were not peculiar to the hammermen craft, but were of ancient and common usage, for the Act of the Scots Parliament, 1491, Cap. 42, had prohibited craftsmen in burghs in all time coming from levying these dues, and it would appear that as little regard was paid by the craftsmen of Scotland to this Act as to many others.

During the time the "brod pennie" was roused to a tacksman the revenue varied from 11 merks in 1616, and 8 merks in 1618, to £18 scots in 1648.¹ The "brod pennie" ceases to be farmed out after that year. On 23rd October, 1649, the deacon and collector took upon themselves to collect the "brod pennie" for the year to come, "*and obleiss them to be cairful.*" The Minutes are silent on the subject thereafter, but the collectors' accounts contain notes of all future collections down till 1831.

The "men of Gorbals" did not pay the "brod pennie." They surrendered part of their quarter accounts to the hammermen craft in Glasgow for the privilege of setting up stands in the market-place next those of the Glasgow craftsmen. But the "men of Bannockburn" paid the "brod pennie," and also craftsmen coming from Rutherglen, Dunblane, Culross, St. Ninians, and several villages near Glasgow, as well as sundry "merchants and tinkers."

The searchers of the craft attended the market and seized and confiscated all insufficient work, whether of a member of the trade or an unfreeman. This insufficient iron work was afterwards broken up, and, when it had accumulated to some extent, it was sold or roused. From the phrases "the rouppit geir of ye yrone mercat" and "the setting of ye irne markat," used in connection with the sale of this insufficient confiscated work, we can also infer the existence of a hammermen market.

Searching
the market.

"Rouppit
geir."

Certain commodities could, as has been explained, be retailed only by guild brethren. Amongst these were iron, brass, copper, and "asche,"² but these articles would not be found in the hammermen market. Being raw material, saleable only by the merchant guild brethren, they would require to be purchased from a guild brother in his shop

Hammermen
market for
manufac-
tured articles
only.

¹ It was common in the burghs of Scotland during the middle ages to farm out all kinds of petty customs which could not be ingathered without considerable trouble and without danger of loss by fraud. When dues were thus farmed out, the burgh corporation, or the guild or craft, knew exactly how much revenue was to be derived for the coming year from that source, while the tacksman took good care that he ingathered the dues from all persons liable to pay, as the surplus after he had gathered the amount agreed on represented his profit. See Renwick's *Glasgow Memorials*, chap. xi., and Hill's *Annals of the Skinners Craft*, p. 92.

² *L. of G.*, section 24, or *T. H. R.*, p. 543.

or booth, or in a recognised place where guild brethren and privileged stranger merchants were on market days displaying all kinds of raw material for the requirements of the merchants, or craftsmen, or for the private use of the general inhabitants. The guild brother who retailed these materials was obliged, as has been said, to keep to his booth, except on market and fair days.¹ He was not allowed, unless on these occasions, to display his goods upon the streets for sale, for that was beneath the dignity of a guild brother. The hammermen market, therefore, would be for manufactured articles only, and for the handiwork of the hammermen craftsmen and of privileged strangers. But on whatever such occasion it might be, the craftsmen always sold goods to a person making use of them himself, who would not be selling them over again in the burgh. No middleman or merchant dared sell anything in the burgh the workmanship of which, either in part or in whole, was the monopoly of the craftsmen of an incorporated trade.

No
middlemen.

On fair days, however, the goods or the handiwork of all stranger merchants or craftsmen, from whatever part of the country, could be freely bought from these strangers, but for use only, and not for re-sale, unless possibly by the merchants of the town.

The fairs.

Distinction
between
markets and
fairs.

While craftsmen from villages and towns were granted privileges by burgh crafts to attend the burgh markets with their wares, this privilege was seldom, if ever, extended to men from other burghs. Each burgh jealously guarded its rights. But during the time of the fair a different principle prevailed. An entry in the Aberdeen Burgh Records, of date 1557, shows the distinction between markets and fairs: "The Council ordains a writing to be made and sent to the Town of Dundee that they come not here with their creamery and merchandise on Saint Nicolas Day, because it is not fair but against the privilege and infetment of the town." Only on the occasion of the town fair were the men of Dundee, or of any other burgh, to be allowed to trade in Aberdeen.²

At fair time, in every burgh in Scotland, trading and merchandise were free to all comers. Monopoly rights were for the time wholly suspended. These great fairs were seldom held more than once a year, although there were also small fairs of special character held throughout the year, such as horse fairs and cow fairs.

General
effect of fairs.

In Glasgow, the annual fair in July was an occasion when merchants and craftsmen from all parts of the country, and from other countries, congregated together and competed with the merchants and craftsmen of

¹ *L. of G.*, sections 25 and 27, or *T. H. R.*, p. 543.

² *Aberdeen B. R.*, vol. i., p. 307 (Spalding Club).

the burgh. At such a time stranger merchants and craftsmen who thought they might establish a successful business in the burgh would settle permanently, and, it may be, start a new trade or industry. At such a time, also, the products of the whole country, and of other countries, could be seen gathered together, and could be freely bought and sold. The isolated character of each burgh made the annual fair a time of great importance to the community. The fair time was a time of holiday, as the name implies, but it was also a time when the burgesses learnt many things about their own and other countries—when their petty parochial ideas were for the time set aside, and the limited field of their commercial vision became so enlarged that they grasped the idea of national as contrasted with burghal unity. At such a time, the hammermen of Glasgow would welcome into their midst a clockmaker or a cutler from England or the Continent, a pewterer from Edinburgh, or a small toolmaker from Bannockburn. Indeed, it was this spirit of extending the welcome hand to a skilled stranger, exercised at all available times and not only during the fair, that made Glasgow and other burghs progress and prosper, while the opposite spirit of exclusiveness kept many another burgh stationary or drove it towards decay. The oppressive insistence on the maintenance of the monopoly rights of the old privileged burghs, the raising of the rates of entry money for strangers, and the lowering of the rates for sons and sons-in-law caused the passing of many skilled journeymen from the exclusive burgh into the country districts or, it may be, into a privileged burgh of a less exclusive kind where the burgesses had already learned the lesson taught them by the ancient system of markets and fairs.

In England, the rise of free towns such as Birmingham and Sheffield was due in great measure to this spirit of exclusiveness in the older burghs. In the free town, trade could be carried on without let or hindrance, and progress was therefore always more assured.

Glasgow followed a middle course. The burgesses and guild brethren held fast to those privileges they had, at the same time welcoming into the privileged craft the expert stranger who desired to settle in the town, or allowing him, by the mere acquisition of burgh rights, to set up a fresh industry of mutual profit to the new man and the old community. Happily for the future of Glasgow, there was no practice amongst the guilds of raising the charges *inordinately* for entry to strangers so as to conserve the privileges of the guild chiefly for the descendants of members. The Glasgow guilds looked more to the character and the skill of the workman than to his purse and family.

PART IV.

Duties and Obligations of the Craftsmen.

CHAPTER X.

BURGESS DUTIES.

General statement : Duties in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries : Taxation—Method of imposition—The stenters—Collectors—Incidence—Exemptions : Watching—The night watch—Day and night watching : Warding—The armed burgesses—Deacons assist in organisation—Tumults between merchants and craftsmen—Organisation of the town guard—Musters and wapinschaws—Organisation after 1605—Muster roll—Exceptional duties during Civil War and the Revolution of 1688—The union agitation, 1706—Late eighteenth century practices—Advent of the police system.

General
statement.

FOR all his privileges the burgess had to pay and to serve. His obligations and duties were the counterpart of his rights and privileges. In the earliest times, when the possession of land was a necessary qualification for acquisition of burgess-ship, the burgess had to defend his burrowage.¹ He had to build and keep a house upon his land. It was his duty to take his share, if called upon, in the management of burgh affairs, besides at all times paying his proportion of the municipal expenditure or other pecuniary calls upon the burgh. He was bound, also, to watch and to ward the burgh, and either of these duties, as we shall see, required that he should possess not only weapons but armour. In other words, the burgess was expected to render the burgh authorities assistance according to his ability and his means whenever they needed his personal services or his money,² and whether that money was required for local purposes or for the purposes of the Crown or the nation.

¹ *Leges Burgorum*, sect. 1.

² In England, these pecuniary obligations were expressed by the well-known phrase, "scot and lot." We meet with it rarely in Scots law and history.

What, then, were the obligations and duties of the Glasgow craftsmen in these respects in the times with which we are dealing? Many of the burgesses in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries had no burgh land or house. The land qualification had then long passed into desuetude. But the obligations to pay a share of taxation, local and national, and to serve the burgh, still held good.

Duties in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

There was no regular time for the imposition of taxation. The common good was supposed to serve all local requirements. Taxation for extraordinary expenditure was, therefore, only imposed as money was required. On many occasions the crafts, acceding to the request of the Town Council, made "ane voluntarie contribution" for repairing kirks,¹ forming causeways,² maintaining the burgh property, and other "common causes."³

Taxation irregular.

The King or the Scots Parliament often called for contributions for the personal purposes of the sovereign or for the needs of the country, such as the King's marriage, the maintenance of the regular army, and the raising of troops for special expeditions.⁴

The Town Councils took advantage of the guild and craft organisation when taxes were being imposed. Prior to 1605, the deacons were always present when the Council made arrangements for the apportionment and collection of a tax. The resolutions followed the formula—"It is condescended by the Provost, Bailies, Council, and Deacons."

Method of imposition.

All taxes were apportioned by persons called stenters, whom the Town Council appointed. The practice was to divide the stenters into two ranks.⁵ The deacons of each craft apportioned the taxes amongst craftsmen, and an equal number of burgesses performed the same function for the merchants and for the remaining burgesses who had no deacon. These stenters or stentmasters did not stent themselves.⁶ The Magistrates and Council intervened and stented them impartially.

The stenters.

All the stenters were sworn burgesses. An honorary burgess could not, therefore, act in that capacity. When chosen by the Council, they required to accept office, or pay a fine, or suffer imprisonment.⁷ Their duty was to stent or apportion the tax amongst the burgesses of their quality and vocation, but not to ingather the tax.

¹ *G. B. R.*, 26th August, 1574; 27th February, 1582-3.

² *G. B. R.*, 19th November, 1577.

³ *G. B. R.*, 16th September, 1600.

⁴ *G. B. R.*, 11th December, 1589; 30th November, 1605; 12th December, 1607.

⁵ *G. B. R.*, 5th October, 1574; 3rd December, 1594; 2nd July, 1608; 1st February, 1609.

⁶ *G. B. R.*, 10th January, 1652.

⁷ *G. B. R.*, 21st November, 1690; 18th July, 1696.

Collectors. The taxes were collected by two collectors—one a merchant and one a craftsman.

Incidence. The incidence of all burgh taxation was upon the burgesses, heritors, and "other privileged inhabitants." For instance, "Heritors, merchants, craftsmen, victuallers, vintners, and other inhabitants subject and liable in payment of stent," were the persons upon whom the Council directed the "particular stent" of 1690 to fall.¹ The instructions of the Council four years later show more clearly how privilege and burden were co-related.² The stentmasters were to stent—

- (a) all burgh inhabitants according to their respective abilities ;
- (b) the widows of such whose husbands had been burgesses, merchants, or craftsmen ;³
- (c) all writers and professional men who had been for some years carrying on their professions in the burgh and benefiting thereby ;
- (d) all burgesses doing trade within the town by right of burgess-ship although not actually resident there ;
- (e) out of town people who owned houses or land in the burgh.

Exemptions. The "writers" were specially included here because, along with the incorporation of physicians, surgeons, and barbers of the burgh, they had attempted at one time to obtain exemption. The only burgesses, however, who were exempt from taxation were the Provost and Bailies for the time and the Town Clerk.⁴

When the town required the personal services of the burgesses, craft organisation was again brought into play.

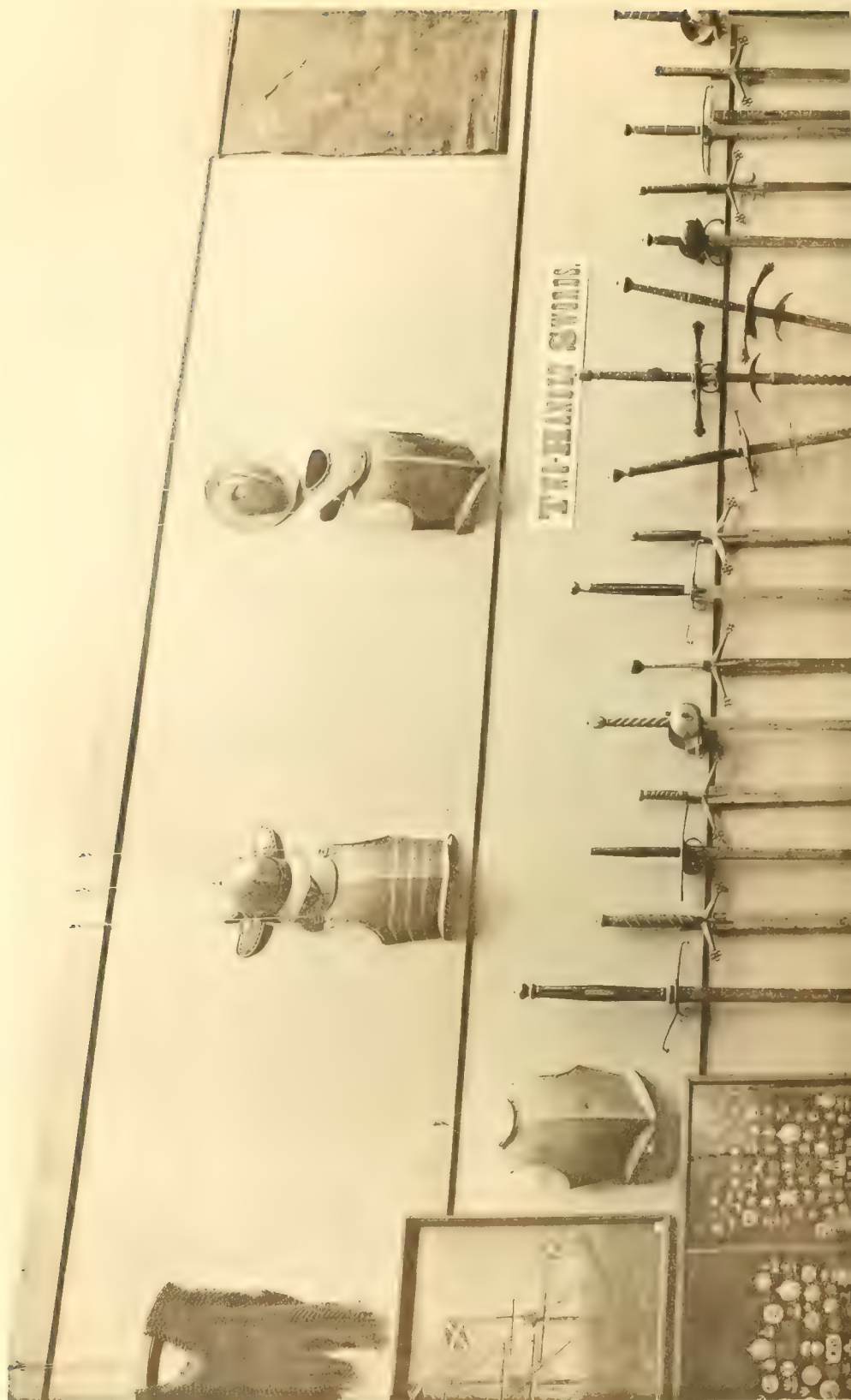
Watching. All burgesses were liable to be called out at any time to watch the town. Night watching was so dangerous in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries as to require both weapons and armour. To protect the inhabitants from the depredations of "night walkers"⁵ and the "breaking" of houses and booths by thieves, the Bailies selected a certain number of the burgesses from time to time as they thought fit. The watch was set by an order sent through the town by the town drummer, commanding every person who had been chosen to come out or suffer a

¹ *G. B. R.*, 11th November, 1690. ² *G. B. R.*, 2nd January, 1694; also 24th April, 1675.

³ Widows, although not burgesses, had the right to carry on the same business as their husbands.

⁴ *G. B. R.*, 18th September, 1630; see also 1605 and 1610.

⁵ *G. B. R.*, 22nd March, 1594-5; and December, 1659.





Specimens of Old Hammermen Work in the Scottish National Exhibition, Glasgow, 1911.

ARMOUR.

Steel Bonnets, Breast Plates, Two-handed Swords and Pistols.

penalty. The watchers took up their position at four different quarters of the town, and there they had to "walk up and down" the streets, search suspected persons, enter houses, and even break doors open if necessity arose. Their duties began at nine or ten at night and lasted till three, four, or five next morning.

During the Civil War day watches were held from seven in the morning till ten at night for "taking notice of testimonials,"¹ and in times of pestilence the watch was kept day and night, a very necessary precaution to prevent infected persons entering the town.

Day and
night
watching.

But it was the duty of the burgess not only to watch but to defend his burgh. The two duties of watching and warding, which seem formerly to have been separate and distinct, became, as it were, merged together towards the middle of the seventeenth century.

Warding.

In the time of James VI. every booth-holder was required to have in readiness within his booth a hagbut, jack, and steel bonnet for "eschewing all such inconveniences that might happen."² This was in 1574, and the practice was then an old one.

The armed
burgesses.

To all Town Council resolutions concerning the arming of the burgesses, prior to 1605, the deacons were parties. Moreover, while the Bailies were appointed to "sicht" the merchants and the other inhabitants not having deacons, each deacon had to "sicht" his craft and "give up in a ticket" or list the names of the men he had ready for service.³ The deacons' lists contained the names of two classes—those "substantious and habill" men who could provide a hagbut with "graith powder and bullet effeiring thereto," and those not so "habill," who could furnish themselves with a long spear, a jack, steel bonnet, sword, and buckler.

Deacons in
organisation.

We can imagine the hammermen of these days being kept busy "making and mending" for the armed burgesses. The smiths, armourers, dagmakers, and sword slypers would welcome the resolution of the Council and the deacons that all weapons were to be the burgesses' own property, and "non borrowit."⁴

Small wonder that there were frequent tumults and quarrels between the merchants and craftsmen for place, precedence, or equality when the burgesses were called to muster on the Town Green.⁵ Small wonder that the deacon of the hammermen, along with his colleagues of other crafts, were more than once called to account for the disorderly conduct of their

Tumults
between mer-
chants and
craftsmen.

¹ *G. B. R.*, 20th December, 1645.

² *G. B. R.*, 6th July, 1574.

³ *G. B. R.*, 10th March, 1577-8.

⁴ *G. B. R.*, 28th May, 1600.

⁵ *G. B. R.*, 7th July, 1583; also . . . 1595.

men, and asked to find caution for the discipline and behaviour of those of their "treds" who might be "insolent" or "troublous" to the town.

Organisation
of the town
guard.

Both in the organisation of the town guard and at public musters or wapinschaws, the deacons jealously maintained their right to equality of honours with the merchants. The town was divided into four quarters under four commanders. These commanders had four lieutenants and four ensigns, selected equally from merchants and crafts. The very corporals and sergeants were taken in equal numbers from the merchants and the craftsmen. The appointments were made yearly, at Michaelmas.¹ The names of many hammermen are to be found amongst the "Officers of the Companies of the Burgh" as captains, "livetennents," or ensigns.

Musters and
wapinschaws

In quiet times musters and wapinschaws were held at long intervals, but in troublous times they were held as often as once a month.² They were called by order of the Council. The drummers went through the town warning all the burgesses to turn out under a penalty. Amongst the delinquents³ often fined by the Magistrates for non-attendance we do not read the names of any hammermen. They were probably too much interested in the accoutrements required for these public functions to be found lacking in enthusiasm, and being able, most of them, to manufacture their own arms and armour at cost price, they would be proud of these opportunities of displaying perfect products of their art.

Organisation
after 1605.

After 1605 the deacons took no further part in Town Council resolutions, but the organisation of the guard was practically the same as before. It then became the duty of the dean of guild to enrol the merchants, and of the deacon convener to see that all the deacons enrolled their craftsmen. The rolls so made up were handed to the Town Clerk and became the muster roll from which the names were called.⁴

Muster roll.

Exceptional
duties
during the
Civil War,

During the Civil War the hammermen were kept busy. In 1643, the king desired his country to be put in "ane postur of War." Every man had to be "in readiness at all times with sufficient arms,"⁵ and, if need be, had to go far beyond the confines of the burgh. A year later, all persons between "sextie and sextein" were ordered to be prepared with their best arms and to come out with their captains, with match, powder, and lead, under the pain of death. The hammermen of Glasgow were unable to cope with the demand for weapons. Arms ran short, and the Town Council sent to Holland for six score of sword blades.

¹ *G. B. R.*, 18th April, 1601.

² *G. B. R.*, 18th March, 1601; 17th November, 1666.

³ *G. B. R.*, October, 1575; 5th May, 1608.

⁴ *G. B. R.*, 5th May, 1608.

⁵ *G. B. R.*, 2nd October, 1643.

The Revolution of 1688 was also a trying time for the citizen soldiers. By command of the Privy Council, ten companies were raised in Glasgow that year "for the king's service to secure the peace of the town." In the Town Council Minutes of the meeting at which officers were appointed, we find a fair division of honours between merchants and crafts, the hammermen receiving their share. The deacon convener of the day was amongst the captains, ex-deacon convener Robert Telfer (a hammerman) was an ensign of one of the companies, and George Buntine, hammerman, a "Livetenant" of another.¹

and the
Revolution
of 1688.

When the Revolution was over and peaceful times had again returned, the organisation of the town guard became neglected.² But, in 1704, the officers were once more commanded to give due attention to the keeping of the guard. Among the officers of that year are Captain Andrew Dennes-toun, deacon of the hammermen, and Stephen Rowand, heftmaker.³ And the Magistrates were empowered to "incarcerate" any officer refusing to serve.

The Union agitation of 1706 forced the Town Council again to make use of the crafts of the burgh for organising the town guard. It appears from a representation given in to the Town Council by the dean of guild and deacon convener on Monday, 18th November, 1706, that the merchants had met "by themselves," and that the deacons had, by order of the deacon convener, met their respective crafts to consider proposals for keeping the peace of the city and protecting the inhabitants from injuries such as they had suffered during recent "tumults and uproars." Through the medium of the dean of guild and deacon convener, the two ranks of merchants and craftsmen recommended that the town guard should be duly kept, that "a whole company" should be mounted immediately, and that every master of a family should be present in person sufficiently armed, or, if ill or absent, that his family should send out a "sufficient" person for him. They recommended that the guard should meet every day at three in the afternoon, and continue on duty till the next day at the time they fell to be relieved. All persons in the guard, whether merchants or craftsmen, were to be subject to their officers. As it had formerly been understood by the deacons and their crafts that in time of tumult a certain number of each trade should repair immediately to the guard, it was agreed between both ranks that whatever merchants or trades in case of disturbance repaired to the guard quarters, should become subject to the commanders of the guard then acting, whether these happened to be

The union
agitation,
1706.

¹ *G. B. R.*, 16th October, 1688. ² *G. B. R.*, 3rd May, 1701. ³ *G. B. R.*, February, 1704.

merchants or craftsmen. So, on the suggestion of the dean of guild and deacon convener, a proclamation was immediately sent through the town by "touk of drum," ordering the whole "fencible men of the town" to be gathered together on the green that same day at noon to hear public intimation read of the new arrangements.¹

Late
eighteenth
century
practices.

The guarding of the town was an irksome duty of citizenship throughout the whole of the eighteenth century. Many a night had the weary burgess to rise at the conclusion of family worship, go out to keep the city guard from ten o'clock till four or five in the morning, and then get, exhausted, to bed.² As late as 1790 the town was still divided into four districts, and all male citizens above 18 and under 60 years of age, whose rents were over £3 sterling per annum, were obliged to turn out in rotation, 36 every night, and mount guard till the morning.

Advent of
the police
system.

Since the advent of a regular police force, in the year 1800, the burgess has rested from these labours of watching and warding, although there are yet alive some grey-haired burgess veterans who have, during a threatened political rising, done duty as "special constables."

¹ *G. B. R.*, 18th November, 1706; M'Ure, pp. 318-27. ² MacGeorge's *Old Glasgow*, p. 291.

CHAPTER XI.

CRAFT DUTIES.

Craft calls upon the craftsmen—Meetings or “Courts”—Dress—Master Courts—Obligation to bear office: Craft taxation—Quarter accounts—First collected by deacon—Yearly collections introduced—Quarter accounts and qualification for voting—Receipt of alms a disqualification: Maintenance of the poor—Position of general poor of the town—Indiscriminate assistance—Systematic assistance—Craft poor and general poor: (1) Craft poor—Warrants—The warrant book—The enrolled poor—The pension roll: (2) Poor men of the almshouse—Maintenance of the almshouse: (3) General poor—The town hospital—Effect of the Poor Law.

THE calls of the craft upon the craftsman, *qua* freeman of the craft, were as heavy as the calls of the burgh upon the burgess, *qua* freeman of the burgh. The burgess enjoyed his privileges in return for bearing his share of the town burdens. The craftsman obtained his trade rights on condition that he bore his share of the work and the burdens of the craft. He was obliged to be present and take part at meetings. He was summoned by the “deid” bell to attend the funerals of deceased brethren. If elected as a master or as collector or deacon, he was bound to accept office. He required to pay his proportion of the common charges of the craft, including the cost of ordinary management and of all “extraordinaries.” The maintenance of the poor of the trade was one of his paramount duties.

Craft calls upon the craftsman.

The ordinary meetings of the trade were held quarterly, at Candlemas, Beltane, Lammas, and Hallowmas, and were known as “Courts.” The election of the deacon took place at a meeting held during the Michaelmas term, the deacons of all the crafts being usually elected on the same day.¹ The collector and masters and officials were elected at a later meeting, held in October. At a meeting in November (the Hallow court), the collector’s accounts were “heard.” Special meetings were, of course, held as occasion required.

Meetings or “Courts.”

The members were expected to attend all meetings, and for absence without a satisfactory excuse a freeman was subject to a fine of 10s. scots. Absence from a trade funeral cost him 6s. scots.

Fines.

¹ The visitor of the maltmen and mealmen was chosen by the Provost, Bailies, and Council on the same day as they chose the deacon convener from a leet of four presented by the craft.

Dress.

But bare attendance was not enough. It was considered undignified to drop one's tools and rush to the almshouse or the Cathedral or the Tron or Blackfriar's kirk in working clothes.

"*Sexto Maij, 1648.*

"The quhilk day the Deacon, Masters and Members of Craft being conveined considering ye credit of y^r calleing and finding many of thame at thair meiteings in ye Hospitall, neglect ye Crafts credit by bringing vpon y^r heids old bonnets contrair ye custome of oy^r calleings they haif y^rfoir statut that it shall not be leasom to no maister of craft, at nae tyme heireftir to convein vnles they haif ane honest hatt vpon y^r heid and whusa transgressis to pay forty shillings mōey *toties quoties* to be bestowed according to ye mynd of ye Deacon for ye tyme."

Master
Courts.

The masters met many times throughout the year at various places, the most favoured being a tavern or change-house, where the "drink siller" of a new entrant or of a booked apprentice might be put to its legitimate use. There the masters admitted new members, booked apprentices, and dealt with the many details of the craft management. Absence from a meeting of the craft or the master court laid the careless "quarter master" open to a fine of 20s. scots.

Obligation to
bear office.

More was expected from the craftsmen than mere attendance at meetings in fitting garb. The masters, the collector, and the deacon, were doubtless often elected from amongst competing candidates, but the craftsmen appear to have insisted on the right of selecting any men they thought fit for these offices, and as far as possible compelling them to act. Once elected, the office-bearer could not escape duty unless he could formulate a good excuse. Failure to accept office and act was a craft offence. As has already been pointed out, refusal to accept office was, towards the end of the eighteenth century, followed by a fine. A deacon guilty of this slight to the craft paid £10 sterling; a collector, £6; and an ordinary master, £2 10s.

Craft
taxation.

In addition to these personal services, akin to the watching and warding of the burgesses, came the craft taxation. The cost of managing the affairs of the craft and of other "common charges," was paid out of the "quarter accounts" collected from the freemen. These rose from 4s. to 8s., and latterly to 12s. scots per annum, as the demands upon the craft exchequer became greater. They were indeed the rates and taxes of the craft. A member who had not paid them was deprived of his vote and rendered incapable of election to or even nomination for office.

These periodical contributions for "common charges," and for the maintenance or "entertainment" of the poor, are so named because they were usually exacted quarterly. Quarterly collections were in practice in 1618. Thus on 29th July, 1618, the deacon and masters of the craft "ordainit all in ane voice y^t ye contributioun frilie offerit be yame for ye interteneme^t of ye puir be exactit q^rterlie in all tyme cumig. . . ."

Quarter
accounts.

Up till 1624 the deacon collected the quarter accounts, but on 5th December of that year the deacon and masters ordained that in future there should be a collector to intromit with the common goods of the craft, who should make disbursements under the warrant of the deacon and masters subscribed by the clerk. The deacon was at the same time prohibited from intromitting with the funds "under the pain of perjury and tinsell of his office, and never to bear office thereafter."

First
collected
by deacon.

The collector was put to considerable trouble in collecting these small payments, and marking them in the book he kept for the purpose. To save time collectors got into the habit of collecting them yearly, at the Lammas Court meeting. The craft gave authority for this method of collection on 27th November, 1772, and "in regard the quarterly payments have not been levied quarterly for some time past," it was agreed that "in place of marking them in quarters as formerly they be marked in yearly payments."

Yearly
collections
introduced.

The due payment of quarter accounts became a qualification for voting on 13th October, 1626, when at a meeting in the almshouse, the craft resolved "that the whole Craft should pay Quarter Accounts for the supply of the poor of the Alms House," and whoever should break this rule should not be a reputed brother nor have any vote in the craft. The rule was again confirmed on 8th November, 1633, with regard to the election of deacon, the vote being withheld from each member until he should pay his whole quarter accounts for "all preceding years and by-past quarters."

Quarter
accounts and
qualification
for voting.

The vote was the privilege of the solvent working member only. The receipt of alms was a disqualification. In November, 1634, with the object of "eschewing diverse abuses and troubles raised by decayed brethren in times by-past," it was resolved that any decayed members who should receive contributions or any part of the craft's money should have no vote in the calling nor be able to bear office.

Receipt of
alms a dis-
qualification.

On account of objectionable practices and customs which had crept into the public administration of the trades, the Trades House, on 26th May, 1722,¹ took up the question of voting, and ordained that no person

¹ Engrossed in Act Book of the trade under same date.

admitted a freeman by any of the trades who should receive, either by himself or any of his children in his family, any pension or charity, should be capable of voting or bearing office, nor should any such freeman, if owing anything to the box or poor of the trade, either by way of quarter accounts, freedom fines, booking money, or otherwise, be capable of bearing office or voting until all such pensions or charity and all debts and arrears of same, be first paid to the collector of the craft at least eight days before the election of office-bearers or other "administrative vote." This was to prevent confusion on days of election "or other administration," and the House ordained the rule to be precisely observed by each of the trades of the burgh, extracts being given out by the clerk of the House to each trade.

Maintenance
of the poor.

The most serious burden of the craft, however, was the maintenance of its own poor. Having the right to exhaust all the benefits to be gained from the exclusive privilege of carrying on a trade, the craftsmen were held responsible for their old and incapacitated members and the widows and orphans of members of their calling. It would obviously have been unfair to place such a burden on the shoulders of other trades or of the merchants. Each craft had its own rights and bore its own burdens.

Position of
the general
poor of the
town.

The general poor of the town, those unconnected with merchants or crafts, were thus left to the tender mercies of their more privileged townsmen or of the kirk-session. Monthly collections were made at the kirk doors for these more helpless victims. But to the credit of the merchants and the crafts be it said that many voluntary contributions were made from the coffers of the Merchants House, the Trades House, and the crafts, to the general poor of the city, and also to passing beggars and paupers of all classes.

Indiscrimi-
nate
assistance.

The various crafts, through their deacons or collectors, gave alms indiscriminately, to a reasonable extent, to passing craftsmen, journeymen, or poor people from other towns, old soldiers and sailors, wandering collegians or students, and even distressed foreigners.

Systematic
assistance.

But their first care was for the poor of their own craft. Amongst the hammermen, the *systematic* giving of assistance was, until 1731, confined to the poor of the trade, and such aid was given in two ways:—(1) The deacon and masters by warrant, or the deacon himself by precept, authorised the collector to pay definite sums to distressed members, or widows or children; (2) The craft paid a sum of money annually to the Trades House towards the cost of maintaining poor craftsmen in the trades hospital or almshouse; (3) After 1731, and until the first Poor Law Act came into operation, the fourteen crafts also contributed a sum annually to the

Craft poor
and general
poor.

charity workhouse or town's hospital, in which were lodged the general poor of the city.

(1) As early examples of the first method, we may note:—On 5th August, 1618, the deacon and masters grant to James Leischman, "ane distrest member," 40 merks money upon bond, repayable within two years. (1) The craft poor. Warrants.

On 21st May, 1655, the collector is ordained to disburse two dollars to "help to put vmqle Thomas Millaris dochter to ane calling to learne to win her leiving," and neither she nor her mother is to be further supplied for one year to come.

On 20th November, 1657, the collector is ordained to give John Calderwood 10 merks to assist him "to buy some commodities to help him to his trade again."

On 11th May, 1660, for the help of "Jonet" Reid, relict of John Reid, hammerman, the collector is ordained to pay eight pounds for the "hyre of ane aquavytie pott and pertinents" for a year.

And on 10th February, 1693, the "iron studdie" which belonged to John Riddell, hammerman, is set to William Waterston for a year for three pounds, "which is to be applied to the maintenance of John Riddell's orphan child."

The warrants by the deacon and masters, or precepts by the deacon alone, were entered in a separate book. Only large sums were noted in the Minute Book. So numerous were these payments by the year 1739, that, on 9th November of that year, the trade resolved that deacon's precepts should only be inserted in one general entry in the collector's accounts. Again, on 6th September, 1764, it is minuted that the practice of engrossing in the collector's account the sums given to poor persons by deacon's precepts occasions much unnecessary writing, for avoiding which in time coming the collector should provide "a peper book" for marking and setting down regularly the precepts drawn on him by the deacon for the poor, and at the end of the year total them up and enter the gross sum in his accounts. Deacon's precepts were then the chief source of, and authority for, aid to the poor. But the deacon's unlimited power was checked on 28th September, 1764, when he was restricted in time coming from drawing precepts for poor persons on the collector to a greater extent than £12 sterling per annum. In distributing that sum, he was to have respect to the *poor belonging to the trade and no others, except on extraordinary occasions*, and he was to have no regard to the recommendations of any freeman of the trade except masters of the trade for the time being. All his precepts were to bear the name of the poor person, and were not to exceed half a crown to each. The warrant book.

The
enrolled
poor.

The Pension
Roll.

(2) Poor men
of the
almshouse.

Maintenance
of the
almshouse.

In the meantime there had arisen a practice of granting to a select few of the decayed craftsmen, or their widows, a permanent allowance or pension. These poor people were in some cases paid monthly, and in others, quarterly. They were known as the "enrolled poor," and classed into "Monthly Poor" and "Quarterly Poor." Their names, and the payments made to them were all recorded in a book, the Pension Roll.

(2) Besides these irregular and regular forms of almsgiving, the trade, as we saw, contributed a sum annually to the trades hospital or almshouse, for the maintenance of the poor men resident there.

Under a deed of agreement by the first thirteen incorporated trades,¹ dated 3rd August, 1605, the hammermen obliged themselves to pay £20 scots annually for this purpose. It seems that the hammermen, like the other crafts, made use of their quarter accounts to meet this payment.

"xxij September, 1618.

" . . . the haill craft pnt obleis yameselfes to pay to ye deikin conveyner y qrtter payme^t to ye puir . . . at ye Hallow Court . . . wt all bygains preceeding Lambes vnder ye pain of ye dowbill yof."

Most of the crafts, on account of this new burden, had to raise their quarter accounts from 4s. scots to 8s., and even 12s. per annum.

The quarter accounts being levied, *inter alia*, "for the entertainment of the poor," and "for the supply of the poor in the almshouse," the money could of course be used (so long as poor men from each craft were maintained there) for the upkeep of the almshouse poor.

The wording of the Minute just quoted seems to indicate that the hammermen craft, in these early days, had some difficulty in gathering together the quarter accounts out of which this payment was made. This view is emphasised by another Minute of 21st August, 1622 :—

"xxj Autj, 1622.

" . . . vnderstanding thameselfis to be obleist in payment zeirlie to ye puir of the craftis hospitall in . . . twentie pundis . . . the twentie libs of añuell qlk they ressave yeirly for . . . twa hundret libs lent out of thair boxit guidis sall be imployit zeirlie heireftir for payment of the said twentie libs."

But this earmarking of an investment, the revenue of which was to meet the "twentie libs" payment, did not of course absolve the craftsmen from paying their increased quarter accounts.

¹ Neither the bonnetmakers nor the dyers were parties to it. *T. H. R.*, pp. 555-6.

When the agreement was entered into in 1605, the almshouse site had just been purchased, and it had been intended that the house should be maintained by contributions from each individual freeman craftsman of Glasgow, thus:—“(1) tua pennyis ouklie of ilk persoune frie craftsman of our craftis and yair assisteris; (2) 13s. 4d. as for ye wpset of everie prenteis admittit frieman; and (3) ye equall half of ilk unlaw yat micht happin unto us and our successors.”¹ But the crafts realised soon that the twopence weekly from each craftsman, and the 13s. 4d. from every craftsman admitted in right of apprenticeship, and the half of every fine imposed by the craft, would be either difficult to collect or fluctuating in amount, and therefore regular payments from each craft, instead of from each craftsman, were provided for under the agreement.

These £20 payments continued to be made until 1677. From 1677 to 1729, the annual payment was £40 scots. In the latter year, there were only 6 poor men in the almshouse, although there were 13 craft contributions to its maintenance—the bonnetmakers and the dyers being still outside the agreement. In 1729, however, 7 additional poor men were admitted to the hospital, or 13 in all, *i.e.*, one from each contributing trade. The £40 annual payment continued to be made till the almshouse was shut up, in the year 1791, after being in use for about one hundred and eighty-six years.

(3) Indiscriminate assistance to the general poor of the town and to strangers was, as has been mentioned, given by all the crafts in olden times. (3) General poor.

Various attempts were made by the Town Council in the seventeenth century to impose a tax or “stent” on the burgesses for the benefit of the poor of the town, but without much success. Occasionally a voluntary contribution was agreed to by the burgesses of both ranks. The kirk-sessions also did their best to solve the problem by means of the regular monthly collections taken at the kirk doors.

It was not until the year 1696 that any systematic method of assisting the general poor of the town was considered by the hammermen. On 18th February of that year overtures were presented to the craft by the Town Council to the following effect:—

(1) That each incorporation should maintain its own poor.

(2) That if the allowance given be not sufficient to maintain the poor within doors, each incorporation should have liberty to “stent” their members to effect this object.

¹ So says the agreement (*T. H. R.*, p. 555, line 20). The Letter of Guildry, section 41 (*T. H. R.*, p. 547, line 18) hardly bears this interpretation.

(3) In order that no one may be burdened "with beggars on the streets and at the doors," four constables be appointed, at the expense of the Magistrates, the kirk-session, the trades, and the merchants respectively.

It was proposed that, if these overtures were agreed to, the incorporations would be "free of all further stent for the poor," except what they might stent themselves in. The hammermen, however, did not allow themselves on this occasion to be forced under an obligation, or even to admit the principle of a craft being stented for the general poor of the city. They therefore resolved to maintain their own poor and no others, and to vote that "the deacon and masters take inspection of the cases of their respective poor and stent the respective members of their trade in what sums they think most rational."

The town
hospital.

Public opinion, however, advanced during the next forty years and the principle of the liability of the privileged burgesses to assist the general poor was at last admitted, as a voluntary obligation, on 6th April, 1731, when, "having heard the proposals and the Act of the Town Council anent a Charity Workhouse," the craft agreed to pay £12 sterling yearly, but for five years only; and at the end of that time "they shall consider whether to add to or diminish that sum." This payment went on till 1740, and was renewed in that year. Three years later it was proposed by the Magistrates and Council to erect the charity workhouse, then known as the "Town's Hospital," into a legal society (*i.e.*, to make it a corporate body), and to oblige the several contributories to pay annually what they had formerly given voluntarily. The craft was apparently against such an obligation being imposed on it, but hesitated to oppose the proposal "out of the funds of the trade." On a vote being taken at a meeting on 26th December, 1743, a great number refused to vote—seventeen voted against the cost of opposition being defrayed from the funds, and only two voted for opposition being conducted at the trade's expense. How the proposal fared does not appear from the records of the hammermen, but six years afterwards we find it minuted that the collector is to pay to the Trades House a "moiety" at the rate of £12 yearly "for the town of Glasgow's Hospital," and to pay the same so long as the rest of the trades pay the "moieties" payable by them. The rest of the trades, along with the hammermen, paid these "moieties" annually to the collector of the Trades House down to the year 1840, the collector of the House paying them over to the town,

and making up the total of £103 6s. 7d. by an additional payment of £16 13s. 5d., to £120 per annum.¹

In 1840, the Poor Law Act came into operation and voluntary contributions by the crafts and the Trades House for the benefit of the general poor of the city were discontinued. Effect of the
Poor Law.

¹The payments were as follows:—

Hammermen, ...	... £12	0	0	Coopers,...	... £2	0	0
Tailors, ...	... 14	0	0	Fleshers,	... 4	0	0
Cordiners, ...	... 14	0	0	Masons, ...	... 2	15	7
Maltmen, ...	... 15	0	0	Gardeners, ...	... 1	10	0
Weavers, ...	... 12	0	0	Barbers, ...	... 3	0	0
Bakers, ...	... 9	0	0	Dyers, ...	... 1	1	0
Skinners, ...	... 3	0	0				
Wrights, ...	... 10	0	0	Total, ...	£103	6	7

PART V.

Finance.

CHAPTER XII.

THE FUNDS.

Money matters—The account-books—How money was dealt with: Sources of Income—Mortcloths—Investments—Ventures—Tobacco—The African trade—Land: Expenditure—Enrolled poor—Miscellaneous charity—The sick and destitute—Soldiers and sailors—Convoys—Burials.

Money matters.

IT is astonishing to find, from the earliest times for which there are any records remaining, how fully and carefully the financial transactions of the craft were noted. The smallest item of income or expenditure was set forth in the collector's account-book, and each yearly account as so entered was read in the presence of the whole craft before the collector was discharged.

The account-books.

The account-books prior to 1691 are unfortunately amissing, but the Minute Book from 1616 to 1734 contains in each Minute narrating the hearing or auditing of the accounts a statement of the gross incomings and outgoings for the year. Thus, in 1616, the income was £51 6s. 8d. scots, the outlay £71 0s. 8d. scots, leaving a debit balance—an occurrence which was fairly common in the first two decades of the seventeenth century.

Then there was periodically minuted a list of "bands," *i.e.*, bonds for money "loaned out" by the craft. This was also read at meetings so that members might know where their common funds were invested. In 1629 the total amount of these "bands" was £485 18s. scots.

The balance in the collector's hands is also recorded, but very often this does *not* represent the difference between the charge and the discharge. Arrears are noted in the records by the phrase "together with . . . of non-payments."

In 1650-1, the receipts are £261 15s. scots, and the payments £239 13s. scots, while the "bands" have risen very considerably. Indeed, the story is one of continued financial progress unattended by any serious loss, a wonderful record when it is remembered that many of the investments during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries consisted of these bonds, which were loans on personal obligation without further security for repayment than the signature of one or two cautioners.

The accounts in the book beginning 1691 and ending 1766, are in somewhat modern form except that summations are not carried forward, but the sum of each page is placed in an abstract at the end, where the balance is struck. The accounts are beautifully written and contain a mass of interesting detail. After the year 1742-3 the money is stated in sterling figures. Examples of the accounts and extracts, important or peculiar, are given in the Appendix.

Money, as received, was kept by the collector until he had as much in hand as made it necessary for safety that it should be placed in the box. For this purpose the assistance of the key masters was required, and once in the box the money could not be taken out again without their knowledge and co-operation. There were no banks in Glasgow until 1750. Nothing, therefore, passed between the collector and his debtors and recipients except coin of the realm. When the debtor could not pay his annual rent or entry or booking money, a note of hand was taken and placed in the box, but cheques and notes as now in use were unknown. Down to 1766 there is no trace of any banking transactions. The collectors were much troubled with counterfeit coin, clipped money, and light gold, but for losses thus incurred the craft always generously gave them credit.

How money
was dealt
with.

The annual income of the craft was made up from the interest on personal bonds, more rarely on heritable bonds, the annual rents of small houses, pieces of land, feu-duties and ground annuals, entry money, booking money of servants and apprentices, quarter accounts from the freemen, and from the Gorbals craftsmen, weekly journeymen's dues, strangers' quarter accounts (or broad pennies), fines, returns from the hiring of the mortcloths,¹ and money obtained from the sale of confiscated iron work.

Sources of
income.

¹The mortcloths supplied constant revenue for many years. These cloths were hired out as often as sixty times in the course of one year, and at times by persons in such places as Kilbride, Eaglesham, Monkland, Airdrie, Bothwell, Neilston, and Dunlop, as well as by persons in Glasgow.

Mortcloths.

All over Scotland, incorporated trades, singly or in partnership, carried on the business of hiring out mortcloths or funeral palls. In doing so, they infringed no privileged trade, as there never were any incorporations of undertakers, and therefore the only body which could

Investments.

The investments of the craft differed greatly from the favoured Trust investments of the present day. Outside the personal bonds which have already been referred to, there were loans made and moneys outstanding without any written personal obligations to pay. Money was being lent to

have objected to this early form of corporate trading was the Town Council. The Town Council of Glasgow, however, never objected to the incorporations so increasing their revenue for the use of their poor. The hammermen carried on a profitable business of this kind for many years. It does not appear that they ever entered into any contract of copartnery with another trade in connection with this business, although there were several such copartneries in Glasgow.¹

Mortcloths were probably being hired out by the hammermen craft as early as 1616, when the extant Minutes begin, but the first reference to them is in the year 1637, in an Act of 13th October, which provides that the charge to persons "without the calling" for the use of the mortcloths, shall be for the "Meikill" mortcloth, 24s., and for the "Lytil" mortcloth, 12s. "And in cais ye Collector lend yem furthe chaipper to pay ye full pryce himself, this onlie wtin ye burt."

The initial cost of these mortcloths was intended to be met out of the mortcloth money levied from each new member, but this part of the entry money was not specially set aside for that purpose. The system of keeping the collector's accounts was not then such that he could tell what sum was at the credit of the mortcloth account. The cost of new mortcloths was simply taken from the readiest money available, all sums uninvested being mingled together in the craft box.

In 1690 there were 3 mortcloths, the charges for hire being—for the best cloth, 18s.; for the second cloth, 14s.; and for the bairns' cloth, 10s. scots money.

New mortcloths were purchased with care and discretion. In November, 1694, it was resolved "yt ane new mortcloth be bought, and for yt effect appoynts George Robieson, Stephen Craufurd and Wm. Waterstoune and ane taylor to view the velvett and to buy the same at as reasonable a rate as they can." It seems, however, that four years elapsed before this resolution was carried into effect, for on 15th February, 1698, the craft "revised ane former act of the dait the twentie twa day of Nover 1694," and "now taking to ther considerations that ther mortcloathes are neer worne out" they resolved not only "to buy the forsd mortcloath contained in the act of the trade 22 Nör 1694, but also two other mortclaiths, viz., ane youths and ane bairns cloath." They appointed a committee to buy these and ordained the collector to pay for them. On another occasion, in 1710, four brethren were chosen to buy "ane plosch mortcloath."

When mortcloths were renewed from time to time, the charges for hire were revised thus:—

"*The eight day of Septē, 1638.*

" . . . Each freeman to pay eighteen shilling scotts for the vse of the *new* long mortcloath."

Again, in 1698, the hiring prices were fixed "to ilk ane of the trade who hes vse for the same," as follows:—for the new best mortcloth, £3 scots; for the second best, 40s.; for the youth's new cloath, 28s.; and the collector was to be answerable for these charges. As the cloths became worn, the charges were made less. In 1721, *e.g.*, the prices were revised, the charge for the best cloth to be 30s., and for the child's best cloth 12s., "bot prejudice to take more for them from any freeman who pleases to give more."

¹ See M'Ewan's *Old Glasgow Weavers*, p. 124. Taylor's *Extracts from Records of the Incorporation of Tailors*, p. 55. Reid's *Incorporation of Wrights in Glasgow*, p. 20.

the town of Glasgow by the craft as early as 1700, but it appears that some form of security was given.

The grantors of personal bonds in favour of the craft belonged to all classes, merchants, craftsmen, professional men, land owners, and titled gentry. Amongst the names of borrowers we find The Ladie Killernthe, Finlay of Robreston, Hamilton of Milton and of Silverton Hill, Stirling of Ballagane, the Laird of Hags, the Laird of Glorat, the Laird of Gartshore, and the Laird of Craigends.

Speculation was not considered outwith the ordinary functions of the craft. In 1693, a purchase was made of part of a venture cargo of tobacco for £848 17s. scots, £800 being borrowed from "Jon Goveane" to help to pay the price; and in November of the same year, the tobacco was sold to William Buchanan, merchant, for £914 17s., upon half-year's trust, for which Buchanan granted his bond. Ventures.
Tobacco.

Again, in 1696, the trade agreed to subscribe £100 sterling in prosecution of the African trade, and empowered the deacon to subscribe the African Company's book for that sum, which was to be paid by instalments. This venture was not so successful as the former. It appears that in 1707, although the craft had at that time advanced £90 1s. 6d. of the subscription to the company "for carrying on trade to Africa and the Indies," they instructed the deacon and collector, on receiving £42 sterling ready money, to assign their holding, "together with the annual rents thereof," if they could find any person who would transact. No buyer was found, the money was lost, and the hammermen embarked no more on commercial undertakings.¹ The African Trade.

The transactions of the craft in the purchase of land were all successful. First, in 1650, came the purchase, along with the Convener's House and ten of the other crafts, of a share of Gorbals. The hammermen took an interest in this to the extent of 2,000 merks, or £111 2s. 3d. sterling, the annual return from which now amounts to £321 11s. 10d., that is, nearly 300 per cent. per annum. Land.

Next they joined with the House and some of the other crafts in January, 1694, in the purchase of a "ruinous burnt land" in the Saltmarket and Gallowgate. Towards the purchase of this site and the re-building of a tenement on it, the hammermen resolved to contribute 2,000 merks; and, until the sale of the tenement in the year 1755, they derived a good revenue from the building, which was known as the "Corner House."²

¹ The African Company here referred to was probably the Company so named formed in 1672 by Letters Patent, and remodelled in 1695.

² See Renwick's *Glasgow Memorials*, pp. 40-41.

The estate of Calderside, in the parish of Blantyre, was bought in the year 1742 for "25 years' purchase free rent," subject to a feu-duty of £3 scots. For these lands, a bond of 6,413 merks 1s. 8 l., was granted in favour of John Hunter, merchant in Kilbride (the former proprietor), with an additional five and a half guineas to his wife, "in compliment."

Expenditure. The recorded items of expenditure throw much light on the customs of the trades as well as on the breadth and scope of their outlays.

Enrolled Poor. The principles on which grants were made to the poor of the craft have already been touched upon. The enrolled poor were paid quarterly, at Candlemas, Beltane, Lammas, and Hallowmas, at the meetings or courts held at these terms. In 1691, about £250 scots was thus expended. That amount was not reached in such payments in the year 1732, but the miscellaneous payments to the poor of the craft and others had in the meantime increased, were taking up a great part of the craft's ready money, and were being made at all times and in a great variety of circumstances.

Miscellaneous Charity. The poor in the almshouse, whether hammermen or not, received small payments from the deacon at craft meetings and on other special occasions. It was not only in money or for maintenance that the craft poor were assisted. Women received money for "housmaill" and for various forms of "needcessity." Others besides the officer received gifts of clothing, such as "cloaths and furniture," hats, shoes, wigs, "wylie" coats, and "big" coats. Dull trade required the craft to make grants to members, *e.g.*, to "mend bellows," and for other "needful uses." Frequent fires necessitated contributions towards the re-building of craftsmen's houses. Indeed, the causes of craft charity to the freemen and their dependents and to strangers were endless in their variety.

The sick and destitute. Sickness, which deprived the craftsman of his means of livelihood for a time, and death, which brought poverty and destitution to the widow and orphan, were perhaps the most common grounds for the dispensation of craft benevolence. Blind men, lame men, and poor men, students and "collegians," poor women and children, "distressed" smiths and hammermen from all quarters of the country, were assisted. Broken legs were "mended," surgical operations carried out, "great" and "sore" distress relieved, relicts and orphans succoured—and all this at the cost of the craft. Troublesome gentlemen, poor gentlemen, dumb gentlemen, afflicted gentlewomen, persons "in tribulation," of every sort and condition, recommended by the provost or the dean of guild, or the deacon convener, or the presbytery, or the minister of a distant parish even, received their share. Shipwrecked men and women, "broken" merchants, victims seized by "the dumb palsie" or

"struck blind by fire from Heaven," suffering from cancer or other fell disease, "on the point of death" or convalescent; men wanting hands, feet, arms, or legs, or merely "distressed with gout"; all came within the bounteous care and attention of the deacon, collector, and masters.

As will be seen, the charity of the craft was almost international, although the doles were small. It extended to Highlanders and Lowlanders, Irish and English strangers, and to "distressed" Frenchmen.

In these stirring times between 1691 and 1766, the craftsmen interested themselves in lending aid to those who had fought for their country and become maimed or incapacitated. "Old and distressed" soldiers and sailors, men cast away at sea, combatants discharged from the King's service, men who had been "taken by the Turks" or who had been "under slavery with the Turks," were recipients of craft money. "Paid the porters for attending the masters in gathering shoes to the Highlandmen" is an echo of the '45. The terrible words "taken by the Turks," "under slavery with the Turks," or "robbed by the Frenchers," were enough to open the coffers of the trade to casual wanderers, camp followers, or even *filles de regiment*. Soldiers and sailors.

The cost of convoys in and out of town with the Lords of Session and the nobility formed another common item of expenditure. These distinguished personages were convoyed by burgesses of both ranks on horseback. The craft hired horses for their representatives, and the frequent entry of "horse hires" at meeting Lords of Circuit coming from Edinburgh and in conveying such distinguished people as the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Hamilton, the Earl of Donald, and the General Cadogan (the latter during the rebellion of 1715), provide examples of what was a custom in burghs up till the middle of the eighteenth century. Convoys.

But horse hires were often incurred for more melancholy, if none the less formal and obsequious, occasions. Convoys were provided to pay the last mark of respect to the dead of all ranks. The burials of "the Lord Boyd," "the Ladie Mayne," and "the Lord Kilmarnock," were thus attended by delegates from the craft in 1691-2, and in later years the same mark of respect was paid to the memory of the Earl of Eglinton,¹ the Duke of Argyll,² and many others of note. The funerals of craftsmen were chiefly attended on foot, and where a craftsman, or his widow, or son, or daughter, died in poverty, the expenses were defrayed out of the common purse. Burials.

¹ Accounts, 1702-3.

² Accounts, 1703-4.

From the specimen accounts and extracts in the Appendix, one may draw together other interesting heads of revenue and expenditure ; and as the entries are unabbreviated, facts regarding language, grammar, spelling, and the manners and customs, as well as the accounting of these past times, may be culled according to the bent of the reader.

PART VI.

The Craft in Relation to the Guildry, the Trades House, and the Town Council.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE CRAFT IN RELATION TO THE GUILDRY, THE GUILD BRETHREN, AND THE DEACON CONVENER'S COUNCIL OR TRADES HOUSE.

The different aspects of the Guildry : Its origin—Merchants and crafts resort to arbitration—Commissioners and oversmen appointed—General result of the arbitration—Distinction between the Guildry and the Merchants and Trades Houses : Unique character of the Glasgow Guildry—Scheme of the Letter of Guildry—Dean of Guild and his council—The guild brethren—Three castes of inhabitants distinguished—Regulations for the merchant and the craft guild brethren—The simple burghess, of lower rank—But pays tribute to the Guildry—Property qualification for burgesses and for guild brethren—Merchants and craftsmen included but distinguished in the Guildry : Distribution of the Guildry fines—Their application : The triple organisation created by the Letter of Guildry—Dean of Guild Court—Merchants House and its directors—The Deacon Convener's Council or Trades House—Absence of popular election unless in the crafts—Method of electing dean of guild, deacon convener, and lyners—The Burgh Reform Act introduces free election : Functions of the Convener's Council—Part of these subject to Town Council control : Original composition of Convener's Council—Precedence of the hammermen—Effect of Decree of Declarator—Constitution fixed—Burgh Reform Act—Popular election introduced : Evolution of the name "Trades House."

WITHOUT attempting to examine the exact causes and character of the disputes between the merchants and craftsmen, which brought the Guildry of Glasgow into existence (subjects which have never been satisfactorily treated), we can show how the Guildry came into being, the relations in which the merchant and craft burgesses stood towards it, the relation the Crafts bore to the Dean of Guild's Council, and to the Deacon Convener's Council, and the distinction between these two representative bodies and the Dean of Guild's *Merchant* Council. When these points are understood, the position the crafts held in the new federal organisation of 1605 will stand out with greater clearness, and we may then proceed to

The different
aspects of
the Guildry.

consider the constitution, functions, and work of the Convener's Council, the representative body of craftsmen which managed the affairs of the guild brethren of the craft rank.

Its origin.
Merchants
and crafts
resort to
arbitration.

Because of many disputes between the merchants and craftsmen of the city (disputes which we can trace through the Burgh Records and the Records of the Convention of Royal Burghs, so far back as 1582¹), it was resolved by both ranks to refer their differences to arbitration.

Commis-
sioners and
oversmen
appointed.

On 8th November, 1604, twelve commissioners were appointed by each rank, to consult, reason, and conclude upon their respective differences.

The twenty-four commissioners, on 10th November, signed a submission, and appointed four oversmen to act in the event of the commissioners differing in opinion.

It does not seem that the commissioners met with any serious difficulty, for the award or decree arbitral (commonly called the Letter of Guildry), issued on 6th February, 1605, is signed by every one of the commissioners, as well as by three of the oversmen, the only signature wanting being that of Master Robert Scott.

General
result of the
arbitration.

The commissioners and oversmen came to the conclusion that there should, in future, be in Glasgow a dean of guild, a deacon convener, and a visitor of the maltmen, and having declared this, they proceeded to detail, in a long series of articles, "the election, statutes, and privileges" of these new officials and their constituents, besides a great many other necessary regulations for the new state of affairs.

Distinction
between the
Guildry
and the
Merchants
and Trades
Houses.

The Letter of Guildry, while it creates a Guildry in Glasgow, does not create a Merchant Guild. It does not, at least by that name, create a convenery or combined guild of trades, nor does it create by any words of incorporation, an Incorporation of Maltmen. Indeed, at that time, words of incorporation are never found in charters of erection. But in granting privileges and providing regulations for management of a Convenery or Guild, legal sanction or recognition was thus given by the Town Councils to the permanent existence of an already associated body. The regulations of which these charters consisted provided in a rough way a kind of written constitution, which lasted until the creating authority or the Crown or Parliament altered it.

A charter gave permanency and continuity to an association or combination whose existence was, until then, unrecognised by the law and uncertain as to the day when it might be threatened with disintegration and dissolution. The merchants of Glasgow must have had some form of association prior

¹ *G. B. R.*, 3rd July, 1582; *Records of Convention of Royal Burghs*, 1595-6-7 and -8.

to 1605. The deacons had often before that year met in council together, and communed on matters of common interest. The Letter of Guildry, therefore, besides *creating* a Guildry for the first time, gave burghal sanction and security to a combination amongst the merchants, from which arose the Merchants House, and to a federation of the trades, from which arose the Trades House. These bodies, while component parts of the Guildry, were yet separate and distinct from it.

The Guildry of Glasgow is unique in its character and composition. In the Scotch Royal Burgh, we find the Merchant Guild, exclusive of craftsmen, presided over by a dean of guild. We find the crafts each with a separate constitution, or at least a separate existence, federated in an informal way, usually without legal sanction, into a convenery of trades managed by a council composed of the deacon of each trade, with several "assistants," under the presidency of a deacon convener. Generally speaking, the merchant was of the Guild, while the craftsman was not. The craftsman belonged to one craft only, and his craft was represented in the Deacon Convener's Council, by the deacon and his "assistants."

Unique character of the Glasgow Guildry.

But Glasgow was not a royal burgh till long after the Guildry had been established there. Between the years 1516 and 1605, the crafts had all obtained Charters or Seals of Cause, while the merchants, as a class, until 1605, had obtained no legal recognition whatever. They were, no doubt, associated in a voluntary way, but all their endeavours to gain legal recognition from the Town Council, even on the suggestion of the Convention of Burghs,¹ failed in the face of strong opposition from the crafts up till the time when arbitration was resorted to, in November, 1604.

On a first perusal of the Letter of Guildry, it strikes the reader that the document is without order and without method, but on a careful study of its contents, one finds that it is, on the contrary, really systematic, and that it meets many possible contingencies.

Scheme of the Letter of Guildry.

First it deals with the dean of guild, his election, his council or court (of merchants and craftsmen), his powers and duties, and the duties of that council. This takes up the first thirteen sections.

Dean of Guild and his council.

Next it is shown how persons may become guild brethren or acquire guild rights, and that in the following order:—

The guild brethren.

- (1) The burgesses *of the time* ;
- (2) Sons of guild brethren ;
- (3) Husbands of daughters of guild brethren ;
- (4) Sons and sons-in-law of burgesses *then deceased* ;

¹ See *Records of the Convention of Royal Burghs*, June-July, 1595.

- (5) Widows of burgesses *then deceased* ;
- (6) Apprentices of guild brethren ; and lastly,
- (7) Stranger burgesses and burgesses *gratis*.¹

This takes us to the twenty-first section.

Burgess merchants and craftsmen were encouraged to become guild brethren immediately. Those who did not enter as guild brethren by the 1st of May, 1605, could not enter thereafter except on the same footing as strangers. A concession, however, was granted in favour of burgesses who were absent from the country. They could enter as privileged persons within fifteen days after their return.

Then after providing for the distribution of the entry money of the guild brethren, the document lays down, and distinguishes between, the rights of (1) Burgess Guild Brethren ; (2) Simple Burgesses ; and (3) Creamers or Huxters, who were presumably neither burgesses nor guild brethren.

Three castes
of
inhabitants
distinguished

Having thus created or at least emphasized the existence of three distinct castes in the burgh, procedure was provided for maintaining the distinction by the enactment of a property qualification for burgesses of merchant or craft rank, and for their admission as burgesses only after the test had been applied. Power was given to the dean of guild and his court to fine persons attempting to trespass on the privileges of the two higher castes.

Regulations
for the
merchants
and for the
craft guild
brethren and
for the
maltmen.

Sections 33 to 39 provide machinery for the management of the affairs of the merchant guild brethren, and conclude with the appointment of the first dean of guild.

Sections 40 to 43 effect the same objects for the craft guild brethren, and name the first deacon convener.

Sections 44 to 54 provide regulations for the maltmen, and here the constitutional clauses of the famous document end.

The simple
burgess of
lower rank.

The burgess of 1605 who did not enrol as a guild brother, remained a simple burgess. He took lower rank and had fewer trading privileges. He was, indeed, a merchant or a craftsman in name only, and was restricted to dealing in such small things as were "not agreeable to the honour of the calling of a guild brother."² He could not deal in important wares such as silk, spices, drugs, confections, certain foreign goods, iron, wine, etc.,

¹ The conditions relating to classes (1), (4), and (5) were obviously temporary. The classes (2), (3), (6), and (7), viz., sons, sons-in-law, and apprentices of guild brethren and strangers form the four classes of entrants existing at the present day.

² L. of G., section 23; *T. H. R.*, p. 542.

nor could he deal in large quantities.¹ He was allowed, by way of some recompense, to "cream" upon the High Street and hawk his goods all through the town, a method of carrying on business which was prohibited to the guild brother.

Being outside of the guild, he was also, we may be sure, kept outside of the Town Council. If he were by any chance a member of a craft organisation, he could not aspire to office in it, and could never represent his craft in the deacon convener's council.² He was thus possessed only of certain trivial trading rights which were beneath the notice of the merchant or craft guild brother.

But a person entering as simple burgess after 1605, while shorn of superior privileges, had to pay tribute to the Guildry. If he were a merchant, he paid five merks to the Merchant Hospital on entry; if a craftsman, he paid the same amount to the Crafts Hospital.³

Pays tribute to the Guildry.

One would imagine that this was enough to incline all simple burgesses sooner or later to come within the guild, but many of necessity remained outside the honoured circle because of their limited means, for there was required even of the aspiring simple burgess a property qualification, of the existence of which the dean of guild and the deacon convener were the respective judges. A merchant applicant required to be worth £100 scots of free gear, to be booked in the dean of guild's books and to receive a testimonial to that effect from the dean; and the craftsman required to be worth £20 scots of free gear, to be booked in the deacon convener's books, and to receive the deacon convener's testimonial. Only with such a testimonial would the provost, bailies, and council admit the applicant as burgess. And then there was a further property qualification to be possessed before the simple burgess could become guild brother, which was for merchants 500 merks and for craftsmen 250 merks of land heritage and moveable gear.⁴

Separate property qualification for burgesses and for guild brethren.

It is clear that burgesses of both merchant and craft rank were to be included in the Guildry. Once entered as guild brethren, they became associated with one of the two great sections, and these sections never came together for any purpose, except through their representatives in the Dean of Guild Council or Court. This Council or Court consisted of nine guild brethren, the dean of guild himself, four merchants, and four craftsmen.

Merchants and craftsmen included in the Guildry

¹ L. of G., section 24; *T. H. R.*, p. 543.

² *T. H. R.*, p. 2, 28th May, 1605; and see also p. 569 *voce* guild brethren.

³ L. of G., section 29; *T. H. R.*, p. 544.

⁴ After 7th October, 1609, admission was given by the dean of guild and his council on the ordinary court day. *G. B. R.*, *eo die*, L. of G., section 15. *T. H. R.*, p. 540.

Distribution
of the
guildry fees.

The entry money or guildry fine payable by the guild brethren was directed into two channels. That of merchant guild brethren was to be applied to the weal of the Merchant Hospital, to their decayed brethren, and to other "good and Godly work"; that of craft guild brethren was to be applied to the Crafts Hospital, to the decayed brethren of the craftsmen, and to other "good and Godly work."¹

Their
application.

The application of these funds was left to the discretion, on the one hand, of the dean of guild, with the advice of his *merchant* council and *others* of the merchant rank chosen by himself; and, on the other hand, to the deacon convener, with the advice of the rest of the deacons and their assistants.²

The triple
organisation
created by
the Letter of
Guildry.

We can now see the triple organisation which was created out of the united guild brethren—

- (1) The dean of guild and his council of eight—four from each rank—forming what is now known as the Dean of Guild Court.
- (2) The dean of guild, with his *merchant* council and such other merchants as he himself chose, managing the Merchant Hospital and the funds accumulated from the Guildry fines of merchant guild brethren, and from other sources.
- (3) The deacon convener, with the deacons of crafts and their assistants, managing the Trades Hospital and the funds accumulated from the Guildry fines of craft guild brethren, and from other sources.

Dean of
Guild Court.

The first body has come down without change to the present day, and is still the Dean of Guild Court of Glasgow.

The
Merchants
House
and its
directors.

We recognise the second body as the directors of the "Merchants House," and the third as the "Trades House," the Merchants House being the whole of the merchant guild brethren, and the Trades House the representatives of the whole federated rank of guild brethren belonging to the incorporated trades.³ Be it noted, however, that

The Trades
House or
Deacon
Convener's
Council.

¹ L. of G., section 22; *T. H. R.*, p. 542, line 18.

² L. of G., section 22; *T. H. R.*, p. 542.

³ The titles "Merchants House," and "Trades House," were evolved gradually. The merchants met together as a "Rank" as late as 1705. The term "House" does not seem to have been used of them *as a whole* before 12th November, 1705. See Hill, *Merchants House*, pp. 150-151. On the other hand, the craftsmen never met together as a rank. Each craft was a separate organisation, with self-government. The affairs of the guild brethren of craft rank were from the first managed by the representatives of each craft on the Deacon Convener's Council, or Trades House.

the terms "Merchants House," and "Trades House," were evolved much later.¹ Above all these three representative bodies, was another representative body, the "Town's Great Council" (the provost, magistrates, dean of guild, deacon convener, and the merchant and trade councillors), the administrators of the community of Glasgow.

The first point to observe is the entire absence of direct popular election unless in one respect, viz., that the thirteen crafts could freely elect their own deacons, and at least a portion of the masters of their craft.² Having done that, the rank and file had no further share in the administration of the town, or the Guildry or the Trades House.

Absence of popular election unless in the crafts.

In this respect the crafts were more favoured than the merchants, for, while the dean of guild was always of merchant rank, he was not chosen by the general body of the merchants. He was chosen by the provost, bailies, council, and deacons (an equal number of merchants and craftsmen being present at his election), out of a leet of three, consisting of the old dean and other two merchants chosen by him with the advice of twenty-four merchants selected by him for this purpose.³

Method of electing dean of guild, deacon convener, and lyners.

The lyners of the Dean of Guild's Council were chosen in a similarly complicated way. The dean of guild and twenty-four merchants *named by him* chose the four merchant lyners.⁴ The deacon convener and the popularly elected deacons and their assistants—*i.e.*, the Deacon Convener's Council—chose the four craft lyners.⁵

While the deacons—always excluding the visitor of the maltmen—were popularly elected, the deacon convener was not. He was always a craft guild brother, and like the dean of guild, he was chosen by the Town Council from a leet of three, consisting of the old deacon convener and two other craftsmen selected by the deacons and their assistants in the convener's council. There also required to be an equal number of craftsmen and merchants present at his election, and all the deacons and their assistants were entitled to take part in it.⁶

This method of election continued till 1833, when the Burgh Reform Act permitted the free election of the dean of guild, the deacon convener, and the visitor of the maltmen, in such manner as the respective houses and that craft might determine.⁷

The Burgh Reform Act introduces free election.

The Letter of Guildry contained no provision for the dean of guild with his *Merchant* Council meeting together for any purpose other than the administration of their funds and the management of their hospital,

Functions of the deacon convener's council.

¹ See *infra*, p. 111. ² *Supra*, p. 46. ³ This method of election continued till 1833.

⁴ L. of G., section 2; *T. H. R.*, p. 537, line 15.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ L. of G., section 40; *T. H. R.*, p. 546, line 25.

⁷ *Infra*, chap. xiv.

although the dean was given power to convene the merchants anent their hospital, "and sick other necessar affairs as they shall have to do."¹ The Merchant Council would seem never to have had any jurisdiction even in disputes between merchants.

It was otherwise with the deacon convener and his council. They were to convene as occasion required, and to judge upon matters pertaining to the crafts,² and to make acts and statutes for good order amongst them, which did not prejudice the common weal, the privileges of the merchants, or any privilege granted to any crafts in the burgh. These acts and statutes were to be approved by the provost, bailies, and council.³

Any deacon with deacon, or craft with craft, or "crafts among themselves," refusing to obey the judgment of the deacon convener and the deacons and their assistants in matters concerning the crafts, were declared to be liable to a fine of £3 scots.

The deacon convener was to be obliged to produce his book containing all acts and statutes set down therein before the provost, bailies, and council, to be seen and considered by them annually, *when required*, and without their ratification these acts were to be of no effect. He was never on any occasion actually required to do so. No act of the Trades House was ever laid before the council for ratification, although many judgments came under the purview of the council by way of appeal, and many recommendations on behalf of individual crafts were submitted for approval.

From the Letter of Guildry, then, we can gather that the deacon convener's council had six functions to perform:—

- (1) To choose leets for the deacon convenership ;
- (2) To appoint craft lyners to the Dean of Guild Court ;
- (3) To manage the Crafts Hospital ;
- (4) To control, collect, and administer the funds of that hospital, and the funds coming to the deacon convener from the entry money of craft guild brethren, and from other sources ;
- (5) To make acts and statutes for good order among the crafts ;
- (6) To judge in matters concerning the crafts.

¹ Disputes amongst merchants or between a merchant and a *mariner*, or between a merchant and another guild brother, concerning matters of merchandise, came within the jurisdiction of the dean of guild and his council of eight. The four craft members of his council were, in all such causes, part of his court. For the other powers of the court, see L. of G., sections 10–13; *T. H. R.*, pages 538–9. The Admiralty jurisdiction was abolished during the reign of Charles II. See *Scots Act*, 1681, cap. 16. As to remaining jurisdiction, see also Hill, p. 30.

² L. of G., section 35; *T. H. R.*, p. 545, line 22.

³ L. of G., section 40; *T. H. R.*, p. 547.

In the first four of these functions, the convener's council had absolute power. In the last two, the resolution or judgment was subject to the review of the provost, magistrates, and councillors of the burgh. All acts passed were to be submitted to the Council yearly, *when required*, for ratification and allowance. All judgments could be reviewed by the Town Council on appeal.

Part of these
subject to
Town
Council
control.

Before examining the functions of the deacon convener's council, the composition and constitution of the council may be briefly described. The deacons and visitor were representatives in the council *ex officio*, and at first the remaining members or assistants were named or chosen by the deacon convener. The trades bailie sat on the council *ex officio*.

Original
composition
of deacon
convener's
council.

About 1640, the power of the deacon convener to choose the assistants was taken out of his hands, and thereafter every deacon chose his assistants. But this again gave too much power of choice to each deacon. On 14th October, 1647, it was resolved that the late deacon of every craft should be, *ex officio*, a member of the council, and that it should not be in the power of the deacon of his craft to remove him, although sundry deacons had done the like that year, and formerly upon "spleen and malice."

The water bailie, if a craftsman, was added to the council by resolution in October, 1644. The late deacon convener became an *extraordinary* member in 1655, and the late collector in 1739.¹ Outside crafts were admitted and given representation in 1616 and 1760.²

Until 1647, the number of assistants from each craft represented varied considerably, for the Letter of Guildry had made no provision with regard to representation. But the hammermen, tailors, cordiners, and maltmen, usually predominated with an average of 6 representatives each, the weavers coming next with 4, and the others with 3, including their deacons, with the exception of the bonnetmakers, who seldom had more than 2 representatives, including the deacon. The council then numbered fifty-four representatives.³ These numbers, after many fluctuating variations, became

¹ *T. H. R.*, 18th September, 1739.

² See *infra*, chap. xiv.

³ They were as follows:—

Hammermen,	6	Fleshers,	3
Tailors,	6	Masons,	3
Cordiners,	6	Gardeners (admitted in 1616),	3
Maltmen,	6	Surgeons and Barbers, ...	3
Weavers,	4	Bonnetmakers,	2
Bakers,	3		—
Skinners,	3	Total,	54
Wrights,	3		—
Coopers,	3		—

The mariners and fishers and the litsters, who were in the convenery in 1605, had by that time disappeared. The dyers conjoined with the bonnetmakers in 1760, and the surgeons retired from the convenery in 1690.

constant in practice, and this was the position of affairs when the Letter of Guildry was ratified by the Scots Parliament in 1672. But there was nothing in the Letter of Guildry or that Act fixing definitely the constitution of the council or the crafts to be represented in it, or the proportion of representatives which each craft should have, or their order of precedence.

On one point, however, there was from the outset no change. The hammermen craft ranked first.

Precedence
of
hammermen.

The hammermen are named first in the deed of foundation of the Trades Hospital signed on 3rd August, 1605.¹ The hammermen are also invariably named first in the convener's council records after December, 1609, and in the list of the council given annually in these records after 1631, the deacon of the hammermen stands at the head. After the representatives of each craft begin to be recorded in columns, about 1631, the hammermen representatives are invariably given first.

The Decree
of
Declarator,
1777.

In 1771, an attempt was made to increase the representation of ten of the crafts, but the resolutions for this effect, passed by narrow majorities, were called in question by the incorporations of hammermen, tailors, cordiners, and maltmen, in an Action of Declarator and Interdict in the Court of Session. The Decree of Declarator pronounced by the court in 1777, after six years' litigation, fixed the constitution of the deacon convener's council, the number of representatives from each craft, and also the vexed question of their rank and precedence.

Constitution
and
precedence
fixed.

It was declared that the constitution of the convener's council, the rank and precedence of the trades, and the number of representatives which each incorporation had a title to send to the council, had been established by immemorial custom, and could not be altered or varied either by the trades or by the convener's council, even with the concurrence of the magistrates and Town Council. The number of representatives was then permanently fixed by the court on the basis of inveterate usage, as above indicated, with this variation, viz. :—that when the deacon convener and collector are chosen from the hammermen, tailors, cordiners, maltmen, or weavers, they are to be accounted part of the ordinary representatives of these crafts, but when they are chosen from the remaining nine crafts, they are to be accounted as additional extraordinary members.² Although the Decree of Declarator makes no reference to the subject, the same rule applies to the late deacon convener and the late collector, so that while the minimum number of

Extra-
ordinary
members.

Present
composition.

¹ *T. H. R.*, page 536, line 18.

² The original extract of this Decree is in the possession of the Craft. For the conditions on which it is held, see Appendix.

representatives is fifty-four, if it so happens that the deacon convener, collector, late convener, and late collector, are chosen from the last nine crafts, the council consists of a maximum of fifty-eight representatives.

The deacon convener still continued till the passing of the Burgh Reform Act, 1833, to be chosen by the Town Council from a leet of three presented by the convener's council, but that Act provided that the Merchants House and the Trades House should be "entitled to the free election, in such form as shall be regulated by them, of the said several office-bearers, and other necessary officers, for the management of their affairs without any interference or control whatsoever on the part of the Town Council or any member thereof."¹

Effect of
Burgh
Reform Act,
1833.

For the first time in two hundred and twenty-eight years, the deacon convener thus became leader of the burgess craftsmen of Glasgow by popular election. Immediately the convener's council introduced the same principle within its own ranks. It was resolved on 17th September, 1833, that—"The right of the deacons and visitor to nominate assistants in the House shall cease, and the qualified freemen of each incorporation, shall annually, and at the same meeting at which they shall elect their deacon or visitor, or within eight days thereafter, elect, by direct vote, their representatives to the House; and shall report their election to the clerk of the House."

Popular
election
voluntarily
introduced.

It would have been quite within the power of the deacons and visitor to object to this resolution, and to retain their ancient privilege of naming their assistants, but they wisely went with the times, and voluntarily surrendered their power into the hands of their fellow craftsmen.

At the same time, the old rule dating from 1647 was re-enacted, viz.:—"That the last Deacon and last Visitor be *ex officio* part of the number of representatives from the respective Incorporations."

There has been no change in the constitution of the council since 1833, and indeed no change can now voluntarily be made. New crafts cannot be introduced, nor can the number of representatives be increased except by Provisional Order or special Act of Parliament.

The convener's council became known as the "Deacon Convener's House" in 1668.² The title "Councillors of the Crafts House" occurs in 1676,³ and this title in course of time became the favourite one. It was altered later to the present title, "The Trades House." This short popular title is somewhat misleading, in that it conveys no indication

Evolution
of the
name
"Trades
House."

¹ 3 and 4 William IV., chap. 76, section 21.

² *T. H. R.*, p. 426.

³ *T. H. R.*, p. 504.

of the representative character of the House. The Trades House is really a house of popularly elected representatives of fourteen craft constituencies, which the Letter of Guildry brought together in one federal union, forming as a whole the guild brethren of craft rank *who are members of one or other of the fourteen incorporations*.¹

We may now proceed to consider the functions and the work of the convener's council, more especially in relation to the Incorporation of Hammermen.

¹ One can become a burgess and guild brother of craft rank, and stop at that, but without also entering as a member of one of the fourteen incorporations, no guildry rights can be acquired.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE FUNCTIONS AND WORK OF THE TRADES HOUSE AND ITS ACTUAL RELATIONS WITH THE CRAFT.

General statement: The craft's share in the honours and work of the convener's council:
Acts and statutes of the council: (1) Relating to the Guildry and the guild brethren—
(a) The guildry fine—(b) Guildry affairs—(c) Defence of the Guildry—(2) Affecting the
crafts in relation to the convener's council—(3) Affecting the crafts as such—(4) Ratifica-
tion of craft bye-laws: Judgments of the convener's council in hammermen disputes
—(i.) Admissions—(ii.) Elections—(iii.) Trading rights—(iv.) Discipline—(v.) Factions:
General relations with the crafts—Pensions—Good and godly work—Connection with
public movements and institutions: Effect of the Act of 1846—The convener's council
becomes an electoral college—The Logan and Johnston School—Modern functions.

THE functions of the deacon convener's council already enumerated were such as one might expect in a federal assembly. Each craft managed its own affairs. Only in matters which concerned the craft guild brethren in common did the jurisdiction of the convener's council properly come into play. The selection of leets for the office of deacon convener, the nomination of dean of guild lymers of craft rank, the management of the Trades Hospital, the collection and administration of the guildry fines and other funds of the craft guild brethren, naturally devolved on the deacons and their assistant representatives in the council. The Letter of Guildry made provision for the exercise of these functions, and also conferred on the convener's council the further power of making acts and statutes for good order amongst the craftsmen, and of judging betwixt them in their crafts and callings. But there was a wise restriction here set down. Acts and statutes of the convener's council were to be without prejudice to the common weal, the merchant rank, and the privileges of each craft. The judges as to whether any act or statute of the convener's council exceeded the powers conferred on it, or prejudiced the common weal, the merchant rank or the privileges of a craft, were declared to be the Magistrates and Town Council.

The hammermen craft has had its share of the honours in the gift of the convener's council, and in all its work. In the elections for the con-
venership, the hammermen have been specially fortunate. From 1605 to
1910, twenty-five hammermen have occupied the position.¹

General
statement.

The craft's
share in
honours and
work of the
convener's
council.

¹ For List, see Appendix.

In the Dean of Guild Court, the hammermen were often represented until the custom sprang up of nominating craftsmen belonging to the building trades (wrights and masons) for the office of craft lyner—a custom which arose when the jurisdiction of the court became confined to questions of neighbourhood and lining, and to the administration of building regulations as at present.

The management of the Trades Hospital or Almshouse has already been dealt with in chapter ix.,¹ and the collection and administration of the funds of the guild brethren of craft rank, hardly comes within our province.²

The relations of the convener's council with the hammermen and the other crafts in the making of acts and statutes may be considered under four heads:—

- (1) Acts of the convener's council affecting the guild brethren only (apart altogether from the association of these guild brethren with their respective crafts) ;
- (2) Acts affecting the crafts in their relation to the convener's council ;
- (3) Acts affecting the crafts alone ;
- (4) Ratification by the convener's council of acts, statutes, and bye-laws passed by a craft and sent to the convener's council for approval before being submitted to the Town Council.³

Acts of the first three classes, it will be observed, were of general application, and had their origin in the deacon convener's council. Acts belonging to the fourth class applied to one particular craft. They had their origin in the craft, and only came to the notice of the convener's council when they were submitted to it by the craft for approval.

In passing acts and statutes for good order amongst the craftsmen, and in judging betwixt them in matters concerning the crafts, the deacon convener and his council of deacons recognised few limits. While they never at any time were charged with "prejudging" the common weal or

¹ See also Crawford's *Sketch*, chaps. xlv., xlv., and xlix.

² Generally speaking, the directions of Section 22 of the Letter of Guildry have been strictly followed, and the revenue accordingly used for the benefit of decayed guild brethren and for other "good and godly work tending to the advancement of the common weal." The expenditure of both the corporate and trust income in pensions, while looked upon as the primary object to which both classes of revenue should be applied, has for many years been accompanied by a wise and economical expenditure of the corporate funds for public purposes coming under the category of "good and godly work." For numerous examples, see Crawford, chap. li.

³ See *infra*, chap. xv. It should be observed the latter course was not always followed.

the rights of the merchant rank, they came perilously near interfering with the privileges of the crafts on many occasions. Only once, however, were they brought to book, viz., when the hammermen, tailors, cordiners, and maltmen, in 1777, obtained the Decree of Declarator or Grand Decerniture from the Court of Session which interdicted a majority of the House from altering the proportion of representation of each craft therein.¹

(1) The acts of the House which concern the guild brethren deal with the guildry fine and other guildry matters.

(1) Acts relating to the Guildry and guild brethren.

(a) Alterations on the guildry fine have been so numerous that it is impossible to describe them briefly and clearly. There were many changes, but the reasons for making them are not recorded. The representatives of the crafts in the convener's council looked upon the guildry fine as something under their own control. Their resolutions on the subject became immediately operative, and do not seem ever to have been questioned by the guild brethren individually or by their crafts. These resolutions were never submitted to the crafts for approval, although intimation of them was made occasionally, this being obviously the best way of giving notice of the change to the freemen. For many years, particularly between 1643 and 1739, the guildry fine was constantly fluctuating, the near-hand fine rising to £2 sterling, and the far-hand fine rising and falling between £2 and £16 13s. 4d.

(a) The guildry fine.

(b) The acts of the House concerning the general affairs of the guild brethren are also numerous. So long as the guildry fine was paid separately to the collector of the House, and apart from the burgess fine (which went to the town), a good many craftsmen joined crafts on production of the burgess ticket only, and omitted to become guild brethren either before or after. There was no effective way in which the deacon convener and collector could keep a constant watch on these defaulters, and so the convener's council dealt with such persons in a series of restrictive bye-laws, such as the following:—

(b) Guildry affairs.

No craftsman shall hold office in his craft or in the convener's council or vote or be voted upon in his craft unless he is a guild brother. (1605 and 1732.)

When, by an arrangement made with the burgh, the burgess fine and the guildry fine came to be collected by the Town Clerk at one and the same time,² and the latter periodically refunded to the collector of the House, two important results followed. The guildry fine became practically fixed, and every burgess entrant to an incorporation was a guild brother

¹ *Supra*, p. 110.

² This practice arose about 1775.

as well. But there still remained two contingencies to guard against, viz. : persons entering a craft who were not burgesses at all and burgesses entering a craft who were guild brethren *qua* merchant and not of craft rank. These contingencies were dealt with as follows :—

No craft shall receive entrants unless on production of their burgess and guild brothers' tickets. (1824.)

Merchant burgesses may become guild brethren *of craft rank* on payment of £2 2s. to the House. (1849.)

No burgess shall be admitted to a craft unless he is also a guild brother *of craft rank*, or pays his guildry fine (£2 2s.) to the collector of the House. (1849.)

No member of a craft shall hold office as deacon, or collector, or representative to the House, or be a pensioner on the House funds, or share in any way in its privileges, unless he is a guild brother *of craft rank*. (1857.)

(c) Defence of the Guildry.

(c) Then on such a matter as the defence of the Guildry, a subject which agitated the convener's council and the crafts between 1661 and 1672, when the Letter of Guildry was at length ratified by the Scots Parliament, the convener's council looked to the crafts to assist in defraying the costs :—"The haill expenss and charges to be deburst ywpon to be borne be the haill trades according to their rank and qualitie and the haill deacones to subscribe to them ane comissionne for that effect."¹

It is on record that the expense of that ratification was actually paid by the several crafts. What the hammermen may have paid cannot be traced, as the craft accounts for the period are now amissing ; but the proportion paid by the weavers amounted to £40 scots,² and the total sum collected to defray the cost of the preliminary proceedings was £2,133 6s. 8d. scots,³ while the cost of the Extract from the Rolls of Parliament was £1,483 7s. 8d. scots.

(2) Acts affecting the crafts in relation to the convener's council.

(2) The acts of the House which affect the crafts in their relation to the deacon convener's council chiefly consist of bye-laws and regulations concerning the internal administration of the convener's council, or bye-laws aimed at ensuring uniformity in the qualification of representatives and the method of their election. They need not be gone into here in detail. Nor need it be said that none of these regulations are inconsistent with the leading principles or conditions of association binding the crafts

¹ *T. H. R.*, Feb., 1661, p. 370.

² *M'Ewan*, p. 172 (v) i.

³ *T. H. R.*, pp. 442 and 462.

together in the Guildry. These principles necessarily remained unchanged, as being fundamental or constitutional.

The leading principles were shortly these:—(1) That each craftsman should be a burgess and also a guild brother of craft rank; and (2) that each incorporation should have the same number of representatives in the House, which from the earliest times, for reasons which do not now appear, it was wont to have.

But here should be noted the important fact that the Letter of Guildry provided for crafts' "assisters" being taken into the federation along with the crafts in the original combination of 1605. All who "pleased to associate themselves with the crafts for contribution to their hospital and their decayed brethren," might assist in the work and be included in the union.¹ If the merchants were to be free to welcome as guild brethren all incoming merchants, then the craftsmen were to be equally free to add new trades to their convenery, so that both ranks would represent and embrace the whole mercantile and trading community.

Thus the gardeners were entered with the House in 1616,² and when the surgeons and barbers separated into two organisations early in the eighteenth century, the barbers alone became re-associated with the House in 1722.³ The dyers, on combining with the bonnetmakers and forming one joint incorporation, in 1759-60, also, as a matter of course, became associated with the other crafts at the same time.⁴ As has been said, however,⁵ the Decree of Declarator fixed the constitution and composition of the convener's council, and, since 1760, no new craft has been added.

It is unfortunate that the Court of Session did not have its attention drawn to this most important principle, because there is not the slightest doubt that the framers of the Letter of Guildry had in view the possibility of the Glasgow trades increasing in number and of the new trades desiring to join with the old in the convenery, and to share in the work and benefits of the Trades Hospital and of the convener's council.

(3) Many acts were passed by the deacon convener's council which affected the crafts internally, and had no apparent connection with their relation together in the Guildry or in the deacon convener's council. These acts, for instance, dealt with such purely craft questions as the auditing of craft accounts; the payment of quarter accounts; the voting qualification;

(3) Acts affecting the crafts as such.

¹ *L. of G.*, section 54. *T. H. R.*, p. 550, line 31.

² *T. H. R.*, 13th November, 1616, p. 75.

³ *T. H. R.* (MS.), 10th October, 1722.

⁴ *T. H. R.* (MS.), 19th September, 1759, and *G. B. R.*, 29th September, 1760.

⁵ *Supra*, chap. xiii., p. 110.

the casting vote of deacons at craft meetings; working on Sundays; meeting places; the booking of apprentices; and the conditions on which craftsmen should be entered to their trades. It will readily be seen that these were distinct acts of interference by the council in craft affairs, although they affected *all* crafts alike. Many such acts were passed by the convener's council between 1606 and 1788, but such interference ceased entirely about the close of the eighteenth century, and no enactments of the convener's council made since then can be said to have affected the crafts in internal affairs. A few leading instances of this practice will be found noted below.¹

(4) Ratification of craft bye-laws and resolutions.

(4) The relations of the crafts with the convener's council in regard to the approval by that body of new craft bye-laws and regulations is a subject of some difficulty. It should be approached both from the point of view of inveterate practice and from that of the necessity and legality of the custom.

Section 40 of the Letter of Guildry has already been quoted.² Out of that section arose the custom of submitting to the convener's council for approval bye-laws, regulations, and resolutions passed by the crafts. Often these were subsequently laid before the Town Council with a recommendation by the Trades House for their ratification; but on many occasions, especially after the beginning of the nineteenth century, application to the Town Council was dispensed with,³ and after 1833 it ceased. And, indeed, application was only made to the convener's council when important bye-laws were being altered or resolutions passed dealing, for instance, with the qualification for membership, increases in the rates of entry money and in other dues, changes in some branch of the system of management and administration, or when a complete code of regulations was being enacted.

¹ Members of a craft in arrear with quarter accounts to have no vote (1618).

No craftsman to work on Sundays (1638).

No courts or meetings to be held in kirks (1647).

Deacon convener, trades bailie, and two other deacons to be present at the hearing of the accounts of each craft (1654: also 1656).

No one to be elected as a deacon but a master of craft (1655).

Craftsmen in receipt of aid to have no vote (1655).

Deacons not to hold office for more than one year (1660).

Deacons not to have a vote in their trade unless on an equality of votes (1728).

All craftsmen imprisoned for debt at the time of the deacons choosing may vote by proxy (1765).

All poor boys put out to apprenticeship and clothed by the Town Hospital to be booked free (1788).

² *Supra*, p. 108.

³ *Infra*, chap. xv.

Between 1605 and 1846, the hammermen made twelve applications to the convener's council for ratification of bye-laws, and since 1846 five applications have been made.¹ Only seven of these applications were referred to the Town Council with a recommendation from the Trades House.

Since the passing of the Act of 1846, the need for and validity of the ancient custom has been questioned. That Act gave trade incorporations power to apply to the Court of Session for sanction of bye-laws and resolutions dealing with the management and application of funds and the qualification and admission of members, without prejudice, however, to the validity of any bye-law or resolution which they might make in whatever manner was open and competent to them prior to the Act. Four of the incorporations have availed themselves of this power. The remaining ten, including the hammermen, still continue the old practice of submitting their bye-laws to the convener's council for approval, and have made no application to the Court.

The whole question of the extent of the powers of the crafts to make bye-laws, and the necessity and validity of the ancient practice of the Glasgow incorporations, was carefully considered by the clerks of the incorporations, as a special committee appointed by the Trades House for the purpose, between 1907 and 1910. The clerks all belong to the legal profession. Their deliberations extended over a period of three years, and their joint views may therefore be looked upon as a safe guide for the

¹ The dates of these applications and the nature of the bye-laws, etc., are as follows :—

23rd November, 1672. (Entry money).	6th April, 1819. (Charity indentures).
3rd November, 1748. (Hours of journeymen).	18th September, 1834. (General code).
13th August, 1793. (Entry money).	8th September, 1843. (Rules for election of deacon, etc.).
7th August, 1795. (General code).	30th January, 1878. (General code).
26th February, 1801. (Quarter accounts).	27th September, 1886. (Entry money and admission of members).
31st January, 1804. (Subscription towards raising military battalions).	30th September, 1895. (Admission of members).
24th December, 1804. (Powers of investment).	27th February, 1902. (Powers of master court to fill up vacant offices).
29th July, 1806. (Entry money).	12th February, 1907. (General code).
27th January, 1809. (Deacon must first be collector for a year).	

future. From the report unanimously submitted by the clerks, it appears that they consider the incorporations have inherent power to make bye-laws, etc., of their own authority, but that they have the option of applying either to the Court of Session or to the convener's council for approval. When bye-laws or resolutions in effect alter the constitution of the craft, application must be made to the Court, the Crown, or to Parliament for sanction to what is in reality a change in the constitution. This is in virtue not of the Act of 1846, but of the common law relating to corporations.

Obviously, many incorporation bye-laws deal with simple matters of administration and do not require any sanction after being passed by the members. But there are others which affect, or might affect, the relation of the craft with the Guildry and the Trades House, and to such the approval of the House, as managing body of the affairs of the guild brethren, is admittedly necessary. Whether, however, bye-laws belong to the one branch or to the other, the unanimous view of the clerks is that the old practice of submitting bye-laws to the House may well continue, on the understanding that those dealing with internal affairs, and not affecting the Guildry or the Trades House, are submitted for information only.¹ It may be safely left to the legal adviser of each craft to say whether an application to the Court of Session or other superior authority is necessary in the circumstances of each particular case as it arises.

Judgments
of the con-
vener's coun-
cil relating to
the hammer-
men.

In considering the judgments of the deacon convener's council, we are to some extent going over the same ground as has been touched in chapter ix., with this exception: there we were concerned solely with the jurisdiction of the deacon and masters over the members of the craft. Here we are examining the work of a superior federal court of first instance, or of a court of appeal. When the convener's council acted in the former capacity, the cases were usually disputes between trades,² or direct applications by a deacon or a craft for protection against unruly members. The convener's council was oftenest invoked, however, as a court of appeal.

The petitions and appeals which the council had to settle may fitly be divided into five classes—

- (i.) Questions regarding the admission of members.
- (ii.) Disputed elections of office-bearers.
- (iii.) Disputes as to trading rights.
- (iv.) Discipline, including the cancellation and restoration of trading and voting rights.
- (v.) Quarrels between opposing factions.

¹ For full report, see Appendix.

² See cases referred to under Demarcation of Work—*supra*, chap. vii.

(i.) Amongst the hammermen, disputes as to the admission of members were uncommon. There are no appeals to the convener's council from persons refused admission, probably because this was not a competent course for a non-freeman to pursue, his proper remedy being an application to the Town Council.¹ But in the early years of its existence, the convener's council sometimes went the length of instructing a deacon and masters not to admit certain persons. For instance, on 13th November, 1616, John Scot, deacon, was tried for enrolling John Kirkwood as a member after being commanded by the deacon convener not to do so. He was ordered to crave the deacon convener's pardon and to pay a fine of £5. But such autocratic interference never became a precedent. The instance was indeed only an example of the zeal with which the deacon convener and his court of assistants endeavoured to exercise their new powers obtained but ten years before. On that same occasion they went a step further by declaring: "Gif ony of ye deacones of yis burghe dissobey ye deacone convenaris cōmand in tyme cuming in ony lau^{ll} matir concernis y craftis ilk contravenar sall pay to ye weill of ye pur ten pund of vnlaw *toties quoties* they happin to contravein."²

(i.) Disputes as to the admission of members.

(ii.) Many pages of the records of the Trades House are taken up in the narration of disputes concerning elections of deacons, collectors, and masters. The first hammermen dispute occurred on 7th September, 1636, when John Kirkwood, goldsmith, complained regarding the manner of the election of the deacon and masters for that year. As a result of enquiry, the deacon of the hammermen was ordered to convene the trade for a new election on a method indicated by the deacon convener's council but for that year only and without prejudice to the rights of the craft in future elections.

(ii.) Disputed elections of office-bearers.

Another dispute occurred in 1773, when the convener's council on a complaint laid before it ordained a new election of masters for the craft.³ But the craft was not always in the wrong. On the election of James Craig as collector, at Michaelmas, 1780, several craftsmen raised the question as to whether his election was legal. The convener's council was appealed to, and they decided, on 24th February, 1781, that the election was in order, and dismissed the appeal.

To the present day, election disputes occasionally come before the deacon convener and his House for settlement, but, so far as the hammer-

¹ See *infra*, chap. xv.

² See *L. of G.*, sect. 40. *T. H. R.*, p. 547, line 16. There the fine for disobeying the deacon convener is stated to be £3 scots.

³ See the case of Hendry Robesoune, *supra*, p. 38.

men are concerned, the last case of the kind occurred on 9th October, 1835, when the convener's council refused to permit a preceding deacon of the hammermen to sit in the House in place of the late deacon deceased, and ordained the incorporation to proceed to elect a representative to fill the vacancy at a general meeting of the craft called for the purpose. This was accordingly done without demur, the craft recognising the uniform rule throughout the fourteen trades that the late deacon only has a right to a seat in the House *ex officio*, and that the deacon and the remaining representatives must at the ordinary Michaelmas election or after a vacancy, be elected by the vote of the whole craftsmen in general meeting.

(iii.) Disputes
as to trading
rights.

(iii.) Examples of disputes as to trading rights both between crafts and within the craft have already been given or referred to in chapter vi. Many such internal disputes after an attempt at settlement by the deacon and masters, were appealed to the convener's council, and then to the Town Council, or to one or other of these bodies.

The case of
Patrick
McIlvicker.

The case of Patrick McIlvicker,¹ which occurred in May, 1662, may be quoted before passing on to consider the commoner duty of the convener's council of dealing with matters of discipline and good order.

Patrick was an iron-working member of the craft, who was also, as he alleged, proficient in pewter work. He hired a servant trained in London in this branch of the trade to assist him. Doubtless, this servant from the English capital was much more proficient than his master, and made Patrick a dangerous competitor of the provincially trained pewterers of Glasgow. The ire of the pewterers was roused. It is but natural that they gained the sympathetic ear of the deacon, Alexander Goveane, and his masters, and desired them to confine Patrick to one trade. But this the deacon and masters could not legally do. There was a decision of the Town Council against them to the effect that a hammerman might work at whatever branch of the trade he pleased, so long as he could "begin and sufficiently end" the work he undertook.² Notwithstanding this, the deacon and masters fined Patrick £20 scots, and prohibited him from keeping the servant on hire under another heavy penalty.

Patrick declined to conform to this illegal judgment, and appealed to the convener's council. At the hearing, the deacon and masters shifted their ground. They seized on the modifying clause of the Town Council's decision, and questioned whether Patrick could "begin and sufficiently end" a piece of pewter work, asking the convener to ordain him to make and finish an essay. But the convener and his council saw through the weak-

¹ *T. H. R.*, pp. 378-380.

² See *supra*, pp. 56 and 57, for this case.

ness of this argument, and determined that the deacon and masters should be restricted in their dealings with Patrick to the due exercise of their ancient right of search, *i.e.*, they could examine his work as often as they pleased, and confiscate any of it they found to be insufficient. The deacon did not appeal such a reasonable decision to the Town Council. He knew he would not meet with any success, but, nevertheless, Patrick was not permitted to pursue the even tenor of his way unmolested. The deacon at first declined to give satisfaction to the deacon convener for his fault. He declared he had done no wrong, and would make no amends. Then after a week's consideration, he shifted his ground once more, and stated he would give satisfaction to the deacon convener before two or three honest men. A committee of the convener's council was appointed to see that reparation was done. How they fared we do not know, but in the interval between the 13th of May and the 9th of July, the deacon took 10s. sterling out of the poor box and gave it to Patrick's London servant to entice him away from service. This came to the ears of the deacon convener, and on the 9th of July it is recorded that as Deacon Goveane was still "carping against the decree given out" in favour of McIlvicker, the convener's council met and had the decree read out publicly and ratified and approven in "its hail heids and articles." At the same time they ordained the deacon "to pay back agane to the poores box the ten shilling sterling they took out yof wrangouslie and gave to a man that Patrick McIlvicker had fied to caus him divert his service and put him aff ye tred." We must assume that Deacon Goveane paid back the money, for after disclosing two months' agitation the records resume their normal routine character.

(iv.) In their many endeavours to maintain good order amongst the crafts, the deacon convener's council found the craftsmen, in the main, willing subjects. Indeed, the confidence shown in the judgments of the deacon convener and his council was very remarkable. Appeals to the Magistrates and Council, or to a court of law, were seldom taken. A person who is punished and fined one year for an offence may be found petitioning the following year for protection. Deacon John Scott, who was fined £5 in 1616, had apparently no hesitation in appealing to the deacon convener, in 1618, and obtaining the following judgment against one of his own craft:—

(iv.) Discipline.

"The said day James Leischmā being challengit be Joⁿ Scott deacone of ye smythys for his misbehavior vsit be ye said James towards his deacone in miscalling him maist schamfallie and presing him on his kneis the said James being accusit y^rvpon became in ye

deacone convenar and deacones will q^a ordanet him to sett doun on his kneis at ye croce and his awin hous and crave God and ye deacone pardoun for his offence." ¹

And John Kirkwood (on account of whose admission against the deacon convener's orders Deacon Scott had been fined) appealed to the deacon convener and council for protection when he became deacon himself, in 1630, against William Stalker. Stalker was promptly classed in these terms:—

"Decernis and ordanis the said Williā Stalker never to be wairnit be ye present dekin of his craft nor na dekin that sall happin to be electit in tyme cūing sua that he may not be reput as ane brother amongst thame and ye dekin that in ony tyme heireftir sall conveyn ye sd Williā w^t ye rest or giv him ony office or voitt in ye craft sall pay to ye pur of y^e hospitall the sowme of tuentie pundis mōey *toties quoties* eftir ye samynn beis qualifeit and that for his foirsdis injurious words gevin be him to ye sd dekin." ²

Sentences incurring a fine or imprisonment, as has already been explained,³ could only be enforced when a bailie had interponed authority to the judgment; thereafter the fine was exacted or imprisonment inflicted by the officer of the Trades House, accompanied by one of the town's officers.⁴ But it was not unusual for a delinquent to pay his fine on the spot, or walk voluntarily to the Tolbooth and surrender himself to the jailer.

(v.) Factions
in the crafts.

(v.) Perhaps the commonest cause of "revilers" and "calumniators" being brought before the deacon convener was the existence of factions in the crafts. This was specially manifest during the Commonwealth, when, as is well known, there was an English party⁵ amongst the citizens, and strife ran high. Amidst the routine of craft business between 1566 and 1661, incidents are recorded from which, by reading between the lines, one can gather something of the ups and downs of party warfare. On 16th May, 1656,⁶ James Barclay is "classed" by the convener's council and ordered to pay an upset of £40 scots for abusing Deacon James Duncane by his "base and lewd carriage and speeches." Ten days later,⁷ he is restored to his privileges on payment of twenty merks. That this is simply the working of factious jealousy is quite evident, for two years afterwards, the clique opposed to Barclay find themselves strong enough under the

Strife during
the Common-
wealth.

¹ *T. H. R.*, p. 81.

² *T. H. R.*, p. 143.

³ *Supra*, pp. 53-4.

⁴ *L. of G.*, section 40. *T. H. R.*, p. 547, line 9.

⁵ *T. H. R.*, pp. 361-6-8. Hill, *Merchants House*, p. 131.

⁶ *T. H. R.*, p. 331.

⁷ *T. H. R.*, p. 353.

leadership of John Burnes, deacon, to reproach Alexander Jafray, late deacon, and Barclay in a "very shameful manner," charge them with the theft of some silk they had purchased, by instruction of the craft with craft money, to be used for the repair of the mort-cloths, and "upbraid them as common thieves," thus bringing "shame, disgrace, and contempt upon them and making them odious and detestable in the society of all good Christians."

On 6th September, 1658, late Deacon Jafray, and his friend, Barclay, on appeal, obtained judgment against Deacon Burnes and several others of their brethren for defamation. Four of the defenders were found guilty, and

"Ilk ane of them ar heirby declared as wncapable to bear ony office in ther calling or in the deaconveiners hous heireftir wntill they give satisfacioun for ther offence to the hous and pairteis grieved and remittes ther farder punishment to the ordinarie judges and q^t satisfaciounne they sall give to the p^{ties} wronged for the sds wronges."¹

During the following week,² the same delinquents were brought before the convener's council for trial and further punishment, and compelled to give a solemn promise to behave better in future, and to give ample satisfaction for any wrong done by them.

Three years of comparative quiet ensued after this incident, when the pendulum took another swing, and on 22nd January, 1661, a complaint was again made by Jafray for having been "classed" by the deacon and masters without just cause. The hammermen were ordained to produce their sederunt book and have the "act set doune in the late usurper's time" delete and scored out. Naturally, this created no little resentment and some considerable opposition. Delay was thought to be the most diplomatic course. On 6th August, 1661, however, the deacon convener and his council ordained

"The deacon of the hammermen to convey his key m^{rs} and to bring their craftis box w^t them y^t ye same may be opened that the act set doune in their book ag^t Alex^r Jafray may be deletit and scored out conforme to the former ordo^r."

There is no doubt that the order was complied with most effectively. Deleting and scoring out was not looked upon as the safest remedy. The page of the Minute Book shows the part completely cut out at the command of the trades bailie, deacon convener, and deacons, and the fact certified by a notary.³

¹ *T. H. R.*, p. 354.

² *T. H. R.*, p. 355.

³ *T. H. R.*, pp. 369 and 372, and Hammermen Minutes, 14th October, 1659. See the somewhat similar case of David Biskett, a Glasgow tailor. Taylor's *Excerpts from the*

A clique of
1783.

After the Restoration, the factions died down, and we can trace no more serious dissension in the craft until June, 1783.¹ During that month a complaint to the convener's council against the craft was made by Robert Buchanan and several others for being debarred from certain of their privileges. In ordinary course "answers" were ordered by the House, and a committee of the craft prepared them, had them approved, and lodged early in August. On 7th August² the complaint was heard, and the act of the hammermen was rescinded, the complaining craftsmen being restored to full privileges. One of the craft representatives in the council protested, and intimated an appeal to the Town Council, but apparently the appeal was not taken, for the very next day the masters met to consider the situation, and dealt with the matter in another way. Too easy access to their sederunt book had, it would appear, laid bare their scheming and caused the case to go against them, so they resolved that the sederunt book should in future lie with the clerk under lock and key, but should be patent when required to all members. No members, however, were to have the right to take copies or extracts. Deacon Craig refused to subscribe this resolution, whereupon a majority of the masters, nine in number, subscribed the minute themselves in his presence. On another appeal, this time by Deacon Craig alone, the convener's council, on 21st August, 1783, gave sentence ordering the nine rebellious masters to restore the sederunt book to its proper custodian, the deacon.

Intimidation
during
1788-89.

There is again some indication of revolt against authority, and a grave departure from constitutional methods, in the year of the French Revolution. The deacon of 1788-1789 had complained direct to the deacon convener and council of the insolence towards him of James Lang, a late deacon of the craft. This procedure, however, was somewhat irregular, and Deacon Mirrlees was asked to direct the complaint, with Lang's defences, to his own trade.³ But this was not altogether an agreeable course for Deacon Mirrlees. Indignant protests had been made at the Michaelmas meetings of 1788⁴ regarding the high-handed manner in which he had obtained a majority to elect him to the chair. "He, or others for him, by various means had detained, confined, or otherwise carried off John Gardner and

Records of the Incorporation of Tailors, p. 28. Dr. Taylor states that the name of the offender has been carefully obliterated. But his name was David Biskett, and it was erased from the tailors' books by order of the deacon convener and council, of date 22nd February, 1717, on Biskett appealing to them for restoration of privileges after they themselves had "classed" him at the request of Deacon Cornelius Luke of the tailors, on 29th May, 1716.

¹ Hammermen Minutes, 23rd June and 8th August, 1783.

² *T. H. R.* (MS.), *eo die* and 21st August, 1783.

³ *T. H. R.* (MS.), 2nd April, 1789.

⁴ Hammermen Minutes, 19th and 26th September, 1788.

others, all freemen of the trade, by which the freedom of the election of deacon was frustrated and prevented." Moreover, "that fact being fully discovered, it turns out not only that the members so carried off were taken away against their own will, *but also very much bruised and maimed in their persons to the effusion of their blood*, for all which the said William Mirrlees and sundry other members are bound over to stand trial for the said crimes, and as freedom of election is one of the first principles of the British Constitution, and one of the principal objects of the intended Bill of Reform now before Parliament, it is evident that no election of a public office bearer can be sustained where the freedom of such election is destroyed."

Little wonder that it was the first week in April, 1789, before the masters tried Lang for calling Mirrlees "a liar." After a patient hearing, they put the question simply, "Is Lang guilty or not guilty?" The vote was five to five—a peculiar *impasse* on a simple question of fact. Deacon Mirrlees being deprived of his casting vote in a matter which concerned himself, protested, and intimated an appeal to the convener's council.

We hear no more of the case, but in little more than a year late Deacon Mirrlees found himself in a minority in the master court and in the craft, and we read of him protesting to the convener's council, in September, 1790,¹ against the majority of the craft for having, on a false charge of being in debt to the trade, deprived him of his vote. On 8th September it was decreed that Mirrlees should be placed once more on the qualified roll, and that the objectionable minute disqualifying him should be expunged from the craft records. Mirrlees was accordingly placed on the roll on 16th September,² but again he protested that the minute had not been expunged, and threatened to make another appeal. Before the month was out, Deacon Mirrlees had the satisfaction of seeing the entry rescinded in obedience to the decree.

Such party warfare and petty differences have long since ceased. Base carriage and lewd speeches are unknown, and courteous opposition and parliamentary language are the rule. Members are no longer forcibly carried off and hidden before the deacon's choosing day. An unsuccessful opponent is the very first to admit that reasonable criticism and unselfish efforts in the interests of the craft are the best means of attaining that personal popularity which places a master in the deacon's chair.

The relations of the hammermen and the other crafts with the convener's council in general affairs cover a large field. Most points of

General relations with the crafts.

¹ T. H. R. (MS.), 8th September, 1790.

² Hammermen Minutes, *eo die*, and 24th September, 1790.

connection have already been alluded to; for instance, the booking of apprentices in the convener's books for their Guildry;¹ the lodging of armour by each new deacon in the almshouse;² the contributions made by the crafts to various schemes initiated or commended by the convener's council, such as the erection and repair of the crafts hospital,³ the maintenance of the poor men resident there,⁴ the expense of the annual riding to Parliament,⁵ contributions to the kirk sessions for the town's poor,⁶ to the ministers of the burgh, towards the cost of new buildings at the College and in connection with the trades school.⁷ Perhaps most noteworthy of all are the many joint contributions towards national funds being raised during times of war, or disaster, or during local or national commercial depression.⁸

Pensions to
craft guild
brethren.

With the sale of the almshouse in 1790, the agreement between the crafts for its foundation and its administration by the convener's council became void. By this time, however, there had arisen the practice of granting pensions to decayed guild brethren of the crafts who could not be accommodated in the old building. The free revenue of which the convener's council now became possessed, was not for many years made use of

¹ *T. H. R.*, 563, *supra*, p. 24.

² *T. H. R.*, 565, *supra*, p. 39.

³ *T. H. R.*, p. 569.

⁴ *T. H. R.*, 569, *supra*, p. 90.

⁵ *T. H. R.*, p. 570.

⁶ *T. H. R.*, p. 570, *supra*, p. 91.

⁷ *T. H. R.*, 572, and Crawford's *Sketch*, chap. I., p. 231.

⁸ Crawford's *Sketch*, chap. li. Here we have an example of how the hammermen, in combination with the other crafts and the House, supported the city and the country in the nation's endeavour to frustrate the threatened Napoleonic invasion:—

20 January 1804. "The Meeting having deliberated upon this business and Considering that the Incorporation formerly unanimously voted for the Battalion being offered to Government and that there is the strongest reason to believe that an Invasion of this Country will very soon be attempted by our Enemies, the Meeting unanimously agrees to vote £100 sterling from the funds of the Incorporation for the purpose of the *Trades Battalion*, and in order that the Poors fund may not suffer by the Contribution, they unanimously agree & resolve to raise the Quarter A/cs of 2/- to 3/- yearly to be continued & paid by the freemen of the trade until the above sum of £100 & interest thereon be reimbursed, And they appoint this resolution to be laid before the Trades House and Magistrates of Glasgow for their sanction and approbation.

"Extracted from the Records of the Incorporation of Hammermen upon this and the preceding page.

"(Sgd.) WILL. LINDSAY, Clerk."

20 July, 1804. "On considering which the Magistrates & Council approve of the same interpose their authority thereto & empower the Corporation of Hammermen to uplift and receive the addition to their Quarter A/cs mentioned in the said Act and for the period therein specified.

"(Sgd.) LAURENCE CRAIGIE, Lord Provost."

For the trades battalion of volunteers, see Crawford, pp. 103 and 247. The flags of the battalion are still in possession of the House.

to increase either the number or the amount of these pensions. But the council began to enlarge and extend its grants to "other good and godly work, tending to the advancement of the commonweal of the burgh," by contributing to the numerous public benevolent and praiseworthy schemes which were promoted in Glasgow as the town grew and prospered. Large sums were voted, as has been narrated above, to assist in raising military battalions to prosecute the American War and the war with France; also, to promote the Sabbath School movement, to establish the infirmaries, asylums, and hospitals; to assist the University, Anderson's College, and other educational institutions; for the promotion of railways and canals, and, on many occasions, towards the relief of the unemployed.

Good and
godly work.

In the meantime, the council obtained the right to elect Governors to a small number of public institutions of the city; doubtless, in recognition of its share in their establishment and progress.

Connection
with public
movements
and
institutions.
Effect of the
Act of 1846.

After the Act of 1846 had abolished the exclusive privileges and disabled the convener's council from exercising its ancient function as a convenient court of arbitration in craft disputes, its fitness for acting as an electoral college by selecting directors for public institutions became more and more recognised. A new form of public life was thus given to the convener's council, and as the years went on, privileges of this kind were often conferred upon it as new institutions arose. Now it nominates or supplies representative Governors to more than thirty of the public institutions of Glasgow.¹ Many hammermen have been chosen, and have done splendid work on these Boards.

The
convener's
council
becomes an
electoral
college.

Before we leave this branch of our enquiry, one specific instance may be given bearing more directly on the hammerman craft.

In 1871, there was founded under the trust settlement of Mrs. Jean Johnston or Logan, who died in 1864, a charitable establishment to be called "The Logan and Johnston School for the education, upbringing,

The Logan
and Johnston
School.

¹There are at present (1910), The Dean of Guild Court; The Clyde Trust; Hutchesons' Hospital; The Buchanan Trust; Haldane's Trust; Hutchesons' Educational Trust; The Glasgow General Educational Endowments Board; The Glasgow City Educational Endowments Board; The Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College; Anderson's College Medical School; The Marshall Trust; Baillie's Institution; The Logan and Johnston School of Domestic Economy; The Royal Infirmary; The Western Infirmary; The Victoria Infirmary; The Lunatic Asylum; The Asylum for the Blind; The Maternity Hospital; The Lock Hospital; The Convalescent Home; The Glasgow Samaritan Hospital for Women; St. Mungo's College; The Glasgow School of Art; The Glasgow Athenæum; The Athenæum Commercial College; The Glasgow Eye Infirmary; The Incorporated Glasgow Dental Hospital; The Chamber of Commerce; The Muirhead Trust; The Home for the Relief of Incurables; M'Alpine's Trust; The Adam Smith Chair of Political Economy; The National Security Savings Bank; The Sailors' Home; and The Court-House Commissioners.

and assisting in life of poor or destitute step-children or orphans." The deacon convener, the deacon of the hammermen, and two members next in seniority of the master court of the craft, were appointed to be trustees of the school.

For twenty years the Governors struggled almost alone in the city to educate poor and destitute girls, step-children, or orphans of Scotch extraction. The Commissioners under the Educational Endowments (Scotland) Act of 1882, entirely remodelled the constitution of the trust, and brought to the scheme the support of the Scotch Education Department. The elementary education of girls was left to the Board Schools, but the need for disseminating the much neglected subject of domestic economy amongst the young women of Glasgow in a systematic way was recognised by the Commissioners.

The school is now managed by a scheme which received the Royal Assent in 1890, and which maintains the connection between the school and the craft, as under it the Trades House is appointed to elect three Governors, two of whom must belong to the Incorporation of Hammermen. A hammerman is presently chairman of the Board, and the school, as "The Logan and Johnston School of Domestic Economy," is doing much useful educational work, not only for the poorer foundationers, who have free places and who board there, but also for many paying students drawn from all classes.

Looking back on a record of 305 years, we see that the functions and work of the Trades House are little changed. The deacon convener with the deacons and their assistants have no longer any knotty problems to decide for Glasgow craftsmen, but excepting this their sphere of labour remains very much the same, with the modern privilege added of sending out trusted and enthusiastic workers to assist in the administration of the great charitable and educational institutions of the city. The deacon convener while presiding over his own court of deacons still has his honoured place amongst the magistracy in the town's great council. The four craft lyners still sit by the dean of guild each "ordinary court day" to advise him as practical men on questions of "neighbourhood and lining." The accumulated funds of three centuries are distributed as of yore amongst the needy of the craft rank, and put to other "good and godly work" tending towards the common weal. Every entrant to a craft must still as a condition of admission produce his burgess ticket certifying that he has purchased his freedom and is a citizen of Glasgow.

Now that we have examined the relations of the craft and the craftsmen with the Guildry and the Trades House, the question at once arises, "What were their relations with the burgh and the Town Council?"

CHAPTER XV.

RELATIONS WITH THE BURGH AND THE TOWN COUNCIL.

Town Councils creators of subordinate corporations—Town Council control over them—Nature of control—(1) Survey of craft regulations—(2) Settlement of craft disputes on petition or appeal—A typical case of appeal—(3) Direct interference by the Town Council—A case of enforcing re-admission to the craft—Recommending or enforcing admissions—Right to enforce admission questioned by the surgeons—Taking legal proceedings or making declarations against a craft—Issuing regulations as to work places, workmanship, burgess duties, and general behaviour—The building of “smiddies”—Dispute about a coppersmith’s forge—Regulations as to pewter measures—Regulations as to cart treads—Order anent Sabbath observance: General relation between the Town Council and the crafts: Abuses of system of close corporations—Employment of councillors by the Town Council.

A SKETCH of the organisation of a craft would not be complete without a more detailed notice of the relations of the craft to the Town Council. To these relations only passing reference has hitherto been made.

As the creator of subordinate trading incorporations in burghs, or as the superior of the few burghal incorporations created or confirmed by royal authority, the Town Council exercised considerable control over the crafts. This control lasted until the passing of the Burgh Reform Act of 1833,¹ and after that in a gradually lessening degree, until the passing of the Act for the abolition of exclusive privileges in 1846.

Town
Councils
creators of
subordinate
corporations.

¹This Act (3 and 4 William IV., cap. 76, sect. 21) provided for the popular election of the Town Councillors by household ratepayers of each burgh. Glasgow Town Council was thus no longer composed of an equal number of merchant and craft burgesses.

The Act also provided, however, that nothing contained therein should impair the right of any craft, trade, convenery, guildry, Merchants House, or Trades House, or other such corporation severally, to elect their own deacons or deacon convener, or dean of guild, or other lawful officers for the management of their affairs, but that, on the contrary, these bodies should be entitled to the *free election, in such form as should be regulated by them*, of their office-bearers, without any interference or control whatsoever on the part of the Town Council. This clause gave absolute power of election to the Merchants House to elect the dean of guild, to the Trades House to elect the deacon convener, and to the Incorporation of Maltmen to elect the visitor of the maltmen, these officers having been from 1605 to 1833, chosen by the Town Council from leets presented to them by each of these three bodies. The clause did not affect the practice of electing deacons of the other Glasgow trades, as they had always been freely chosen by each of the crafts.

Town
Council
control
over them.

Control was often specially provided for in the Charters or Seals of Cause issued by the Town Councils, particularly with regard to the approval of byelaws and regulations, but even where provision had not been made, control was assumed by the Town Councils and recognised, although with some hesitation, by the crafts.

Nature
of control.

In practice, the lordship of the Town Councils divided itself into three distinct branches :—

- (1) The survey and approval of bye-laws and regulations of the craft affecting not only constitutional matters, but even mere internal administration. New sets of regulations equivalent to new constitutions were often ratified by the Town Council of Glasgow. And such matters were brought to their notice by petitions from the crafts, usually accompanied by the recommendation of the Trades House ;
- (2) The hearing of petitions and complaints on trade disputes directed to the Provost, Magistrates, and Council, or to the Magistrates only, and of appeals where the judgments of the deacon and masters or the deacon convener and his council were called in question ;
- (3) Direct interference in trade affairs by Act of the Council.

The Seal of Cause in favour of the hammermen of 1536 does not contain any provision for setting before the Town Council contemplated alterations of the craft constitution or regulations, but the hammermen, like other bodies of craftsmen, with considerable irregularity, submitted important alterations to the Town Council. This was done not on each occasion when a new regulation was enacted, but usually at long intervals thereafter. Sometimes all the regulations passed for many years preceding, were slumped together and submitted for approval.

(1) Survey of
craft
regulations.

(1) The Act Book and Minute Books of the craft contain many regulations which never reached the Town Council. Indeed, between 1573 and 1717, the hammermen are found only on three occasions petitioning the Council for approval of acts or agreements, viz. :—

In the case of the agreement of 1668 with the hammermen of Gorbals.¹

In 1676, in order to obtain sanction to an increase in the entry money for strangers to £100 scots,² twenty-three years after the increase had been passed and put into operation.

¹ *G. B. R.*, 14th November, 1668, *supra*, pp. 63 and 64.

² *G. B. R.*, 22nd January, 1676, *supra*, p. 8.

When the contract with the Gorbals hammermen was ratified for a second time in 1693.¹

To show the uncertainty and irregularity of the practice, the remaining instances down to 1806 may be summarised, viz. :—

In 1793, when the increased rates of entry money for all classes of entrants were ratified, fourteen years after they had been passed by the craft and put into operation.²

In 1796, when the Town Council approved of a miscellaneous set of byelaws and regulations dealing with a variety of subjects, and passed by the craft between 1624 and 1795.³

In 1801, when the Town Council ratified certain byelaws dealing with quarter accounts.⁴

In 1804, when the sum to be lent by the trade on bond was raised from £150 to £250 on each bond.⁵

In 1806, when it was resolved to increase the entry money for all classes as follows :—strangers from £12 12s. to £20 ; sons from £1 10s. to £3 ; sons-in-law from £3 10s. to £5.⁶

Except in the first instance, in 1668, the agreement and acts of the trade above referred to, were submitted to the deacon convener and his council for prior approval, and recommended by that body to the Town Council for ratification.

Notwithstanding the unanimous recommendation of the Trades House, the Town Council declined to ratify the respective increases in the entry money passed in 1806, "Being fully convinced that any augmentation has a direct tendency to prevent useful tradesmen from settling in the city, and is therefore highly inexpedient." The hammermen did not, therefore, insist on exacting the increased rates, and the rates in operation in 1806 remained unchanged till 1895, when the far-hand entry money was raised to £40. But while the craft was loyal to the decision of the Town Council in this respect, it took good care not to court another refusal. The application of 1806 was the last that was ever made by the hammermen to the Town Council. Henceforth they were satisfied with the approval of the Trades House to new regulations on all subjects.

¹ *G. B. R.*, 30th September, 1693, *supra*, p. 68.

² *G. B. R.*, 26th September, 1793, *supra*, pp. 8 and 9.

³ *G. B. R.*, 21st April, 1796.

⁴ *G. B. R.*, 30th March, 1801.

⁵ *G. B. R.*, 20th July, 1804.

⁶ *G. B. R.*, 8th September, 1806.

(2) Settlement of craft disputes on petition or appeal.

(2) Petitions and complaints on trade affairs were seldom made direct to the Town Council. The Provost and Magistrates preferred that disputes should not come before them until everything had been done for a settlement by the deacon and masters, and failing that, by the deacon convener and deacons.¹ The same rule applied to disputes between crafts. But there were necessarily instances where these inferior jurisdictions were out of place, when both the craft and the deacon convener's council were powerless. Here the method of direct appeal came in, and it was made either by a person aggrieved, or by a craft aggrieved. The person was usually an unfreeman wishing to acquire craft rights, and the craft complaint was usually against either the merchants or a craft or calling over which the deacon convener and his council had no control; *e.g.*, the Gorbals hammermen or unfreemen intruders. As an instance, we may again refer to the complaint of the whole craft regarding the practices of merchants encroaching upon their craft privileges.²

As has been pointed out, disputes with unfreemen could only be settled, in default of amicable agreement, by direct complaint to the Magistrates and Council,³ and after the beginning of the eighteenth century, complaints to the higher courts became common. In the case of differences with a class of unfreemen, agreements were resorted to, which had to be ratified by the Town Council to be of any avail.⁴

But where the jurisdiction was undoubted or accepted for the time being, the decision of the deacon and masters, or of the deacon convener's council, could be questioned by an appeal to the Provost, Magistrates, and Council.⁵

A case of internal interest may be quoted as a typical example of an appeal.

A hammerman's appeal for restoration of privileges.

In July, 1781, James Muirhead, deacon, had to complain to his court concerning the utterances of David Paton, a "freeman of the trade." On 26th October, Paton was tried, and from the evidence led, it was proved that he had called the deacon a "villain" and a "scoundrel," and had stated he would call him so before the very court of the craft. Paton afterwards had the manliness to admit the charge, and to apologise by

¹ *T. H. R.*, 25th May, 1661, p. 372, *supra*, p. 54.

² *Hammermen v. Smith*, *G. B. R.*, 1st March, 1645, *supra*, p. 59.

³ See *supra*, p. 52.

⁴ See as to the Gorbals hammermen and the Bannockburn men, *supra*, chap. viii.

⁵ There were cases on demarcation both within and without the crafts settled by the Council. See case of Robert Robiesone, *G. B. R.*, 5th March, 1653, *supra*, p. 56 (Demarcation within the Craft), and *Cordiners v. Fleshers*, *G. B. R.*, 23rd October, 1675 (Demarcation between Crafts).

saying, "I was unjust and injurious in uttering these expressions, and do beg pardon therefor." Notwithstanding this, the master court "classed" him for three years, and only refrained from fining him, as they could do under their bye-laws,¹ because he had already been fined by another court, viz.:—the Commissary Court of Glasgow. On 23rd November the sentence was confirmed by the trade, whereupon Paton appealed to the Trades House. In approving of the answers to be lodged with the House to Paton's appeal, the craft, on 18th February, 1782, resolved that if the decision of the House should be against them, they should appeal to the Town Council. Their expectations were realised; the House reversed the sentence, and the craft protested and appealed to the Magistrates and Council on 15th March, 1782.

At a meeting of the trade on 29th November, 1782, it was reported that the Magistrates and Council had ordained the incorporation to restore David Paton to his privileges, and the meeting, in obedience to the sentence, restored Paton accordingly, and placed his name on the qualified roll.

The case of David Paton was for the restoration of privileges temporarily taken away.

(3) A case raising the question of the Town Council's right to enforce the admission of a craftsman occurred in 1630, when Joⁿ Neill, Notary, was, on their instructions, admitted a freeman of the Incorporation of Hammermen.² This, however, was really a case of direct interference, and the demand seems to have been so unusual that it was referred by the craft to the deacon convener and his Council, and dealt with thus:—

(3) Direct interference by the Town Council.

A case of enforcing admission to the craft.

"Vigesimo tertio Aprilis 1630.

"The qlk day ye deikin conveinar remanent deikinis w^t Joⁿ Padie, baillie, Waltir Dowglas and Niniane Andirsoun being conweinit in ye almoushous anent ye alledgit conclusioun of ane act of counsall of ye towne for admitting Joⁿ Neill notar and dresser of ye towne buiks frieman w^t ye smeithis . . . the said haill deikinis and breyreine foiresaid all in ane voice concludit that *ye said Joⁿ Neill salbe ane frieman w^t ye said hamermen in yis sort that he sall conweine w^t ye said hammermen for counsall to be gewin be him to ye glorie of God weill of ye cuntrie his majesteis honor.*"³

¹ *Supra*, p. 52.

² Reference may also be made to the case of Johnne Johnstoune, wright. *G. B. R.*, 10th January, 1627.

³ *T. H. R.*, *eo die*.

Direct interference by the Town Council took three forms.

Recom-
mending or
enforcing
admission.

(First.) The Council sometimes gave permission to a craftsman to work in the town unmolested, either because of his expert workmanship or because he wrought at a branch of trade necessary for the good and progress of the community. In these cases the Council usually admitted the man as a burgess without payment. They did not often directly order a craft to admit him, but commonly recommended him to the craft as a suitable entrant, and he was thereafter duly admitted at modified rates "at the desire and by the interposition of the Magistrates."¹

The following are examples of this mode of interference :—

24th February, 1627.

Pistol maker.

"Ordanes Jonⁿ McKen, pistolett maker, to be ressavit burges of this burgh by the Dean of Gild and his Counsell for fourtie merk in satisfacioun of his fyne becaus he is ane necessar craftsman to be keipit be the toun."²

Johne McBend (McKend?) was admitted a member of the craft on 27th August, 1627. He did not pay his entry money in cash, but granted a bond to the collector for £20 scots.

17th January, 1652.

Knife maker.

"A commissioun is granted to Patrik Bryce (maltman) Robert Wilsoun (hammerman) and the Clerk to settle with some honest Knyf maker to be brocht to the toun and to p̄se his fredome for taking of two boyes prentise free."³

Locksmith.

On 7th April, 1694, on the petition of David Donald, hammerman in Carntyne, "shewing that his grandfather was burgess and gild brother of this burgh, and made the locks of the Tolbooth thereof, above eightie years since," the Town Council "ordained the dean of gild to admitt and receive the said David Donald burges and gild-brother without

¹ See *supra*, p. 14. There are also instances of crafts requesting the Town Council to admit burgesses free in order to attract them to the town and enter the craft, usually when work of a special character was required; *e.g.* :—

Case of a
cutler.

12th May, 1737. "The magistrats and town council ordain the dean of gild and brethren, at the desire of the hammermen, barbers and surgeons, to admitt James Steedman, cutler in Alloa, a person well skilled and able to serve the leidges in cuttle work and sharpening and dressing of razors, burges and gild brother of the burgh, and remitt his fines and hold them as paid, but with this provision that he is not to have the benefit of his freedome untill he first take up his residence here."

² *G. B. R., codd.*

³ *G. B. R., codd.*

payment of any dues, he always liveing and using his trade in this citie, and that because of his great skilfulness in his art and trade."

David Donald was admitted a member of the craft on 13th September, 1695.¹

On 29th December, 1664, Thomas Montcuir, a goldsmith trained in Aberdeen and then working as a journeyman in Edinburgh, was admitted burghess without payment and without any reference being made by the Council to the craft. He was, however, admitted to the hammerman craft on 27th May, 1665. Goldsmith.

These demands upon the hammermen were met in a more submissive spirit than those the Council made upon the surgeons and barbers. The Town Council of 1679, on the appeal of a stranger who had been refused admission to the Faculty of Surgeons, admitted him to practise surgery within the burgh, "alse amplie in all respects as if he were admitted free-man with the said calling of chyrurgeons." Right to force admission questioned by the surgeons.

The Faculty of Surgeons, constituted by royal and parliamentary authority, with exclusive privileges extending far beyond the confines of the burgh, would not permit such interferences with their rights, and they called the Town Council in question in the Court of Session by an action of Declarator, in which they at length succeeded in 1691.

Here² we see the exact limits of the interference of the Council in this direction. The Council could create a subordinate trade incorporation, and, as its superior, place conditions upon its operations even to the extent of forcing the admission of members. But this was beyond its power when it came into contact with a royal and parliamentary incorporation whose exclusive privileges came from the Crown and covered a large extent of territory, inclusive of the burgh.

The Town Council had granted the surgeons and barbers, on their petition, a Letter of Deaconry in 1656, by which they had become a burghal incorporation. But this could not derogate from the privileges

¹ Other cases not affecting the hammermen are, *e.g.* :—

G. B. R., 7th November, 1627. "Ordanes Thomas Reid, boit wricht to be ressavit by the dean of gild and his Counsell ane burges of the burghe for fourtie pundis money to be payed by him to the thesaurer, in respect there is nane of his craft within the burghe and ane necesser to the tounne." Boatwright.

G. B. R., 16th June, 1677. "The said day recommends to the Deane of Gild and Deacon Conveiner to try the sufficiencie of George Wallace to be a pynter, and . . . to be a plaisterer, and ordains them to be made burghess." Painter.

² See Duncan's *Memorials of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons*, Glasgow, chap. ix., and *G. B. R.*, 13th and 23rd September, 1679 (vol. iii., pp. 271-3, and vol. iv., p. 16).

they had obtained through the charter granted to the surgeons alone by King James VI. in 1599.¹

Taking legal proceedings or making declarations against a craft.

(Second.) Legal proceedings were sometimes taken against a craft, or a declaration made in an Act of Council defining the jurisdiction or privileges of the craft. The first instance of the kind raised the question of the right of a deacon to hear and try complaints—a practice which was based on custom only and not authorised by statute.²

3rd August, 1574.

"Anent the actioun persewit be the commone procuratour aganis George Burell, dekin of the smythis, for vsurping of the prouest and bailleis authority and office in cognoscing of causis betuix parteis, inhabitantis of this toun, geving of his decrete and setting furth of the samyn as ane rolment of court as he had bene judge ordinar, the said George askit ane terme to ansuer premtourlie, quhilk wes grantit, and assignit thairto the vi. of August instant, *partibus citatis*." ³

If any further action was taken by the common procurator, the Burgh Records do not tell us. Probably the matter ended here, for it is certain that other deacons in Glasgow were, by this time, relieving the provost and bailies by cognoscing causes between parties belonging to their own trades,⁴ and the practice rapidly grew until, as has been said, the Magistrates expressed the desire that all such complaints should first be tried by the respective deacons, and then by the deacon convener and his council, before reaching their own court.

Another craft practice which growing custom made too strong for the Council to resist, viz., the collection of dues from stranger craftsmen coming to market, was questioned on 16th February, 1600.

"The provest bailleis and counsale dischargeis the deikin and quarter masteris of the smyth craft fra ony visiting of the smeythes in Bonnokburne quhill thai produce thair warrand and letter of deikin-head." ⁵

The Town Council refrained from pursuing this matter to the bitter end. The charter of 1536 gave no power to the craft masters to search *unfreemen's* work coming to the market, and the act of 1491⁶ prohibited the collection of small dues from unfreemen coming to burgh markets.

¹ As to the reasons for and effects of the Burghal Charter, consult Duncan's *Memorials*, chap. vii.

² See *supra*, pp. 3-4.

³ *G. B. R.*, *eo die*.

⁴ See Hill's *Annals of the Skinners*, p. 105.

⁵ *G. B. R.*, *eo die*.

⁶ See *supra*, p. 75.

But notwithstanding these two points against them, the hammermen continued to visit (*i.e.*, search and examine the work of) the smiths of Bannockburn and of other places, and exact the "brod pennie" from them, without a break till the year 1831.

(Third.) The Town Council often issued instructions as to the circumstances and manner in which work was to be executed, and by making general proclamations affecting all the craftsmen as to their behaviour at wapinschaws or other public appearances or on Sundays.

Issuing regulations as to work places, workmanship, burgess duties, and general behaviour.

The powers of the Council in these matters were founded on long standing custom springing naturally, on the one hand, from their powers of creating and controlling privileged guilds, and, on the other, from their duty of protecting persons and property and maintaining law and order. We need only deal with such regulations as affected the hammermen alone or are specially minuted in their records. For instance, the Council enacted building and other regulations, without the authority of Parliament, and the dean of guild court administered them without demur. Thus, on 4th July, 1663—

"It is declared be the said magistratis and counsell that it sall not be leasome to any maner of persone within this burgh heirafter to build ane smiddie within any landis or tenementis within the said burgh, unles the haill tenement, heigh and laigh, belong to the builder, or then the builder obtein licence of theis that aught the landis above him."¹

The building of smiddies.

There is a case raising this very point recorded in the Burgh Records,² and as the record indicates the small beginnings from which Glasgow's industrial greatness sprang, the story is worth repeating.

James Duncan, coppersmith, had taken "*a fore chop and backhouse*" at the mouth of Bell's Wynd from James Lees, merchant, intending to follow his calling there. But Coline and Patrick Bell, on behalf of Margaret and () Bell, "heretors" of the storey above, complained to the dean of guild and his brethren against Duncan. They averred that he had "putt up an forge in the said laigh house," giving occasion for "great fires and heats" which might put the neighbours who lived above and about the same in danger of fire. They asked, therefore, that Duncan should be prohibited from keeping a forge there. The dean of guild and his brethren resolved to refer the complaint to the Council before proceeding to give judgment, but meantime they prohibited Duncan from putting any fire in his forge till the case had been discussed. Duncan humbly represented to

Dispute about a copper-smith's forge.

¹ *G. B. R.*, *co die*.

² *G. B. R.*, iv., p. 440, 22nd July, 1709.

the council that there would be no occasion for any "great heats" in his forge, but a "very small heat and as slow as any fire in a chimney," as the material of copper required but a small heat to prepare it for beating it out to what it might be designed for. It was thus not like either silver or iron forging, from which there flowed "fractive or bruckle" matter, and as for the heat or fire which pewter work required, all the fire which he would make use of for that, would be contained within some small ribs of a chimney, not exceeding "ane quarter and a half yeard of breadth and length," fixed upon a stone hearth whereon a little pot containing the "metall" would stand. No danger, therefore, need be feared so long as the forge was used only in this way. He craved the Magistrates and Council to permit him to go on with his work, as others of his calling were allowed to do, and to "take off the restraint put upon him." The Magistrates and Council ordained Duncan's statement to be given out to Coline and Patrick Bell to be answered, an opportunity thereafter to be given to Duncan to reply, and they also granted a commission to John Aird, late provost, the dean of guild and his brethren in council (and some others) to visit the laigh house and forge, and submit the whole papers to the dean of guild and his brethren for their consideration, final sentence, and determination.

The dean and his brethren would, doubtless, give judgment in accord with the Council's regulation of 1663, for in these days the two bodies, being similarly constituted by an equal number of merchants and craftsmen, supported each other's enactments as a matter of course.

A converse case, in which the Council ratified an act of the dean against the pewterers, occurred in 1696.

Regulations
as to pewter
measures.

This act of the dean of guild ordains that (in view of complaints made) the "pewtherers" hereafter shall sell no stoups but such as are conform to standard, "and marked with the maker's own mark and year 1696," with certification that if they do, they shall be fined, and also be held liable in the loss that anyone may suffer through measures not being conform to standard.¹

Here the dean and his council were acting strictly within their own jurisdiction as reformers of the "metts and measures great and small of pynt and quart peck and firloft,"² but this notwithstanding, they took the precaution of getting the approval of the "town's great council."

There were no motor cars in these days to tear up well laid streets and roads, but there were heavy rumbling carts having wheels rimmed

¹ *G. B. R.*, 31st August, 1696.

² *L. of G.*, section 12. *T. H. R.*, p. 539.

with iron studded with stob nails, which played sad havoc on the narrow byways rudely formed by primitive statute labour. And here again the Council hit the hammermen with another order.

21st November, 1728.

"The Magistrats and Toun Councill considering the damage qlk the streets . . . sustain through the late method of fixing the iron bands to the treads of carts by square headed stob nails, and the vast expenses this toun is at maintaining and upholding the casways . . . without any relief from . . . the carters occasioning the damage, do strictly prohibit . . . the making or fixing of iron upon the treads of any carts belonging to inhabitants . . . by square headed stob nails from and after the 1st day of Januare next or the using of any such carts so shod after 1st June next; and appoint . . . the iron on treads of carts hereafter to be fixed thereto by bell or round headed stob nails, and none other . . . under the penalty of five pounds scots for each transgression and confiscation of the carts and punishing of the smiths who make or drive the said square headed stob nails and americiating them in 12/- scots for each nail and recommend to the Corporation of hammermen to record this Act in their books and likeways ordain thir presents to be publickly intimat by tuke of drum through the city."¹

Regulations
as to cart
treads.

These examples will suffice to show Council interference, for the good of the community, with the crafts in the exercise of their trades. Their control over the craftsmen in taxation, wapinschaws, musters, watching, and warding has already been narrated.²

But even on their day of rest the craftsmen were not left undisturbed by the vigilant Puritan councillors. On 15th June, 1784, the hammermen considered a Proclamation by the Lord Provost and Magistrates on Sabbath Day Observance, and the deacon was authorised to order the trades officer to act agreeably to the proclamation, *i.e.*—

Order anent
Sabbath
observance.

"The Magistrates hereby request the Deacons of each of the Fourteen Incorporations of this City to appoint the Fourteen Officers of the Trades to peramble the Streets every Sunday in four divisions, each accompanied by an Officer of the Peace, for the purpose of reporting to the Magistrates the names, designations, and places of

¹ See also *G. B. R.*, iii., p. 106 (2nd May, 1668), for regulations affecting the coopers as to the making of barrels, and p. 84 (20th September, 1666), for regulations affecting the fleshers as to killing of beasts.

² *Supra*, pp. 80-84.

abode of every person who shall appear upon the Streets or Lanes of this city in crowds for idle or licentious purposes, that effectual measures may be taken for convicting and punishing every offender with the utmost rigour of the Law.”¹

The general relation between the Council and the crafts.

The sway of the Town Council over the crafts, however, was always very much that of a benevolent despot. After 1605, the deacon convener, and after 1606 the twelve trades councillors and the trades bailie sitting with him in the Council, could raise their voices to protect the trades if any unreasonable restriction of their rights was threatened.

Abuses of system of close corporations.

But the presence in the Council of chartered merchants and craftsmen only, to the exclusion of representatives of the great majority of the remaining inhabitants, had also its baneful influence against the general welfare. One example will serve to show how the trades were defended at the Council Board, and at the same time disclose one of many corrupt practices which latterly became scandalously frequent in burghs, viz., the employment of councillors to execute municipal contracts.

Employment of councillors by the Council.

“The magistrats and toun councill convened, there was a motion made that they should elect and choise *a wright to be touns wright and an hammerman to be touns smith*, whereupon Robert Yuill, dean of gild, protested that no man who is a councillor can be employed in the toun’s work, for by their being so employed they are overawed in their votes, and so no free elections; upon which Francis Stevenson, wright, protested that the dean of gild having a sallary as collector of the touns tuo pennies, he must either quitt the same, or otherways, after his own protest forsaide, he cannot sit in councill, and further, the said Francis protested that the deacon conveener and others of the councill, both of the merchants and trades rank, have these hundered years bygone been employed in the touns work and payd for the same, and its optionall to the toun councill to imploy workmen as they please either in councill or out of the same; after which protestations above-written the magistrats and toun councill did choise, elect and appoint the saids Francis Stevenson to be touns wright and William Telfier, hammerman, to be touns smith; and ordaines and appoints that no other be employed in the touns wright work or smith work but the said Francis Stevenson and William Telfier, and that during the magistrats and toun councill their will and pleasure allenerly.”²

¹ *G. B. R.* Proclamation dated 1st June, 1784.

² *G. B. R.*, iv., p. 471, 5th January, 1712.

There is no need to burden these pages with examples of the abuses which flowed from the existence of close corporations as trade and population increased. One may infer from the last instance how easily the old system lent itself to corruption in craft, guild, and public affairs.

The councillors, guild brethren, and craftsmen of the eighteenth century were constitutionally unable to resist the many temptations thus put in their way. None of the three classes showed any very serious sign of the righteous example of keeping themselves unspotted from the world. There was in general a firm line drawn between prayers and privileges. All were more or less guilty of letting slip few opportunities of enriching themselves with the spoils of place, power, and monopoly. But corruption is sooner or later followed by decay, and decay by extinction, unless before it is too late the process is arrested by the curative hand of reform.

The fate which overtook the privileged burgesses will be sketched in our last chapter.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE TRANSITION TO FREE TRADES AND REFORMED INSTITUTIONS.

Decay and reform Corruption in municipal affairs Similar abuses in crafts—Glasgow's example: The clamour for reform—*Resumé* of the old system The first Glasgow Police Act—Its effect Attitude of the crafts towards reform—The Burgh Reform Act Exclusive privileges become an anomaly—Their abolition in 1846—Benefits of the craft system also lost—Results of the 1846 Act on Glasgow crafts—Subsequent progress of the hammerman craft.

Decay and reform.

THE decay of the craft and guild system is a subject of great fascination to the student of commercial and municipal history, but it is too vast and somewhat foreign to the scheme of the foregoing chapters, which has been to show chiefly from the records of a single composite trade the constitution, organization, and routine work of a Scottish craft and its varied relations to the machinery of the municipality. Enough, it is hoped, has been said to emphasise the important fact that the crafts were an integral part of the burghal organism. The decay and reform of the one part was, therefore, closely connected with, if not appendant to, the decay and reform of all the others; and it is, perhaps, fitting that a sketch, although in the briefest outline, should be given of the transition to free trades and reformed local institutions. We have already indicated that the old method of municipal government bred much corruption. That corruption assumed many forms. Abuses appeared in frequent infringements of the "setts" or constitutions of the Burgh Councils; *e.g.*, by the introduction of councillors without proper burghal qualifications; in the mismanagement of burgh property; in the appointment and remuneration of burgh officials; in the selection and control of burgh contractors; in unnecessary and protracted litigation; in lavish civic entertainments; in incomplete financial records; and in the maladministration of charitable and educational mortifications or public trusts.

Corruption in municipal affairs.

Similar abuses in crafts.

Within each trade, similar influences were at work. With growing prosperity, abuse was fostered; abuse, indeed, was "inherent in the practical operation of exclusive privilege." Exorbitant entry dues were charged from strangers. Sons and sons-in-law were admitted at nominal rates. Licences permanent or temporary, were granted for payment in

money or were capriciously withheld. Tradesmen who would not submit to these exactions were oppressed and prosecuted at much expense, and sometimes almost to the depletion of the corporate funds.

It is true that in Glasgow these practices were not specially manifest. The Glasgow crafts, at least the hammermen, seem to have steered a middle course and to have exercised their privileges with more moderation than did crafts in other burghs. Indeed, only one instance of an objectionable nature is quoted against Glasgow in the Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the state of Municipal Corporations in Scotland.¹ But with the close of the eighteenth century, the time for reform had come, and it found Glasgow not only ready for a new régime, but clamouring for it through the incessant demands of the general inhabitants, curiously enough, backed up by those Town Councillors who represented the privileged class.

Glasgow's example.

The clamour for reform.

To understand the trend and effect of the reform legislation, we must needs take a glance backwards.

It has already been shown that the leading principle of the guild system in burghs was that privilege and burden went hand in hand. It would have been unfair for a stranger or an inhabitant to enjoy the full trading rights of the merchant or craft burgess unless on the condition of enrolling as a burgess and guild brother, and thus rendering himself liable to all the burdens of the privileged citizen. By far the heavier, if not the whole, share of the burgh burdens, personal and pecuniary, fell on the shoulders of the burgess.²

Resumé of the old system.

At the outset of the burgess's business career, entry dues were paid to the town, to the guildry, and to his craft. From the year 1653 onwards, he contributed at the same stage £5 scots (8s. 4d. sterling), for the upkeep of water buckets to be used for extinguishing fires in the burgh.³

The current or continuous duties of the burgess have already been sketched in chapter x. There was practically no such thing as regular local taxation, and the non-burgess without public or guild rights and privileges, bore no burdens.⁴ The Town Councillors, drawn solely from

¹ See the General Report of these Commissioners, 1835. London: Wm. Clowes & Sons, pp. 87-8.

² See chap. x.

³ Half of this money went to the Merchants House, and half to the Trades House, under the obligation of supplying the necessary implements for the purpose, and when this obligation was discharged, the money itself was surrendered by these Houses to the Town Council to be expended towards the same ends.

⁴ See *supra*, p. 80, as to incidence.

the privileged classes, themselves filled up all vacancies. Hidebound by common law and general custom, the Town Councillors had to recognise that taxation beyond what was customary, whether in nature or incidence, was outwith their powers.

A break in the ancient system took place in Glasgow in 1800, and proved the beginning of the end.

The first
Glasgow
Police Act.

The first Glasgow Police Act of 1800 placed the inhabitants of every quality, under the protecting wings of a new representative body—The Police Commissioners of the City. But at the same time all the citizens were naturally called upon to bear the cost. The merchants and craftsmen could no longer be asked by the Council to maintain law and order. This was now in the hands of the new Commissioners, and the duties were performed by paid police, the expense being met by compulsory local taxation. The rates were levied on householders. Privilege and burden were thus no longer co-related, and the case for monopoly in Glasgow hopelessly broke down. Similar private local acts for other burghs had the same effect.

Its effect.

But the mills of Parliament grind slowly, and thirty-three years passed before the Town Council, by operation of the Burgh Reform Act, was constituted on a popular basis, and forty-six years before the craft monopolies were taken away.

Attitude of
the crafts
towards
reform.

For twelve years before the passing of the Police Act, the craftsmen had persistently opposed many proposals of the Town Council for police reform. So much so that the Town Council had to interdict them from making use of their corporate funds for parliamentary and other opposition.

Between 1800 and 1833, they just as strenuously opposed Burgh Reform, but it is only fair to say that in Glasgow the craftsmen did so not on the general principle, but in details.

The Burgh
Reform Act.

The Burgh Reform Act, while not affecting the trading privileges of the crafts, and while permitting free election of guild office-bearers, put the crafts out of direct touch with the Town Council. Instead of sharing with the merchants the exclusive right to constitute that body between them, they and the merchants were left unrepresented, save by the deacon convener and the dean of guild.

Exclusive
privileges
become an
anomaly.

This further jeopardised their now anomalous position. Exclusive trading was seen to be doomed sooner or later. But still the struggle went on. Two hundred and fifty years before, the crafts had been the pioneers of reform and the strugglers for political and municipal recognition and liberty. Now, while admitting the need for reform and willing to concede much, they were more on the side of privilege than of freedom.

At length the Act of 1846 abolished their exclusive privileges and made trade and merchandise free. At the same time it removed all traces of the ancient jurisdiction of the Magistrates and Town Council and of the deacon convener and his council in trade affairs. It permitted the crafts to continue their corporate existence, but with no duties towards apprentices, no power of trial by essay, and no right to condemn insufficient work. The evils of the craft system vanished, and with them the good points as well. Apprentices and child-workers were left without a protector. Journeymen had long since lost faith in magistrates as well as deacons, and, in absence of State protection, sought in private combination to protect themselves. In the fierce competition of free trade there was no authority to promote technical training or enforce quality of workmanship. The inefficient craftsman was no longer prevented by fear of the "essay" from starting in business. Prices were unregulated, and excellence failed to control the markets. Cheapness fought against quality. In the search for bargains the customer had no longer the prior assistance of the deacon in eliminating insufficient work.

Their abolition by the Act of 1846.

Benefits of the old system also lost.

Factory legislation, Trade Union laws, State-aided technical training, and the Adulteration Acts were long in coming to set right those deficiencies which in the outburst of reform legislators had failed to foresee.

The downfall and disappearance of the incorporated trades throughout Scotland was prophesied as a certain result of the Act of 1846. In many burghs the craftsmen proceeded surreptitiously to divide their charitable funds and to break up their societies. In Glasgow a wiser policy prevailed. Notwithstanding, possibly in virtue of, the fact that "within the Glasgow incorporations themselves there was a much stronger inclination to support" the exclusive privileges "than in those of any other burgh," the trades there immediately set about the higher duty of reforming themselves, and from the ashes of their effete trade organisations they re-erected, on a surer foundation, those houses of refuge—the fourteen Incorporations of Glasgow.

Results of the 1846 Act on the Glasgow crafts.

The doors were thrown open to all burgesses of repute, and while each craft still continued to gather within it men associated in some way with the trade of which its members once had the monopoly, the old spirit of exclusion was gone. There was breathed into the constitution of each a uniformity which brought about a wholesome and continuous Christian rivalry in doing good. Through this not only have they increased their own stores but they have shown an example in the city that has called into being hundreds of kindred associations.

Subsequent
progress of
the hammer-
man craft.

The Incorporation of Hammermen has done its part in the work, and has progressed with its thirteen sisters of mercy in the freer commercial atmosphere which has stimulated the growth of the ancient cathedral city. And now what was once a small body of humble smiths and hand workers in metal has been transformed into a greater assembly of burgesses who carry on the new and vast industries of a greater Glasgow. Within its ranks are to be found the iron-founders, the steel manufacturers, the bridge builders, the engineers, the shipbuilders of modern times, and a train of others of equal importance to the welfare of the city and the State.

Amongst the fourteen crafts, the hammermen are still the greatest in numbers. They are still premier in precedence, and the thirteen hundred members may, with a sense of pride and fitness, still repeat the twin mottoes of olden days—

“By hammer in hand all arts do stand.”

“Of all mechanics of renown the smith above the hammer wears his crown.”

Book II.

Book II.

Craft Life and Work.

CHAPTER I.

THE ALTAR OF S. ELOI.

Crafts, fosterlings of the Church—Cathedral the earliest home of the hammermen of Glasgow
—The patron saint of hammermen—The Glasgow altar of S. Eloi as it existed in pre-Reformation times.

FROM the historical introduction it is clearly obvious that we must have recourse to the annals of the Church if we would obtain information regarding the rise and progress of crafts and craftsmen during the Middle Ages in Scotland. Thus it is not to be wondered at that the first chapter of this book should have the title which it bears. We shall see that the first "local habitation" and home of the Glasgow Hammermen must be sought within the precincts of the venerable cathedral of S. Kentigern, better known by his traditional title of S. Mungo, "the Beloved." Thanks to a solitary casual reference in the Hammermen's "Seal of Cause," or Charter of Incorporation, dated 11th October, 1536, we know that they possessed an altar—one of the thirty odd altars which formerly stood, in pre-Reformation times, within that ancient edifice. In Mr. George Eyre-Todd's *Book of Glasgow Cathedral* there is a special chapter contributed by the late Archbishop Eyre on the ancient altars of the cathedral, in which, however, there is no mention made of the patron saint of the hammermen or his altar! Readers of this book might naturally infer, from the ecclesiological scholarship and ecclesiastical authority of the writer, that no such altar ever stood there; but such, nevertheless, notwithstanding this omission, proves to have been the case. This one fact surely proves the value and importance of the publication of such archives.

Beyond the fact, however, of establishing its existence, the records of the Incorporation are silent. The earliest Minute Book extant dates from 20th February, 1616—that is to say, eighty years later than the date of the charter—and in the course of these two generations every trace of pre-Reformation records seems to have entirely disappeared.

Crafts,
fosterlings of
the Church.

Cathedral
the earliest
home of the
hammermen
of Glasgow.

But although the hammermen of Glasgow have unfortunately lost the documentary evidence of their life and work during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, we are still able to picture to ourselves the station and general appearance of the trades altar as it existed in those old days. We possess contemporary evidence descriptive of the same saint's altar in S. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh. Here it may interest our readers to have a short account of this patron saint.

The patron
saint of
hammermen.

"S. Eligius, or Eloi, the patron saint of goldsmiths, was born at Chatelet, near Limoges, A.D. 588. He was placed early with a goldsmith of Limoges named Abbo, and acquired great skill. He next went to Paris and was placed with Bobbo, treasurer of Clotaire II. The King wanted a throne made, and, as he could find no one else capable of the task, he entrusted the commission to S. Eligius, giving him metal for the purpose. He found that he had received enough metal to make two thrones. This was enough to bring him into notice, and he was made master of the mint. As master of the mint he struck coins—some of which remain—bearing his name. Although a layman, he was made Bishop of Noyon by Clovis II. in 640, and died 1st December, 659. His relics are still to be seen in the cathedral of Noyon, and his name and memory were revered wherever an incorporation of hammermen was to be found till the Reformation."

The Glasgow
altar of
S. Eloi as it
existed in pre-
Reformation
times.

Dr. Sparrow Simpson, in his *Chapters about Old S. Paul's*, gives a charming description, based on authentic information, of a walk which he invites his readers to take with him in imagination down the nave of the old cathedral in one of the early years of the sixteenth century, before the Reformation had abrogated the mediæval ritual and removed the apparatus and ornamental arrangements connected with Catholic saint-worship. His vivid pages revive the past and bring the whole scene which he describes most strikingly before our mental vision. We should like to take our readers on a similar excursion. We must picture to ourselves the interior of Glasgow cathedral divested of its pews, and with side chapels ranged along the walls, each with its altar decked and draped and garnished with lights and flowers. Each pillar has attached to it a small square altar, raised on steps, canopied above and curtained at back and sides, these "riddles," as they were called, being hung on bracketed rods from the reredos. The most conspicuous object at each of these pillars is the image of the saint to whom the altar is dedicated, and each is accompanied by his or her appropriate symbol or attribute—thus S. Catherine holds her wheel, S. Laurence his gridiron, S. Paul his sword, and, last but not least, S. Eloi



Glasgow Cathedral.

his hammer. Let us pause in imagination before his altar, draped in fair white linen and gay with its green or red frontal and riddles according to the season of the Christian year; with its altar lights screened from the draughts by the latter and shedding a soft radiance on the lace and bright coloured silk of the former, often embroidered with gold. A richly bound missal occupies one corner and a chalice the other. In the centre of the little super-table stands the tabernacle, of Flemish carved work, like a little model church, with folding doors, to hold the reserved sacrament from the last celebration. In front of the altar stands the priest's reading-desk, and flanking it, on each side, are two waxen torches that are only lit on high solemnities—or which at least appear to be of wax, but are found on closer inspection to owe their ample girth to dummy covers painted to resemble wax and give the impression of greater wealth and dignity to the altar and its saint. Fresh flowers in “peyntit pyggis” adorn the altar, as well as a silver-gilt “crowat,” which rests on a “corpalin,” which on festive occasions is of satin ornamented with red silk and gold embroidery. If we look beneath the altar we may see the handles of the “hers,” a frame of wood something like an ambulance litter, on which the coffin of a deceased hammerman was laid in front of the altar and covered with the rich mort-cloth or pall of violet, while at each corner are “prickets,” or spiked candlesticks, for affixing the candles during the wake or funeral service. In front of the altar the stone floor is strewn with fresh-cut rushes, on which the devout may kneel and tell their beads. Suspended by a pulley from the roof, the undying lamp adds its small gleam to the other altar lights and shows up the gilded crown and hammer that dangle from a pillar bracket, like a shop sign, and, indeed, for the same purpose—for these insignia of the craft symbolize the spot and mark it out as the hammermen's altar, thus preventing confusion and mistakes in an edifice so crowded with similar erections. Such, we may imagine with great verisimilitude, was the ancient altar of the hammermen of Glasgow in the days before the Reformation.

CHAPTER II.

AT KIRK.

The Church and the crafts before and after the Reformation in Scotland—The “hammermen” defend their venerable cathedral—The loyalty of the Glasgow crafts to the “auld kirk”—Religion and the crafts in Scotland.

The Church and the crafts before and after the Reformation in Scotland.

WE have already seen how the Trade Guilds sprang up and spread under the sheltering shadow of the Church, much in the same way as the various auxiliary social organizations of modern church life and work gradually grow up and cluster round a congregation whose members have been wont to worship for generations in the same old familiar fane. In the previous chapter we have seen how, in the olden time, the principal crafts at least, were represented by their respective altars in the cathedral church of S. Kentigern, and how we know of the former existence there—long ignored and forgotten—of the Glasgow hammermen’s patronal shrine of S. Eloi. This altar disappeared, naturally, along with all its companion erections, in the course of the iconoclastic wreckage and dissolution wrought by the politico-religious upheaval and revolution which took place in the seventh decade of the sixteenth century. But, although their altar was destroyed, and their heavenly champion and patron relegated to the limbo of discarded idols and discredited ideals, S. Mungo’s venerable “Hie Kirk” still maintained its wonted place in their affections, and we may well believe that the hammermen of Glasgow were foremost among its friends and defenders when its very existence was threatened by the “rabble multitude.” Bishop Spottiswoode tells how narrowly the venerable pile escaped destruction at that time. The Magistrates, probably against their own judgment, but instigated by Andrew Melville and others of the ministers, agreed to demolish the cathedral, and workmen were actually convened for a particular day to commence the work. But the crafts of the city assembled with arms in their hands “swearing with many oaths that he who did cast down the first stone should be buried under it.” The Magistrates were compelled to yield, but they cited the leaders, and threatened them with punishment. The young King, however, on being appealed to, took the part of the crafts and prohibited the ministers, who

The “hammermen” defend their venerable cathedral.

were the complainers, "to meddle any more in that business, saying that too many churches had already been destroyed, and that he would not tolerate more abuses of that kind."¹

Had the hammermen and other crafts of Glasgow not been so brave as to face the perils of clerical odium and popular fury, the city might not now be able to boast of possessing the only unruined cathedral north of the Tweed. At that time, we are told, it was the only one that had, so far, escaped the storm of devastation, and that very fact was urged as an argument for the destruction of that last remaining "monument of idolatry." We might here recall another tradition of the way in which the grand old minster was preserved from the destruction with which it was threatened by a furious and fanatical mob. "I," said the pawky Provost of that day (Captain Crawford of Jordanhill), to his townsmen who were eager to begin the work of desecration and demolition, "I am for pu'in doun the auld kirk, but no' till we hae first biggit a new ane." The worthy Provost was doubtless well aware that, as over-excitement is followed by a proportionate degree of languor, could he but momentarily avert the storm, there would be little danger of its again reaching a similar pitch of vehemence.² We have further evidence of the loyalty of the Glasgow crafts to their "auld kirk" some years later, when, as we read, in the earliest extant Minute of the Town Council dealing with the cathedral, 21st August, 1574: "The prouest, baillies, and Counsale, with the dekynnis of the craftis and diuers wtheris honest men of the toun . . . hes consentit to ane taxt and impositioun of twa hundredth pundis money to be taxt and payit be the tounschip and fremen thair of for helping to repair the said kirk and halding of it watterfest: and for casting and makyng thair of hes appointit thir persones followng, viz., the dekyn of ilk craft, Johne Arbuckill," etc. (sixteen names in all). We observe here, again, the same zeal for their beloved kirk displayed by the crafts of the city. Arguing mainly *e silentio*, historians have doubted whether the Glasgow trades possessed a "laft," or loft, *i.e.*, gallery, in the cathedral. We learn, however, that on the 6th of January, 1649, the Town Council recommended to the "deine of gild and deikine conveyner to boold twa loftis" in the "great Kirk," which was then undergoing repairs.³ This is, certainly, the only reference which can be found in the Council Record to the trades having, or proposing to have, a loft in any of the city churches, and Mr. Renwick kindly adds the further information, that he has not found any evidence to show that this recom-

The loyalty
of the
Glasgow
crafts to the
"auld kirk."

¹ Andrew MacGeorge, *Old Glasgow*, p. 107.

² *Chronicles of St. Mungo*: Glasgow, 1843, p. 209.

³ *G. B. R.*, 1630, p. 152.

mendation was carried into effect. But it is incredible that the trades of Glasgow should have departed from the universal custom and practice of their brethren in all other burghs.

Religion and
the crafts in
Scotland.

It is equally inconceivable that their interest in religion and religious observances should have been shorn of all public and corporate recognition in consequence of the reformation of their faith. We have already seen, in the preceding chapter, sufficient evidence of their profoundly religious character, as shown, for example in the devout care manifested by these old craftsmen in the provision they made in their "Seals of Cause" for the upkeep of their patronal altars, especially when we consider the reputed poverty of the Scottish middle classes at that period.

We are informed that, after the Reformation, the regular meetings of the various incorporations were always constituted with prayer. A special prayer, indeed, inscribed on a blank page of an old copy of the "Breeches Bible" is said to have been specially composed by John Knox for the hammermen of Edinburgh. In those days, Mr. Graham tells us, the Magistrates and Kirk-Session worked with a painful unanimity—a harmony which is not a distinct feature in our day. Town Councils required their own members to attend kirk at the two services on Sabbath, and also at the week-day service—absence therefrom incurring a fine of 6d. scots or ½d. sterling—and they impartially ordained every other inhabitant to do likewise. While the bailies had their own "desk" or seat, the others—the "omnigadrum"—either brought their own stools or stood through the prolonged services and jostled and often came to blows in struggles for a creeper to sit upon, while from above, in the loft, wanton persons playfully threw divots or other missiles on the bonneted persons below.¹

¹ Henry Grey Graham, *Lit. and Hist. Essays*, 1908, p. 130.

CHAPTER III.

AT MARKET.

The mediæval market—The privilege of the market town—The market cross—Early topography of Glasgow—Local rivalry—Glasgow's early struggle to secure and maintain the Clyde traffic against her rivals—A mental picture of fifteenth century Glasgow—The hammermen market—Market inspection in the eighteenth century.

IT is somewhat difficult for us moderns to realize the conditions of life and labour that prevailed in ancient times. The civic and municipal ideas which are now current and commonplace had not yet emerged, or were at best being put forth and expressed in a tentative and experimental fashion. The entirely modern science of political economy was then a thing unknown and undreamt of.

The
mediæval
market.

The laws of supply and demand were not at all recognised as objective principles determining the direction and character of industry. The world of ideas in which our forefathers lived and moved and had their being was in many ways one curiously removed from ours. This is clearly seen in the conditions and stipulations enacted in regard to the exchange of industrial products. The provisions and penalties prescribed and enforced to regulate the relationship that should exist between the consumer and the producer, or the buyer and the seller, to our minds seem absurd and irksome and calculated to arrest and retard, rather than to advance and develop, the production and exchange of commodities, or, in other words, to promote trade. Nothing shows this difference of ideas more plainly than the laws affecting this commercial exchange through the control of the daily or weekly markets and the annual fairs.

One of the most highly prized privileges of mediæval towns was the possession and enjoyment of a regular statutory market.

The privilege
of the market
town.

The market town in those days was one in which alone such an exchange of commodities was allowed to take place on a certain day of the week and between certain specified hours. This restriction of markets had a twofold effect. It shepherded the peasantry of the district to certain centres for the disposal of their crops and farm produce on the one hand, and, on the other, it provided for the merchants and craftsmen of the town an unfailing supply of additional customers for their wares. The term "market town" was consequently a designation of much more

importance and value in those times than now. With those privileges of holding a weekly market and annual fair, and the consequent right of levying tolls or customs on articles brought for sale, the inhabitants had every facility which existed at that time for making progress in commerce and industrial pursuits.

The market cross.
Early topography of Glasgow.

An old law, attributed to King William, provided that all merchandise should be presented at the markets and market crosses of burghs.

Though ranking not as a royal burgh, but as a burgh of barony, seeing that the bishop and not the King was superior, Glasgow from the first conformed to the main provisions of the burgh laws, and, accordingly, one of its earliest acts must have been the establishment of a market cross. The site chosen formed the centre of the new burgh, and that centre determined the line of all its oldest streets. Starting from the cross as the centre, one of the four main thoroughfares, corresponding with the four cardinal directions, ran eastwards to one of the town's commons, bearing the ominous name of Gallow-muir, and thus acquired the name of Gallow-gate. Westward the road led to S. Tenuis' chapel, now transformed to S. Enoch's, but after the establishment of the "Tron," S. Tenuis' gate gradually came to be called by its present name, Trongate. The High Street, running northward to the Cathedral, was so called as being the road to the "Hie Kirk"; while its continuation past the cross southward, known first as the Wauker-gait or the street of the fullers—from the fullers' mill, which must have been placed at an early date near the confluence of the Molendinar and Camlachie burns, a short distance south of the Cross—came to be called the Salt market from the middle of the fifteenth century.¹

Local rivalry.

When David I. (1123-1153) erected his demesne village of Rutherglen into a royal burgh, that charter also conferred exclusive commercial privileges over an extensive district, which certainly included Glasgow. And soon after, when the bishop obtained trading privileges for his little city, the Glasgow markets were at once exposed to the tyrannous rivalry of the king's burgh, whose tolls and customs were exacted up to its very gates, as is witnessed to-day in the seven-hundred-year-old name of the eastern suburb of Tollcross. It was only after many generations, in the course of which Glasgow craftsmen had with determined obstinacy struggled and striven to obtain and maintain their independence, that their untiring efforts were crowned with success, and the once insignificant little waterside village, eclipsing all its rivals, eventually became the commercial capital of the kingdom.

¹ R. Renwick, *Handbook of Glasgow*, p. 6.

The right of holding a market every Thursday (in 1397, as we learn from a precept of King Robert II., dated 14th October of that year, the day had been altered to Sunday, and the burgesses and community of Glasgow were thereby enjoined to make their market day, Monday) was first enjoyed by the citizens of Glasgow in terms of the charter which King William "the Lion" granted between 1175 and 1178, giving the bishop the privilege of having a burgh at Glasgow, with a weekly market on that day.

It sounds absurd to us to be told that, as a commercial emporium, Glasgow was then threatened with extinction, through the oppressive rivalry of the three royal burghs of Rutherglen, Renfrew, and Dumbarton; the former seeking to cut off the city's traffic landward, and the two latter doing all in their power to monopolize the trade of the Clyde. Documentary evidence, however, proves that the commercial men of the primitive city were seriously hampered and handicapped in their mercantile and industrial pursuits by the restrictions imposed, and the customs levied by the bailies of Rutherglen under the authority conferred by King David, to levy toll within the territory of Glasgow, which practice seems to have been persisted in notwithstanding the creation of the younger burgh. On 29th October, 1226, King Alexander directed these bailies not to take toll or custom within the town of Glasgow, but authorised them to continue the collection of such dues "at the Cross of Schedinstoun (Shettleston) as they were wont to be taken of auld." This shows that Rutherglen territory at that time extended beyond the river. Further protection to the bishop's dependents was granted in 1235, when the King directed that the bishops and their men should be quit of payment of toll on their own goods, as well within as without burghs throughout the kingdom.¹ Dumbarton had been erected a burgh in 1221, and was taking advantage of its privileges to interfere with the Glasgow traders in the west. To remove impediment in this direction, King Alexander, by a charter, 11th January, 1242-3, ordained that the bishops and their burgesses and men of Glasgow, might go in Argyle and Lennox, and throughout the whole kingdom, to buy and sell and to exercise every sort of merchandise as freely as they did before any burgh was formed at Dumbarton.

Glasgow's early struggle to secure and maintain the Clyde traffic against her rivals.

Soon after Bishop Turnbull came to Glasgow (1448), he had to complain against the neighbouring burghs of Rutherglen and Renfrew for disturbing and impeding those burgesses and inhabitants of the barony who brought goods and merchandise to the markets of Glasgow in prejudice of the privilege and custom granted to the Kirk of Glasgow of

¹ R. Renwick, *Handbook of Glasgow*, p. 56.

auld time by the King's progenitors. King James II. directed such interference should cease, and likewise ordained that neither these burghs or any other should come within the barony of Glasgow, "na within ony landis pertenand to Sant Mungo's fredome," to take toll or custom by water or land from any persons coming or going to the market.¹ We may add here that, although Glasgow, as Cosmo Innes informs us,² was represented in the Scottish Parliament as early as 1576, and emancipated at the Reformation from subjection to the bishop, who formerly controlled the election of its Magistrates, the city did not become legally a burgh till the charter granted by Charles I. was confirmed in Parliament in 1636.

If we would picture to our mind's eye the architectural appearance of the city four hundred years ago, we must go to the quaint old-world towns of Flanders, Holland, or Northern Burgundy, which still preserve so many of their mediaeval features, almost unaltered through all the chances and changes of half a millennium, the ravages of war, and the no less destructive, if less violent and obtrusive, removals and reconstructions wrought at the behest of varying taste and fashion. The back streets of Bruges, for example, will probably give us a better idea of the general appearance of fifteenth century Glasgow than any other authority we could name. For our old burgesses loved to copy the steep-pitched roofs and tall crow-stepped gables of their Flemish friends and business acquaintances.

The sites of several of the ancient markets of Glasgow are still indicated by their surviving names, such as the Saltmarket and the Trongate, but the exact position of the old hammermen market has never been absolutely determined, although the probability is that it was somewhere between the foot of the High Street and the Tron Kirk. The reason of this uncertainty is most likely due to the fact that their "stance" was one of such old standing, that it was not referred to in the records of the city, as would have no doubt have been in the case of a later allocation or grant of a market standing. We read of an alteration of these sites which took place at the end of the sixteenth century, when a petition was presented to Parliament, 29th July, 1587, "Be the fremen and utheris induelleris of Glasgow aboue the Gray Freir Wynde thairof." The petitioners explained that their "pairt of the citie was becum ruinous," and proposed as a remedy for this decayed condition of the northern portion of the city, and also to relieve congestion of the trade and traffic at the market cross, that the Saltmarket should be removed to the top of the

A mental
picture of
fifteenth
century
Glasgow.

The hammer-
men market.

¹ Glasgow Charters, II., 27, in R. Renwick's *Handbook of Glasgow*.

² *Scotland in the Middle Ages*, p. 169.



Old Cross of Glasgow.

High Street. But the new position at the Wynd-head, where the Rotten-row joined the High Street, was found inconvenient "be reason the same was far distant fra the brig and watter of the said citie quhair the salt is maist usit." Accordingly, in 1594, the Saltmarket was restored to its old site, and the bear and malt market taken above the Wynd-head.

One of the duties of the incorporation mentioned already, was to vouch for the workmanlike or "sufficient" character of its members' handicraft. For this purpose, representatives were regularly appointed as "search masters" to examine the articles of the hammermen's craft exposed for sale, and if faulty or "insufficient," to denounce the same.

Market inspection in the eighteenth century.

An instance of the exercise of this function is recorded in the Minutes, 12th September, 1776, when a cased clock (or, as we should term it, a "grandfather's clock") was found unduly exposed by William Paton, wright (*i.e.*, joiner and cabinet maker) in Glasgow, who was probably the contractor of the wooden case only. The quaintly worded record is worth quoting:—

"Said day the meeting taking into consideration a Representation and Complaint by the Deacon to the Magistrates of Glasgow of date the fourth current Setting forth that the Members of this Incorporation who visited the Market that day found a clock exposed to publick Sale which appeared to be very insufficient and Craving the Authority of the Magistrates to seize said clock to be inspected by proper Judges and if found not sufficient that the Owner of it might be punished as Law directed As also a Warrent of said date subscribed by the Lord Provost for detaining and inspecting said Clock with the Report of the Inspectors Likewise a Warrent Granted by Baillie Duncan Niven in consequence of said report for carrying the Work (but not the case) of said Clock to the Clerks Chambers in Glasgow there to remain in order to further Tryal and for serving William Paton Wright in Glasgow Owner of the said Clock with a Copy of the complaint and Procedure thereon And Likewise a Petition from the said William Paton to the Deacon and Masters of this Incorporation dated the ninth current whereby he submitts himself to the sole determination of us to do therein as We shall see Cause with respect to said Clock are of opinion and find that in regard to the said Clock is Lodged in the Clerks Chambers of Glasgow by Authority of the Magistrates We can give no Judgement in the matter without the Authority of a Magistrate Authorizeing us so to do."

CHAPTER IV.

AT THE CHANGE HOUSE.

The common preamble of master court minutes—Items of ordinary business transacted :
“Bonds”: “Cautioners”—Printing the acts of the trade—Removing the impost of 6d.
“for men at work”—“King’s Freemen”—“A storm in a half-mutchkin.”

The common
preamble of
master court
minutes.

THE most common formula with which the Minutes of the regular meetings of the deacon and masters used to begin is expressed in these terms :—

“At and within the House of . . . Change keeper (or Vintner)
in Glasgow the . . . day of . . . one thousand . . . hundred
and . . . years Convened Deacon . . . and most part of the
Masters the whole having been Warned to the meeting as was verified
by . . . Officer to the Trade.”

Items of
ordinary
business
transacted.

By far the greatest number of meetings were held at these little inns for the transaction of the business of the incorporation. Some of the items are worth quoting, as they show the careful management of the affairs of the craft. One of the most frequently occurring matters for discussion and settlement, was the granting of loans to members, the drawing out of “bonds,” the appointing of “cautioners,” the renewal of these bonds, and the naming of new cautioners from time to time. The sums were usually small, running from five pounds to fifty as a rule, although not infrequently the amount was a hundred or a hundred and fifty pounds. This superior limit was, “in consideration of the high price of stamped paper,” raised in 1804 to £250. As evincing the care taken by these officers in managing the modest finances of the craft, we find them naming a committee on 30th September, 1783, at their meeting in the house of Walter Bell, change keeper, for the purpose of making out a list of those who are debtors to the trade for the inspection of the deacon and masters.

“Bonds.”
“Caution-
ers.”

Printing the
acts of the
trade.

A year later, at John Barclay’s change house, a committee is appointed anent the printing the acts of the trade, and about a year later, at the same place, we find them considering the advisability of abolishing the act, which imposed a contribution of sixpence on “men at work,” and consequently on the 24th November, 1785, the meeting at John Barclay’s—

"having considered a minute of the Deacon and Masters dated the twenty fourth day of August last anent the sixpence paid for Men at Work are of opinion that the Burden should now be taken off as it appears that the money for which it was laid on is now paid up."

Removing
the impost of
6d. "for men
at work."

The Corporation seems to have extended, as indeed it was legally bound to do, special consideration to discharged soldiers and sailors, whose services to their country were considered to entitle them to privileges on their return to civil life and industrial pursuits, and they were commonly known as the "King's Freemen." Naturally, the trades took care to protect themselves against imposture; but, where the application was a genuine one, the rights of freemen were in all cases accorded.

"King's
Freemen."

We may cite an instance of this supervision on the part of the officials of the craft—

"At Mrs. Thomson's the nineteenth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninty years . . . The committee appointed to enquire after such men as carry on a freemans trade under the pretext of being Kings Freemen having reported what they had done. The Meeting appointed the Clerk to Write to John Logan informing him that he must produce a certificate from the Navy on which he founds his title to carry on the trade also to write James Mcfarlan that he must produce evidence of his being a Soldiers Son and the Act of Parliament whereby it will appear he is intitled to carry on his Business in the course of two Weeks from this date."

The time allowed does not seem to have been sufficient, for, at the same change house, a fortnight later, we read in the Minutes as follows:—

"The Meeting agree to allow Jas. Mcfarlan three weeks from this date to produce the Act of Parlt. upon which he Claims his freedom and the same time is allowed to John Logan."

What we should perhaps consider "a storm in a tea-cup," arising from an unseemly squabble between the collector and deacon over the custody of a few shillings of a post-prandial collection, incidentally acquaints us with one of the till then unrecorded yet evidently regular and ordinary practices of these worthy craftsmen, and one which is still observed at the present time. Had it not been for the feeling raised through this incident, and the consequent petitions and appeals being entered in the Minutes, we should not have known of what seems to have been an annual joke which was repeated at every Lammas supper. This was the so-called "Deaconry Roup," of which we have the following account in the deacon's petition, dated 28th August, 1790:—

"A storm in
a half-
mutchkin."

"As it was usual in that trade after the Lammas Court supper and a good part of the drink was over for the night, to roup what is called the Deaconry for the ensuing year, so the Petitioner followed the practice of his predecessors after the Lammas Court Supper in the last mentioned year and put the Deaconry up at roup—The meeting which was composed usually of the Deacon and Masters and such respectable Members as chused to attend happened to be pretty full and every person who inclined having given such an offer for the Deaconry as he thought proper, and the whole being collected into a half mutchkin Stoup the money was then counted over for the purpose of being applied so far in paying the reckoning, being the manner in which in former times it had been always universally applied—a number of the Gentlemen having gone away it was found by those that continued that they had more money upon hand than they could well drink that night and therefor it was agreed that they should adjourn to a future night and have a glass which accordingly took place, but the money was neither that night committed to the petitioner or was it either in his pocket or at any time after in the smallest degree under his charge—Some of the persons however who were present at the Collection of the money but who did not happen to be witnesses of its condemnation at the adjourned meeting took offence at its being spent, and under the pretence of charitable wishes for the poor proposed at a meeting of the Deacon and Masters which the Deacon and Masters agreed to and which the trade finally confirmed at a meeting consisting only of eighteen Members, that the petitioner should be obliged to make good that money and that it should go to the poor—the bare mention of such gross injustice was sufficient for the petitioners purpose in an appeal to the Trades House, who would perceive at once that the Petitioner could no more be made liable to the trade for that money, than for the whole Debt of the nation and that the Decreeing of the one was as iniquitous as if they had attempted the other, But secondly the Trade as such had no more business with the money that had been thus collected than they had with the Charitable Contributions at a Kirk door the money was collected entirely for Convivial purposes and no person had an interest in it but those who were present at the Lammass Court Supper, and the petitioner maintained that no majority of that meeting could compell the money to be given to the poor or to be applied to any other purpose than that for which it was collected."

CHAPTER V.

AT THE TRADES HOSPITAL.

Statutory meetings, where held—The “Craftis Hospitall”—The ancient quarterly meetings—Lammas, its pagan origin—The regular business at that meeting: “Booking”: “Quarterly accounts”—First reference to the Trades Hall—The Decree of Declarator of 1776—“Hallow” Court—Legislation—A specimen extract—The four acts of 1783—The master court’s narrative—The opposition—Wilson and Cullen’s petition—M’Lean, Barclay, Lumsden, and others’ petition—Third petition by M’Gill and others—Fourth petition by Robert Buchanan and others—The master court’s reply and defence—The tenor of the first Act—The proposed amendment—The tenor of the second Act—Robert Buchanan’s protest—The tenor of the third Act—Additional clause—The tenor of the fourth Act—Amendment—“First Act made at last Hallow Court with the amendment as it now stands”—“Second Act appoven of as it stands Booked of before”—“Third Act made at last Hallow Court with the amendment now made thereon”—“Fourth Act made at the last Hallow Court with the amendment thereon.”

SPEAKING generally, the statutory meetings of the hammermen were held at the Trades Hospital or the Tron Kirk Session House, while the master court met, as we have seen, in what we should call the public room or bar parlour of a small inn, or, as it was usually called in those days, a “change-house,” the landlord being commonly known by the designation of change keeper or vintner. In the course of twenty years, from 1775 to 1794, out of the twenty annual Lammas meetings, seventeen were held at the first-named place (in four cases called by its other designation, the “Trades Alms House”), and three “at Glasgow,” the three last named meetings being probably held at the Trades Hospital. A comparison of the extant records of the incorporation of the Glasgow weavers shows that the Trades Hospital, or the “Craftis Hospitall,” as it seems to have been commonly called in the seventeenth century, was also their regular place of meeting; for out of seventeen cited instances, from 1663 to 1701, where the Minutes name the locality as well as the date, their deliberations appear to have been held there no fewer than fifteen times, the two other rendezvous being the “foir tour of the castell of Glasgow” (1665); and “the Tron Church of Glasgow” (1755). We may safely assume that the other crafts used the same place of resort. The average number of meetings of the incorporation of hammermen during the period 1775 to 1794 was fifteen annually. Of these, four were

Statutory meetings, where held.

The “Craftis Hospitall.”

The ancient quarterly meetings. specially held at the ancient quarterly terms of Candlemas (2nd February); Beltane (1st May); Lammas (1st August); and Hallowmas or All Saints' Day (1st November).

Lammas, its pagan origin. The most important of these meetings was that held at Lammas, in Anglo-Saxon times, the "Loaf-mass" (hlaf-mæsse or hlamæsse) festival, originally the festival of the wheat harvest, observed on the first of August, O.S., corresponding to the thirteenth of that month in the modern calendar. It is supposed to have taken its name from the practice of offering first fruits at the service of the mass on that day, in the form of loaves of bread. It was, in fact, but the Christianized continuation of an ancient pagan usage in connection with the worship of the sun, as was also the case with the other old quarter days. The day and date of this annual meeting of the incorporation is, consequently, one of the most ancient survivals of immemorial tradition, and links up the earliest, almost pre-historic practice of the Saxon Trades Guild with that of the present day. So much for the date of the main meeting. Now as to the business transacted thereon. The first and most important item on these occasions was the formal admission of new members. These candidates were either young initiates or mature experts in their calling, the former being entered or "booked" as apprentices, the latter being accepted and admitted as fully qualified masters of their craft, entitled, as "freemen," to all the privileges of the craft guild. The second item of the proceedings was the collection of fees in connection with these admissions, and the receipt of the regular yearly contributions of members, known as the "quarterly accounts," from their having formerly been paid four times a year.

The regular business at that meeting.

"Booking."

"Quarterly accounts."

Three weeks later, the next deacon was elected, and the week following the annual balance was struck, when the treasurer or "collector" was relieved of his year's duties or "discharged," and the balance in hand was paid to his then appointed successor. Other matters specially affecting the corporate interests of the incorporation seem often to have been reserved for these Lammas Court meetings. Thus we read that on the twenty-fifth day of August, 1775—

"The Meeting Authorize and Nominate the Collector Mr. Robert Miller and Baillie Mcqueoun a Committe for procuring a Board properly painted and put up in the Alms House to the Memory of the deceast James Dunlop Hammerman who left a Legacy of ten pounds Sterling for the behoof of the poor of the Incorporation."

First reference to the Trades Hall. At the next Lammas Court (30th August, 1776), we find the first reference to the proposed Trades Hall. At the Lammas Court, 1777, "the Trade

agreed to allow five pounds Sterling further to be paid out of the Funds of the Trade towards the expence of building Rutherglen Bridge."

Reference has already been made (p. 110) to the Decree of Declarator of 1776, which is preserved among the archives of the incorporation, and is summarized in the Minutes of 25th September, 1778, in their Act anent the lodgement of the Notarial Copy, in 742 folio pages, by Alexander Tait, one of the Clerks of Session, of the "Decreet" which contained the finding of the "Lords of the Council" on these points, viz. :—(1) As to the unalterable constitution of the Trades House as established by decree arbitral (Letter of Guildry, 1605); and (2) (a) As to the question of precedence; and (b) as to the representation to that House.

The Decree
of Declarator
of 1776.

The order of precedence of the fourteen crafts constituting the Trades House was declared by the Decree to be as follows :—Hammermen, Tailors, Cordiners, Maltmen (the four premier crafts), Weavers, Baxters, Skinners, Wrights, Coopers, Fleshers, Masons, Gardeners, Barbers, and Bonnetmakers.

(b) The first three crafts were held by force of custom or usage to be represented each by their deacon and five assistants, the maltmen by their visitor and five assistants, the weavers by their deacon and three assistants, the bonnetmakers (and dysters) by their deacon and one assistant, and the remaining crafts by their deacon and two assistants, amounting, in all, to fifty-four members.

The deacon convener was to be annually elected by the Magistrates and Town Council, fourteen deacons and fourteen members of the Merchant House from a leet of three presented by the deacons and assistants; the collector was to be chosen by the deacon convener, the deacons, and their assistants; the trades bailie was to be one of the bailies of the city chosen annually out of the rank of tradesmen according to the sett of the burgh (and *ex-officio*, an extraordinary member of the said Trades House during his office). The extract decree was accepted and lodged in the box, and was to be available for the four leading crafts.

At the Hallowmas, or "Hallow" Court following, this palladium of the rank and rights of the hammermen as the premier craft was thus formally "lodged in the box."

"Hallow"
Court.

We may note in passing that the "Hallow Court" was the usual one for the revision and enacting of new laws, and, consequently, in 1782, four acts were passed to the following effect :—

Legislation.

- (1) An act imposing a fine of five shillings (for the poor) for evading the payment of dues at Lammas.

- (2) The burgess ticket designation of "hammermen" is not sufficient to qualify for office unless the holder has been bred up to a distinct branch of the hammermen craft, and has made a "sufficient" essay.
- (3) A master's omission to book and pay booking money for his apprentice at the earliest Lammas Court, involves a fine of five shillings and five shillings yearly till booked, and if the apprentice is not booked before the expiry of his indenture, he cannot be booked thereafter.
- (4) Masters are prohibited from indenturing journeymen (so as to get the freedom) thus burdening the craft, none such are to be booked or admitted as freemen.

A specimen
extract.

A subsequent chapter will relate the main points of contact between the hammermen's policy and corporate action, and the conduct of public affairs ; but it may be interesting to append here a short account, based on the actual Minutes, of the litigation which resulted from these enactments, which caused offence in certain quarters, and gave rise to a series of petitions, appeals, etc.

The four acts
of 1783.

Perhaps the most important meeting which the hammermen ever held at the Trades Hospital, was that of the 29th of May, 1783, which was attended by nearly eighty members. At the preceding Hallows Court, four acts drawn up by the master court had been submitted to that meeting, and after full discussion, had been approved, passed, and engrossed in the Minutes, but these legislative measures had no sooner been adopted than a series of formal complaints and petitions was presented by certain members, who raised objections, assailing their validity and obligatory character on various grounds, as, for instance, that these bye-laws had emanated from one section of the master court without due consultation of the incorporation as a whole, or even of the deacon, and without their having been first duly submitted to the criticism of the craft for the usual period of three months before being voted upon.

In vindication of their action, the master court presented a narrative of the facts, drawn up on the 1st of April, 1783, in the following terms :—

The master
court's
narrative.

" For some years past the Deacon and Masters found some of the Bye-laws very deficient to Remedy sundry abuses that had of late crept into the trade. The Hallow Court being the usual Court for reviseing and making New Laws. It was unanimously Resolved by the Deacon and Masters some months prior to last Hallows Court for to turn their thoughts towards frameing sundry Bye-laws such as to

Remedy the abuse that has much prevailed of late of not paying up Quarter Accompts Booking Journeymen and Apprentices at Lammass Court; also that Office Bearers should be regularly bred to some Branch of the trade conform to the Trades original Constitution. This had become necessary because of late years some weavers and others had taken out their Burges tickets hammermen and likeways that men acting as Journeymen and Booked in the Trades Books as such should not be taken as Apprentices a second time with a view to give them the Freedom of the City. Agreeable to the foirsaid Resolution sundry of the Masters did turn their thoughts towards frameing a scroll of heads for the above purpose and at a full meeting of the Deacon and Masters (James Stephen excepted) held in James Cullens for the purpose of prepareing matters for the Court when sundry of the Masters produced papers they had drawn up and from these papers the Deacon and whole Masters spent a great deal of time to form the Bye Laws complained of which after being done, the Bye Laws were read deliberately twice Act by Act, and were unanimously agreed to without a dissenting voice. *And thereafter signed by the Deacon in presence of the Masters* and who was ordained to lay the same before the Trade at large at the publick Court called Hallow Court and at the Court the Clerk produced these bye laws with the Masters report which was argued upon by sundry of the members and even by some of these very members who sign the Petition and the same was passed into a Law by the Incorporation at the Trades publick Court unanimously. This being the truth respecting the progress of Bringing forward these bye Laws into maturity. The Deacon and Masters cannot conceive how anyone could be rash enough to say that these Bye Laws were only the production of a part of the Master Court. It now becomes necessary for the Deacon and Masters to say that in bringing forward these Laws they had nothing in view but the good of the Incorporation at large and the funds thereof, the operation of these laws if injurious must cut equally severe against the Deacon and Masters as against the other members of the trade at large. The next Hallow Court will afford an opportunity for the trade to reconsider the same should the operation of these Bye Laws from experience be productive of any grievance by Petition to the Deacon and Masters a few weeks prior so as the same may be Constitutionally brought before the Trade for their Revisal. And in the interim any of the members who wants to see these Acts complained of may apply to the Deacon or if Extracts is Barred the

Clerk has received directions to make such out. Thus the Deacon and Masters have thought proper to put the Incorporation in possession of the foregoing facts that all Concerned may be able to Judge for themselves, signed by the Deacon at a meeting of the whole Masters.

[Signed] "JAMES CRAIG, Deacon."

The
opposition.

This defence was answered by a paper subscribed by John Wilson and James Cullen, dated 12th May, 1783, regretting—

Wilson and
Cullen's
petition.

"that their Petition of the 11th of March last should have caused so much trouble to the Deacon and Masters of the trade as they neither expected or intended they should be at the pains to give a vindication of their Conduct in regard to the New Laws proposed by them (for they the subscribers are still of opinion several things quite necessary are wanting before they can be laws obligatory on the members of the trade). All the Petitioners craved expected or aimed at was to get a meeting of the trade summon'd on purpose to examine into the Regulations of the Incorporation anent making of Bye Laws and if it shall then appear to the meeting that the Deacon and Masters have conformed themselves to those Regulations in making these Laws all is right and they will be deemed effectual for the purposes intended. But if on the other hand it shall be found that these regulations have not been complied with Let each intended Law be distinctly read and proposed and if after lying the proper time they shall be agreed to by the trade and approved of by the Deacon Convener and the Trades House *then and not till then* let them be engrossed in the Books of the Incorporation and have full force."

M'Lean,
Barclay,
Lumsden,
and others'
petition.

This was followed by another paper signed by Neil M'Lean, John Barclay, James Lumsden, and others, dated 24th May, 1783, of the following tenor:—

"Unto the Deacon and Masters of the Incorporation of Hammermen of Glasgow the subscribers members of the said Incorporation having heard that there has been of late some oversights or bad practices crept into the Incorporation which you would do well to take particular care of and put a stop to, viz., Booking Apprentices who is not bound to any one branch of the Hammermen trade particularly at last Lammass Court. Mr. Michael Bogle merchant and a Penticle of the trade had an Apprentice Booked to serve his time as a Plumber which has no manner of Connection with the hammermen trade, and Mr. Bogle has partners in said Plumber Business who are not entered

with the said Incorporation. Mr. Bogle might as well Cause Book one of his Pantyle or Wright Apprentices therefore his Booking money ought to be returned and said Booking rescinded. Also We think it is very right, and do hereby approve of that Act of the trade deterring all members of the trade from bearing office in said trade in all time coming who are not bred to some one or other of the branches of the trade, and who can make a sufficient Essay."

This was accompanied by a paper signed by James M'Gill, John Buchanan, John Dallas, and others, and dated 17th May, 1783, stating that they had been

Third petition by M'Gill and others.

"informed that sundry Members of the Incorporation some Working Members and some Penticles are taking steps for obtaining an alteration of the Original Constitution of the Hammermen Trade Contrary to the Antient practice of said Incorporation,"

and it continues—

"We the subscribers all regularly bred to some of the branches contained in the Charter of the Incorporation hereby Sollicit the Deacon and Masters to take Care and prevent any innovation or alteration with respect to the ancient usage and practice of the Incorporation and also whatever Bye Laws have been Regularly made for the good Government of the trade shall be strictly observed untill their operation points out to the Trade at large Reasons why such Acts should be Rescinded and such Rescindment done by a voice of the Trade mett at hallow Court that being the proper Court for Reviseing, making or Rescinding the Bye Laws of the Incorporation."

Still another petition signed by Robert Buchanan, John Smith, Archd. Watson, Thos. Hamilton, and others, and dated 16th April, 1783, runs as follows :—

Fourth petition by Robert Buchanan and others.

"Unto the Honourable the Deacon and Masters of the Hammermen trade, Glasgow, The Petition of the undermentioned Members humbly sheweth that We and a great number of the Members of this Incorporation of the Hammermen trade have of late been informed of sundrie Acts which was made at the last Hallowday Court 1782 the nature of which Acts We are entirely ignorant of We your Petitioners with many others of this Incorporation do crave that a general meeting of this Incorporation be called and that it be intimated to the members purposely so that those Acts may be audibly and distinctly read and explained so as none may Plead ignorance and when considered and

found reasonable for the good of this Community let them be continued or if found otherwise let them be Rescinded. Likewise it is the desire of us your Petitioners with many others of this Incorporation that the mode of making out the Leets for Collector which was of use and wont to the Deacon Nominating a Man the Collector a Man and the Masters a Man but the Trade had it always in their power to approve or disapprove of the Man Nominated by the Masters. But the Trades power in that particular have of late been rejected and impaired and taken from them we therefore your petitioners with many others of this Incorporation Do crave that the Trade in generall be warned Likewise for this purpose so that every Member may be at Liberty to give his Sentiment and have that dispute settled so that there may be no disturbance or cause of Arguments on the day of Election is the wish and desire of your Fellow Members and Petitioners."

The master
court's reply
and defence.

The deacon and masters, in reply to these charges and complaints, continue their defence by declaring that—

"in framing the foresaid four Acts for the Consideration of the Trade mett at the Hallow Court had nothing in view but the good of the Incorporation at large and the benefits of the Funds thereof and it is their Earnest wish while these two objects are kept in view never to bring anything into a Law that in the smallest degree can operate to the injury of any Individual of the Trade. At first making of Laws for the correcting of any Evil that exists in Society these Laws themselves from their operation may be found to be productive of other Evils experience alone can point out the errors of such Laws. The Deacon and Masters from carefully perusing the foresaid Acts passed at Hallow Court and carefully weighing every circumstance therein contained and comparing them with the Complaints of the Individuals that have gone abroad they think proper to submit the following Amendments for the Consideration of the Meeting—In the first Act whereof the tenor follows At a Court held in the Tron Kirk Session House of Glasgow the twenty ninth day of November Jai viic and eighty two years Convened James Craig Deacon most part of the Masters and a few of the other members of the Incorporation the whole having been previously Warned as was verified by James Robertson Officer to the Trade the said day the meeting considering that there are sundry members of the Hammermen trade in this City who in manifest contempt of the Acts of the Trade delay paying up their quarter accompts apprentice and Journeymens Booking moneys

The tenor
of the first
Act.

at the Lammass Court purposely to evade being put upon the qualified Roll and of consequence rendered themselves unqualified to Vote or be voted upon in terms of former Acts of the Trade and by that means are exempted from the burden of bearing Office in the Trade although they may be of easy circumstances and can afford to bear office better than a number of the members who bear office on which Account the trade loses the benefits of such worthy members their good services and are sometimes at a loss for a sufficient number of good Members to bear burden as office Bearers and take charge of the Funds belonging to the Incorporation. For remeid whereof in time coming be it enacted as it is hereby enacted and Declared that if any member of this Incorporation in time coming shall neglect refuse or delay to pay up at the Lammass Court yearly the whole quarter Accompts Apprentices and Journeymens Booking moneys or any other Annual Debts due by him to this Incorporation shall forfeit the sum of five shillings sterling money to be applied for behooff of the Poor of the said trade and over and above the sums due to the Incorporation. And the Deacon and Collector of the trade for the time being are hereby authorized to commence and follow forth Processes against the Contraveners of this Act before the Court competent for recovery of said sum betwixt Lammass Court and the Deacons Chooseing annually—In this Act the following Amendment is proposed, vizt., That in place of the fine being five shillings the Deacon and Masters think one shilling, one shilling and sixpence, or two shillings may be sufficient, the fine at making the Law was meant to compell compliance by the Ritch and not meant as a hardship on the Poor—The Court agreed to the following state of the Vote *Approve with the amendment that the fine is to be one shilling in place of five shillings, or Rescind* and the Roll being called and votes marked it carried. Approve with the amendment seventy four members having voted approve with the Amendment and only two members for Rescinding the Act. Follows the second Act of the tenor underwritten. The said twenty ninth day of November Jai viic and eighty two years the meeting also considering that there are sundry members of this Incorporation who altho not bred up to any branch of the Craft yet notwithstanding have thought proper in their Burgess tickets to design themselves Hammermen with a view to their becoming office Bearers in the Trade. For remeid whereof It is enacted that no member of this Incorporation in time coming notwithstanding he may be designed Hammerman in his Burgess ticket and has made a formal Essay shall be qualified to be a

The proposed amendment.

The tenor of the second Act.

Candidate for bearing the Office of Collector Deacon or Master in this Incorporation unless such member has been regularly bred up to a distinct branch or branches of the Hammermen Craft and has made a good and sufficient Essay demonstrative of his knowledge of such Branch or Branches of the Craft—What lead the Deacon and Masters to the Framing of this Act was that some Weavers and others had obtained their tickets under the denomination of Hammermen altho not professionally Hammermen and of course unable either to make proper Essays or be Judges of proper Essays. And in order more fully to explain this Act reference is hereby had to an Act of the Incorporation dated twenty eight September mdcc and twenty two also to another Act of the Trade dated tenth March mdcc and fifty seven—The Court agreed to the following State of the Vote upon the above mentioned second Act *Approve of the 2nd Act as it stands Booked* or *Rescinded* and the Roll being called and Votes marked it carried. *Approve of the 1st Act as it stands booked by a great Majority of Votes*, forty nine members having voted *Approve* and only twenty six *Rescind*. Whereupon Robert Buchanan Plumber entered a protest in his own name and in name of those who should adhere to him and appealed to the Convener's house for redress and took Instruments in the hands of the Clerk to the Trade. Follows the third Act made at Hallow Court last. The said day it is enacted that if a Master shall neglect or refuse to cause book his Apprentice and pay his Booking money at the first Lammas Court after he is bound he shall be fined in the sum of five shillings Sterling over and besides the Apprentice's Booking money also in the like sum of five shillings Sterling further for each year thereafter he neglects or refuses to pay up said Booking money. And after the Indenture expires the Apprentice cannot be booked. And it is Recommended to the Clerk to insert a Clause to this effect in all Indentures wrote by him in time coming and the Officer is to give the members Warning in view of this Act eight days before the Lammas Court Annually as usual—The Leading motives of the third Act was to compell a regular Booking of Apprentices but upon a Reconsideration the Deacon and Masters are of opinion that the disagreeable Idea of a fine may be effectually supplied by the Apprentice Booking money being paid into the Clerk at signing the Indentures And the Master of the Apprentice delivering in the Indentures to the Deacon and Masters at their meeting the night prior to Lammas Court for them to consider how far the branch or Branches such Apprentice is Bound to entitles him

Robert
Buchanan's
protest.

The tenor
of the third
Act.

Additional
clause.

to be booked for the freedom of the Trade by the Laws and Regulations thereof. And if the Apprentice is found not entitled to be booked the money to be returned back to him by the Clerk. And the foregoing third Act and amendment thereon above written being read over in presence of the Court the meeting unanimously approved of the foresaid third Act and Amendment thereon without a Vote. Follows the fourth Act made at the last Hallow Court. The said day the meeting considering that a prentice has of late crept in whereby some of the members of this Incorporation have entered into Indentures with old Journeymen solely with a view to intitle such Journeymen to the Freedom of this trade while at the same time their Masters were paying them full Journeymen's Wages during the time of their Apprenticeship and by this means get their freedom with the Trade as having served Apprenticeships whereby such Journeymen and their Family's may become a burden on the trade of their Incorporation. Therefore and for preventing whereof in time coming It is enacted that no Member of this Incorporation shall have it in his power by Entering into Indentures with a Journeyman or any Man who has learned his Trade or has formerly served as an Apprenticeship (with a view) to give such Journeyman the Freedom of the Trade nor shall such Journeyman be booked as an Apprentice nor receive any Freedom of said Trade by any such Indenteres.

The tenor
of the fourth
Act.

"The motive that suggested the Fourth Act was to prevent people after having Learned their Trade and whose situation in Life offered them not the least prospect of ever becoming Masters being taken of New as Apprenticis tho in part Acting as Journeymen. However as the Act passed is not so distinct in point of time as could be wished the following amendment may not be improper.

"That no man who hath passed the age of twenty five years and who formerly had served an Apprenticeship shall be allowed to be again taken bound as an Apprentice of New for his Freedom. And the foregoing fourth Act and amendment thereon above written being read over in presence of the Court the Court unanimously approved of the foresaid fourth Act with the Amendment thereon without a Vote being asked or given. Thereafter the latter part of the Petition signed by the said Robert Buchanan and others respecting the Mode of the Masters putting out a third Man upon the Leet for Collector was taken into Consideration and reference had to a Decision of the Convener's House upon the eighteenth day of October mdcc and eighty anent the election of James Craig as Collector which decision

Amendment.

was read to the Court and being perfectly in point against the said Petition The Court Acquiesced in the present practice which has been uniform for time immemorial. Follows the four Acts above mentioned made at hallow Court last as they now stand with the amendments, made upon them at a full meeting of the Trade held upon the twenty ninth day of May mdcc and eighty three years.

“First Act made at last Hallow Court with the amendment as it now stands.”

“The said day the Meeting Considering That there are sundry Members of the Hammerman Trade in this City who in manifest contempt of the Acts of the Trade delay paying up their Quarter Accompts Apprentice and Journeymens Booking moneys at the Lammass Court purposely to evade being put upon the Qualified Roll and of consequence render themselves unqualified to Vote or be Voted upon in terms of former Acts of the Trade and by that means are exempted from the burden of bearing office in the trade altho they be of easy Circumstances and can afford to bear office better than a number of the members who bear office on which account the Trade loses the benefit of such worthy members their good Services and are sometimes at a loss for a sufficient number of good members to bear burden as Office Bearers and take Charge of the funds belonging to the Incorporation. For remeid whereof in time coming be it Enacted as it is hereby Enacted and Declared That if any Member of this Incorporation in time coming shall neglect refuse or delay to pay up at the Lammass Court yearly the whole quarter Accompts Appren-tice’s and Journeymens Booking moneys or any other annual Debts due by him to this Incorporation shall forfeit the sum of One Shilling sterling money to be applied for behooff of the Poor of the said trade and over and above the sums due to the Incorporation. And the Deacon and Collector of the Trade for the time being are hereby authorized to commence and follow forth Processes against the Con-traveners of this Act before the Court competent for recovery of said sum betwixt Lammas Court and the Deacons chooseing annually. The said day the Meeting also Considering that there are sundry members of this Incorporation who altho not bred up to any branch of the Craft yet notwithstanding have thought proper in their Burgess Tickets to design themselves hammermen with a view to their becoming Office Bearers in the Trade. For remeid whereof It is Enacted that no Member of this Incorporation in time coming Notwithstanding he may be designed Hammerman in his Burgess Ticket and has made a formal Essay shall be qualified to be a Candidate for bearing the office of Collector Deacon or Master of the Incorporation unless such

“Second Act approven of as it stands Booked of before.”

Member has been regularly bred up to a distinct Branch or Branches of the Hammerman Craft and has made a good and sufficient Essay Demonstrative of his knowledge of such Branch or Branches of the Craft. The said Day It is Enacted That in time coming the Booking money of all Indentures whereby Apprentices are bound to any of the Members of this Incorporation for their freedom with the trade shall be paid into the Clerk to the Incorporation at the time of signing the Apprentices Indentures and the Clerk is hereby authorized and empowered to uplift and receive the same, And the Master of the Apprentice shall be obliged in time coming before the Indenture be Booked to deliver in and produce the same to the Deacon and Masters at their meeting held the night prior to the first Lambmass Court after the Indentures are subscribed that the Deacon and Masters may see the same and consider how far the Branch or Branches each Apprentice is bound to will intitle him to be Booked for his Freedom with the Trade by the Laws and Regulations thereof. And if the Apprentice shall be found not intitled to be Booked the Booking money is to be returned back to him by the Clerk. The said day the meeting considering that a practice has of late crept in whereby some of the Members of this Incorporation have entered into Indentures with old Journeymen solely with a view to intitle such Journeymen to the freedom of this Trade while at the same time their Masters were paying them full Journeymen's Wages during the time of their Apprenticeship and by this means get their freedom with the trade as having served their apprenticeship whereby such Journeymen and their Familys may become a Burden on the Funds of this Incorporation therefore and for preventing whereof in time coming It is Enacted that no Members of this Incorporation shall have it in his power to enter into Indentures with any person who is above twenty five years of age and who formerly hath served an Apprenticeship to any Branch of the Hammerman Business with a view to give such person the freedom of the trade nor shall such person be Booked as an Apprentice in the Trades Books nor receive the freedom of the Trade in consequence of such Indentures if entered into.

"Third Act made at last Hallow Court with the amendment now made thereon."

"Fourth Act made at the last Hallow Court with the amendment thereon."

[Signed] "JAMES CRAIG, Deacon."

CHAPTER VI.

AT THE SESSION HOUSE.

The Laigh Kirk Session House—The rebellion in America—The “Four Acts” passed—Printing and distribution of “Acts”—Probable average attendance—Journymen’s strike for shorter hours—Its ultimate issue—Proposed Royal Visitation of the University—Importation of meal and grain—The Magistrates’ intromissions—Proposed erection of infirmary—Borough Reform supported by the incorporation—The Gorbals lands—A profitable investment—The deacon insulted—Defender acquitted—The case of Andrew Peacock—The final verdict—The Glasgow Police Bill (1792) rejected.

The Laigh
Kirk Session
House.

WHILE the Trades Hospital or Alms House, was the place of meeting for the more important assemblies of the hammermen, much of their domestic legislation seems to have been transacted at the Tron, or Laigh Kirk Session House. Thus, for example, we find them drawing up two by-laws, or “Acts,” as they were called, at a meeting held there on the 28th November, 1777, one with reference to the dues to be paid for indenturing apprentices, and the other explanatory of the “Act” of the 25th November, 1768, which dealt with the writing out of their indentures; and on the last day of that year at the same place, £200 of the Trades’ funds were patriotically devoted towards the cost of raising a battalion of volunteers to aid in the suppression of the rebellion in America. There, too, on the 9th June, 1781, the election of James Robertson as trade’s officer in succession to the deceased William Todd took place, while the previous decision and sentence of the deacon and masters with regard to the “classing” of a member was confirmed by a general meeting of the crafts on the 23rd November of the same year. A year later, however, we find the member was restored to his privileges, and the “Four Acts” referred to in the preceding chapter were then passed:—the first inflicting a fine of five shillings, to be devoted to the poor, on those members who evaded their Lammass payment; the second determining that the designation of “hammerman” in a burgess ticket is not sufficient to qualify a member of the craft for office-bearing unless he be bred up to a distinct branch or branches of the hammermen’s craft, and have made a sufficient “Essay”; the third imposing a fine of five shillings on every master who

The rebellion
in America.

The “Four
Acts” passed

omitted to book and pay "booking money" for his apprentice at the first Lammas Court thereafter, and an annual additional fine of five shillings yearly till he was booked, which booking must be made before the expiry of his indenture, else the apprentice could not be booked; and the last prohibiting all masters from indenturing journeymen so as to get them the freedom of the craft, as such a practice burdened the incorporation consequently none such were to be booked, or if they were booked, were to be admitted as freemen.

On the same occasion, it was decided to print and distribute an abstract of the existing "Acts" of the trade, under the direction of the deacon and masters, copies to be distributed to members at cost price. On the 28th February, 1783, a meeting at the Tron Kirk Session House discussed the draft of two Parliamentary Bills—the first extending the Royalty of the city of Glasgow, regulating the police, appointing watchmen, etc.; and the second imposing additional pontage on the old and new bridges, when they expressed their conviction "that the Magistrates should take bound the outlying Feuars, that is those whose feus were not within the Royalty, not to oppose any Parliamentary bill for extending the Royalty in case necessity should ever arise to apply for such an extension." At the same time, they gave it as their decided opinion that the proposed police regulations were entirely unnecessary. We learn incidentally the number present at a general meeting of the craft from the record of the vote taken in the Tron Kirk Session House on the 5th December of the last named year, when thirty-seven voted to amend, and four to continue an "Act" passed two years previously.

Printing and distribution of "Acts."

From this we gather that there were between forty and fifty members present, and this we may assume was probably the average attendance at their general meetings. At the next general meeting in the same place, on 23rd February, 1784, we read of the deacon being instructed to sign an address to the King, and an address of thanks to be presented to those who had called the meeting in the Trades House for the purpose of preparing that loyal testimonial.

Probable average attendance.

At the Hallow Court held there that year, we find the hammermen taking measures to deal with the combination of their journeymen to stop work at seven, instead of eight o'clock in the evening, and at six instead of eight on Saturdays.

Journeymen's strike for shorter hours.

"The deacon and masters having considered the petition of the committee for crushing and suppressing it," asking the craft to ratify their proceedings, to reappoint them along with additional numbers to relieve their distresses

"incurred in the common interest and lastly in consequence (*i.e.*) of the Act of tie trade 1748 to authorize the Collector to deburse the expence of the various steps of procedure above mentioned from the funds in his hands. The Deacon and Masters having considered this petition and taken it into their most serious Consideration Do unanimously express their abhorrence and detestation of the Combinations therein mentioned and approve of the Measures taken by the Committee . . . are of opinion that the Trade should authorize the Clerk to form an Advertisement to be insert in the News papers describing the members of the Combination and offering a reward of one Guinea for apprehending and imprisoning each of them to be paid on Conviction of the Delinquents."

Its ultimate
issue.

Whether these measures had the desired effect, or not, we do not learn from the next Minutes. The probability, therefore, is that the protest and appeal made at the time against

"voting or paying away any of the Trades funds for the purposes mentioned in the Deliverance and the foregoing petitions,"

although unanimously rejected, may have had the effect subsequently of stopping further legal action. For the sequel we have to turn to the record of the next Hallow Court, when the Act of 1748 was rescinded, so far as it related to

"Journeyman working from six of the Clock in the morning till eight O'Clock at night. . . . And in time coming it is to be understood that the Members of the Trade are to be at liberty to employ their Journeyman to work for what number of Hours in the day they and their Journeyman can best agree."

The next meetings of the hammermen at the Tron Kirk were occupied with the consideration of a petition of the Trades House

Proposed
Royal
Visitation
of the
University.

"Craving a Royal Visitation of the University or College of Glasgow when it was agreed to put the following State of a Vote to the Members present, vizt, Adjourn the farder Consideration of the matter *sine die* or not adjourn And the Roll being called and Votes marked it was carried by a Majority of one vote to Adjourn the Meeting *sine die*."

At the following Hallow Court held in the same place, the Act imposing 6d. (a week) on working journeymen was formally rescinded.

At a general meeting held there on the 1st October, 1786—

"the late Deacon William Lang was by a majority of 12 Votes declared not guilty of a breach of the Act of 1748 and therefore assoilzied from the Process of John Wilsone, etc."

On the 31st September, 1786, a general meeting of the craft expressed their approval of an Act of the Trades House embodying

"Resolutions made by the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures in Glasgow against an intended plan for altering the present Law respecting the importation of Meal and Grain into Scotland."

Importation
of meal and
grain.

On the 20th February, 1787, we find a general meeting confirming the decision of the master's court

"to apply to Parliament to bring in a Bill for the better regulating the election of the Town Council of Glasgow and the obtaining a System of Laws for regulating the Magistrates and Town Council's Intromissions with the publick Funds."

The
Magistrates'
intromissions

The day before the Lammas Court of 1787, the hammermen met in the Tron Kirk Session House to consider an Act of the Trades House with reference to the proposed erection of a public infirmary,

Proposed
erection of
infirmary.

"mentioning that the members of the Trades House thought that one year's interest of their Capital Stock was a proper sum to subscribe towards the expence of Erecting and Endowing a publick Infirmary in Glasgow. But as the powers of the Members of the House extended only to the annual Management They did not consider themselves authorized to Vote away that sum without the concurrence of the different Incorporations and the House thereby referred this matter to each of the Incorporations for their approbation. The Meeting taking the foresaid Act of the House into their consideration Approved and hereby approve of what the Trades House have done in this matter and unanimously agree that this Incorporation subscribe the sum of one hundred and twenty pounds Sterling to pay out of the means and common stock belonging to the Incorporation and ordains the Deacon to subscribe the same."

When the hammermen next met at the Tron Kirk Session House, on the 17th January, 1788, it was to confirm the previous mastery (*i.e.*, master) court's vote

"to pay £20 out of the Trade's Stock towards carrying on the General Reform of the Burroughs of Scotland and to approve of the Trades House giving £20 for the above purpose."

Borough
Reform
supported
by the
incorporation

The Gorbals.
lands.

A profitable
investment.

In the year 1788, we meet a reference to the Gorbals lands, of which the incorporation had, in 1650, purchased seven of the hundred and eight "lots" or shares allocated to the Trades House and ten of the other crafts. On the 18th November, 1788, the master court had decided that "a division of the Gorbals Barrony Lands be made in terms of the Report of the Committee contained in an Extract Act of the Trades House of 12th August current," and, two days later, at the Hallow Court, it was unanimously resolved "that a Division of the Surface of the Gorbals Lands in so far as they are interested therein be made in terms of the Report." This investment, as already mentioned (p. 97) proved a very profitable one, as it now returns annually about 300 per cent. of the purchase money.

The deacon
insulted.

It is seldom that the records of the hammermen relate any instance of the deacon being insulted while occupied in the discharge of his presidential duties. But one such collision occurred in 1789, when the deacon of that year was publicly assailed in the most injurious terms by a former deacon, and, in consequence, appealed to the incorporation for redress in accordance with the Act of 8th November, 1633, which ordained that

"if any person Blaspheme or in any sort abuse the Deacon whatsoever in his office in time coming either in Court or out of Court before his face or behind his back the party doers of the same being tried shall be repute perjured and obliges him never to bear office thereafter."

Defender
acquitted.

As the meeting held in the Tron Kirk Session House on the 6th April, 1789, by a majority of fifty-one votes to five, found the defender not guilty, it would appear that the offence had been committed under grave provocation, and as the respondent alleged, the petitioner must have been the first aggressor, and so had himself to blame for the retaliatory altercation and vituperation. In fact, it appears that the deacon had excited considerable

The case of
Andrew
Peacock.

resentment by his conduct in connection with a petition for charitable relief presented by a poor blind cutler of the name of Andrew Peacock, who, it was asserted, had been forcibly carried away against his will and otherwise maltreated to the effusion of blood on the occasion of the deacon's election, and who was asked to abandon the process then depending before the sheriff of Lanark against the deacon for this assault, as otherwise he would receive no support out of the funds of the trade. Although the deacon protested and appealed against this decision to the Trades House for redress, the subsequent Minutes give no clue as to the immediate sequel of this fracas. The final issue of the business is, however, apparently to be found in the Minutes of the Hallow Court held on Friday, 27th

The final
verdict.

November, 1789, when the report of the committee appointed a month earlier

"to examine the Minutes entered in the Trades sederunt book since the deacons choosing laiviic and eighty eight and see if they are regularly entered . . . having been considered by the Trade they unanimously came to the following Resolutions, viz.:—1st. That a Minute ought to be recorded stating that the reasons of protest in the case of Andrew Peacock was irregularly inserted and which ought not to have been recorded until the matter appealed had been discussed by the Trade. 2dly. When the appeal was brought before the Trade the Trade ordered these papers in Peacock's case to be Recorded of course the protest and reasons of protest fell to the ground by the decision of the trade. 3dly. That as these reasons of protest continued matter against which the trade Decerned, they are in all time coming to be deemed no part of the Records."

At the same time, the distribution of some two or three pounds "to the poor of the trade," was decided by a majority of fourteen votes to four.

For the next five years the venue of the general meetings of the craft is almost given as "at Glasgow," one exception being on the 23rd April, 1792, when the Glasgow Police Bill was under discussion, and finally rejected, the Minute of the general meeting which followed that of the master court being drawn up in these terms:—

The Glasgow
Police Bill
(1792)
rejected.

"The Trade . . . unanimously approved of said minute of the Master Court, whereby it is declared that a Bill is not necessary, for establishing a Plan of Police, as the Magistrates have already by different Acts of Parliament sufficient power for establishing a most effectual Police by dividing the City into Wards and appointing Superintendants whom they have right to nominate special Constables with all the powers known to belong to that most useful office—by continuing the Patrole of Citizens, to which duty the Citizens have so cheerfully submitted for the public good—and by paying more attention to the Character of those to whom they give out Licences for retailing Liquors . . . they also appoint that part of the fores^d Minute containing the sentiments of the Trade respecting the Police Bill to be inserted in the Glasgow Newspapers."

The hammermen met for the last time in the Laigh Kirk Session House on 14th December, 1792, when Deacon Dun stated

"that he had called the Incorporation together by an order from the Conveeners house that they might give their Sentiments upon the present measures of the times which agitate publick opinion, and the meeting unanimously came to the following resolutions—

"1st. We declare unanimously that we admire and revere the British Constitution as fixed at the Glorious revolution in 1688 and will to the utmost of our power give every aid and assistance to support the same.

"2nd. We farther declare that We with the greatest indignation reprobate every Libellous or seditious publication that tends to disturb the piece of Society or unhinge the present Constitution as vested in King Lords and Commons at the same time where we see writings of merrit tending to enlighten mankind and improve Society we think the authors intitled to the good Countainance of the Community.

"3rd. We farther declare that if tumult or riot happens in the City we will attend the Magistrates and use every exertion in our power to prevent and suppress same but we are happy to say that not the least Symptoms of Mob or riot in these times has hitherto made the smallest appearance in this City and appoints the Deacon to sign these Resolutions."

Before the date of their next meeting, the customary scene of their Hallow Court legislations was already a thing of the past and gone for ever; for on the 8th February, 1793, an alarming incident occurred in the city. "This was the destruction of the Laigh Kirk by fire, supposed to have arisen from the carelessness of some persons there on guard; the Session House being at that time used by the citizens as a guard room. Unluckily the damage was not confined to the destruction of the church. The records of the General Session lodged there were entirely consumed, and the register of the proceedings of the Presbytery greatly injured."¹

¹*Chronicles of St. Mungo, or Antiquities and Traditions of Glasgow*: Glasgow, 1843, p. 278.

CHAPTER VII.

AT THE "BLACK BULL INN."

"Change house" and "inn"—The Black Bull Inn and its rivals—Its origin—Craft business at the Black Bull—A relic of the past—"Sederunt Book No. 2"—The Black Bull a typical Georgian inn—Items of interest—A summons of "furth-coming"—A process of "multiplepoinding"—A scribal joke—Common offences—New roll of members, 1796—"Charge and discharge" replaced by "Dr. and Cr."—A disputed vote—Changes and innovations—A "rail road"—The missing Minute Book—Brod money—Packing and peeling—Only three jewellers in Glasgow in 1808—A lady member of the incorporation—The Perth hammermen—A King's freeman—The iron chest—Aid to the coopers' craft—The hammermen of Irvine—The first honorary member, 1822—The burgess ticket—Free coffins for deceased poor members—The first "lining" in London Street—The Langside banner—Hammerman arms on silver medals—The gold seal of the incorporation—Death of Mr. Lindsay, the clerk—Mr. Hugh Moncrieff his successor—Special relief of the poor in 1826—The Asylum for the Blind—Generous gifts—Hutcheson's Bridge, 1829—"Inn" replaced by "writing rooms"—Membership, etc., in 1831—Glasgow Bridge, 1833—The Municipal Bill, 1836—A defaulting collector—Gartnavel Asylum, 1842.

As the old name of "change house" gave place to that of "inn," so the landlord's designation of "change keeper" died out by degrees, the last instance of it in the hammermen's records occurring in the end of 1789, the first year of the French Revolution. But the name of "vintner" survived in them for another decade or so, the last observed instance of "my host Boniface" being so called bearing the date of 6th June, 1805.

For about half a dozen years before the close of the century it became more general to indicate the place of meeting as such and such an inn, tavern, or hôtel. In the first decade of the nineteenth century the most popular rendezvous of the master court was the famous Black Bull Inn, in Argyle Street. From the Minutes we see that the deacon and masters met there, in the ten years from the 27th October, 1806, to 13th August, 1816, fifty-four times, which is oftener than they met at all the other taverns of the town, some thirty in number, put together, two exceptions being the Prince of Wales Tavern, which enjoyed a year's popularity, from July, 1795, as did the Nile Tavern ten years later. This latter name was probably given in commemoration of Nelson's victory on the 2nd August,

"Change house" and "inn."

The Black Bull Inn and its rivals.

1798. The only serious rival, indeed, of this hostelry was the Swan Tavern in Princes Street, which succeeded the Black Bull in securing the lion's share of the hammermen's patronage.

This former "trysting place," as we have seen, was frequented for the decade beginning 1806; the latter had its vogue from the 2nd June, 1814, a year before Waterloo, to the 27th December, 1825, by which time the Caledonian Inn seems to have become the favourite resort of the deacons and masters, although another tavern in Princes Street, known simply by the name of its owner, James Gardner, as was the former usage, presented rival attractions to those of the Swan, while the Eagle, in Maxwell Street, shared to a lesser extent for seven years, from 1816, in the custom of the deacons' court.

Its origin.

But the Black Bull, like the older Saracen's Head in the Gallowgate, is a name so intimately associated with the history of Glasgow during the Georgian period that it may fairly be taken as the type and representative of the successors of the "change houses" in eighteenth-century Glasgow. The former, built about 1761 by the Glasgow Highland Society opposite a small thatched drovers' inn whose business and name it took over, marked then the extreme boundary of the city on the west, as the latter did in the east. As the Saracen's Head stood beside the East Port, the Black Bull, between what are now Virginia and Glassford Streets and facing the cattle market held at the Stockwell-head in the open roadway (later called Argyle Street), was just outside the old West Port.

Craft
business at
the Black
Bull.

In the usually brief and formal records contained in the folio pages of their old Sederunt Books, we have the evidence of the faithful zeal with which those "cabinet ministers" of the craft confined their attention to its purely domestic affairs, only trenching on outside matters when the action of other corporations affected their own, or when, at some crisis in the national history, they responded, as generously as their means would permit, to the city's appeal for sympathy and financial support.

We cannot help wishing that the graphic pen of Scott had given us a picture, like those other scenes of Glasgow life which he has portrayed, for example, in the pages of *Rob Roy*, of one of those evening meetings of the worthy deacon and masters of the old-time hammermen in the candle-lit parlour of the Black Bull Inn, "at the head of the Stockwell."

A relic of
the past.

Occasionally we come across a relic of the past, which confronts us with the actuality of these vanished scenes, in the shape of minute quill shavings that have lodged between the quires, and indicate how the scribe had, at that juncture, stopped to mend his pen; for this, we must remember,

was long before the days of Gillot and Macniven. Steel nibs were unknown, and the pen-knife was in frequent requisition for the making and mending of pens, as its name originally indicated.

We shall set down here some of the more interesting and quaintly worded episodes from the record of twenty years covered by the Minutes of the "Hammermen's New Sederunt Book Number Fourth," as it is described on its first leaf, in the same clerkly hand as appears in the entries of its first ninety pages. As this volume was labelled "No. 3" sometime after it was re-backed, we infer that the lost original "No. 2" must have gone astray in the interval. By a singular coincidence the second volume of the "Records of the Trades House of Glasgow, 1678-1713," was lost about the same time, or a little later, probably about 1830.

"Sederunt Book No. 2."

From the foregoing observations it will be seen that although this chapter is entitled "At the Black Bull Inn," the heading need not be taken to imply that this was their only place of meeting. The name of this hostelry has been chosen as a heading because it was perhaps the most typical representative of the later Georgian inns.

The Black Bull a typical Georgian inn.

In January, 1795, we are interested to read of the first case of admission of a patient to the Royal Infirmary on the recommendation of the craft to which their subscription entitled them. And at the same time we are pleased to learn that they succeeded, by a payment of £13 9s. 5½d., in wiping off the balance due of their contribution of £200 towards the building of the new trades hall. In March of the same year, we find them authorising the repayment, in consequence of a decret of the Glasgow Magistrates, of the augmented entry fines, as "the Magistrates found the trade had not any right to demand them, and decerned against the Defenders for the Sums claimed with Expences." At the next meeting a "Libelled Summons of ffurth-coming¹ at the instance of Robert Scott baker in Glasgow against the Deacon and Collector princepal Defenders and Dougald Mc.Vean Common debtor, for his interest, was produced by the Clerk, who was authorized by the Deacon to appear in Court and left the libell."

Items of interest.

A summons of "furth-coming."

At this meeting the clerk was authorised "to write Mr. Robert Thomson a genteel letter appologizeing for the letter formerly sent, which was owing to the Deacon and Masters, being intirely unaquainted with the names of Messrs Monteiths, a gentleman of that name having lately failed, who by mistake was understood to be one of Mr. Thomsons Caurs."

¹ *Forthcoming*. In Scots Law, an action whereby an arrestment is made available to the arrester.

A process of
"multiple-
poinding."

"On the 23rd April Mdcc and ninety five," we read of a process of multiplepoinding¹:

"It being represented by the Clerk that in the process of Furthcoming² at Robert Scotts instance against the Incorporation, on account of more arrestments than his having been used in the late and present Collectors hands, and in order to prevent the trades being liable in only once and single payment of the sums claimed due Dugald McVean the Co: Debitor It was found necessary to raise a process of Mult: Poind: at the trades instance agt the arresters which being considered by the Meeting they hereby authorize the clerk to commence and carry on the foresaid Process of Multiple Poinding with all convenient speed."

A scribal
joke.

A curious note by the clerk occurs on the forty-eighth page, the reason for which it is now difficult to assign, unless it was a scribal joke with perhaps a sly inuendo of the assumption of regal dignity on the part of the deacon: "Forty Eight Pages wrote in the Reign of Deacon John Brand 17th September 1795."

Common
offences.

One of the commonest cases of discipline dealt with by the deacons' court was that of hiring journeymen without due intimation to their last employers. This was an offence which entailed a fine on the master of "£2 for each journeyman so hired." Two other fairly common penal offences were those of "packing and peeling with unfreemen," *i.e.*, having partners who were not members of the craft, and infringement of its privileges by tradesmen who had not entered its membership.

New roll of
members,
1796.

On the 30th September, 1796, the clerk was instructed to make out a new roll of members. This probably marked the beginning of the third volume of the roll. The second volume, which contained the names of members who entered from 20th November, 1733, to 25th August, 1775, may have been lost at this time, like the Minute Book referred to above, or at all events before 1831, when the present transcript was made which has a note of the loss.

"Charge and
discharge"
replaced by
"Dr. and
Cr."

It having transpired in the course of the investigations of a committee appointed in the end of 1794 to examine the collector's accounts for nine years back, that the last collector had debited himself with thirty-five

¹ *Multiplepoinding*. In Scots Law, an action raised by the holder of a fund, or property, to which there are several claimants, who are thereby required to come together and settle their claims in court.

² *Forthcoming*. In Scots Law, an action whereby an arrestment is made available to the arrester.

shillings too much and so had a claim on the Incorporation for that amount, they "recommended the Deacon and Masters to request Collector Law . . . to state the different articles in a full clear and explicit manner so as that the purpose for which evry sum is either paid or received may stand clear and distinct in all time coming and to have that method kept up by all succeeding Collectors and farther would recommend keeping Collectors Account Books belonging to the Incorporation in future Dr. & Cr. in preference of charge and discharge." They also recommended the excision of entries representing absolutely bad debts, "as they only tend to make the funds of the Incorporation appear larger than in fact they are."

Among the entries in the accounts thus investigated were those incidental to the litigation which followed the voting of twenty pounds for the delegates of the Reform of the Burghs on the part of twenty members, in spite of fifteen having protested against the funds for the support of the poor being applied to other purposes. To explain these items, a short narrative of the occurrences which gave rise to those transactions will be found in the chapter dealing with the Public Relations of the Craft.

A disputed vote.

The close of the century was marked by several slight changes and innovations. Among these may be mentioned the abolition of deacon's precepts in connection with the administration of the poor's fund (24th April, 1795); the fixing of the trades officers' fees (30th September, 1796); the issue of printed cards of intimation to be left by the officer with members instead of the former verbal warning (3rd May, 1797); the printing and distribution to members of a copy of the laws (*i.e.*, "acts") of the trade as ratified by the Magistrates (22nd November, 1798); and, lastly, the abandonment of legal proceedings against journeymen smiths striking for shorter hours (13th February, 1799).

Changes and innovations.

The first mention of a "rail road," meaning, of course, not a railroad in the modern sense, but a tramway for horse haulage, occurs in the Black Bull Minutes of 7th October, 1809. The substitution of the word obligant, instead of cautioner, takes place on 27th November, 1799. The following year we hear of a bequest of twelve bibles by Matthew Robertson, bookseller, for the boys at the Trades School. On the 7th February, 1812, we are incidentally informed of the loss of the "second minute book." Benjamin Gow, the son-in-law of John King, a former freeman, was admitted although "the meeting could find no minute in which Mr. King was mentioned to be admitted on account of a minute book having been mislaid." Mr. King's name was, however, found in the membership roll and regularly in the quarterly accounts till 1779. The Minute Book referred to is obviously "No. 2," which covered from 23rd May, 1734, to 19th Septem-

A "rail road."

The missing Minute Book.

ber, 1794, and which must have disappeared, therefore, between September, 1794, and February, 1812.

In August, 1813, James Kirkwood, the officer, asks and gets money in lieu of his customary suit of clothes; and at the Hallow Court following, he is recommended to obtain the vacancy in the "Poor Men" of the Trades House. At the last meeting of that court, in 1813, we read of the appointment of a committee to make investigations as to the "'Broad Money' (*i.e.*, 'brod,' or board or stall-money) exigible by the Corporation from Strangers disposing of Ironmongery on the Market days whom the Police have of late prevented from doing so." It is tantalizing to find no subsequent reference to this obscure subject.¹ If the committee did present their report in due course, the Minutes certainly take no notice of it. This seems to be one of the latest allusions to an old custom which was now apparently becoming obsolescent, although not abandoned till after 1831.²

Among the items of business transacted at the Black Bull Inn from time to time we may note the following as being either illustrative of the faithful stewardship of the deacon and masters, or amusing from the quaint way in which the record is worded. Messrs. Sword & Co. were summoned in October, 1807, for "packing and peeling with unfreemen," and a month later their apology and twelve guineas in lieu of new "upsets" were accepted. On the 12th September, 1808, we come across the following, which reads at first like an Irish bull: "The Deacon and Masters having reason to believe that John Brand the late poor man is dead . . . recommend . . . Dougal as a fit object to supply the said vacancy occasioned by the death of the said John Brand." "Late" here, of course, means former, and not deceased as it would nowadays. At the same meeting, Peter Aitken, a stranger, was admitted on the footing of an apprentice, one ground of his application being that there were at that time only three jewellers in Glasgow.

Only three
jewellers in
Glasgow in
1808.

A lady
member
of the incor-
poration.

The question of admitting a lady member occupied the serious attention of the craft for over a year. This was Miss Margaret Coats of Carlton Place, the orphan daughter and heiress of the foundry of her father in Saracens Lane, "who had begun to carry on business in the Cast Iron and Brass Foundry line within the Royalty" without having paid a freedom fine. On the 14th October, 1808, the clerk writes "requesting that Mr. Wilson or some other person for Miss Coats would come forward to the next meeting and pay the dues." On the 2nd May, 1809, her agent having offered £2 for her freedom fine, as if she entered as a son, a

¹ See *supra*, Bk. I., chap. viii., p. 69.

² See Bk. I., chap. ix., p. 75.



*More than fifty of the articles in the front case were made by Glasgow Hammermen.
Ten of the specimens in the other case are also Glasgow made, notably the two
which are the work of J. Luke,*



(chiefly in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries) between 1685 and 1845.
and patens at the right hand (circa 1710, the property of the University)
mitted to the Craft 1693-99.

committee was appointed "to insist on the payment of ten guineas as a composition for intitling Miss Coats to carry on business, in consideration that she cannot be entered a member of the Incorporation . . . on her paying the said moderate and reasonable sum to the Collector they authorize her to carry on business accordingly as a Brass and Iron founder & Smith during her life without the necessity of her making an Essay or paying quarter accounts." It would appear that Miss Coats finally accepted these terms as, two months later, we find it minuted that the meeting "did fine the said Miss Coats in the sum of £2 Sterling for each of three journeymen inticed away from Moses McCulloch, ironmonger, by her Doer or Manager."

In February, 1810, the hammermen of Perth having written to the deacon to enquire "if the Coach and Harness makers in Glasgow have been in practice of entering with the Incorporation of Hammermen there," the deacon replies "that it has been the universal practice in Glasgow both for the Coach and Harness makers there to enter with the Incorporation of Hammermen at least that there is no case to the contrary upon the records of the trade."

The Perth
hammermen.

Next year, a "John Whitesmith craves to be allowed to carry on the trade of Clock and Watch maker without admission in respect of an alleged discharge in May 1802 after serving seven years in the Durham regiment of infantry but this being found defective and wanting the signature of the Commanding Officer he is recommended to present to the Deacon a certificate from the War Office."

A King's
freeman.

At the end of 1811 a committee is appointed to get an iron chest in which to secure the bonds and other valuable papers of the Incorporation.

The iron
chest.

The question of providing a certain annuity to be fixed upon "for such of the late Deacons of this Incorporation as require and apply for the aid of the Trades funds," engaged the attention of the deacons' court in October, 1820; but the matter seems to have dropped out of notice for some time, for the next reference to it occurs in the Minutes of 1st August, 1822, when the decision was referred to the next general meeting which, being the Lammas Court, the matter seems to have been passed by. That same month the masters resolved "to withdraw the quarterly allowance as also the Subsisting money formerly paid to the Officer of the trade and in lieu and place thereof to advance his Yearly Salary . . . and that he shall hereafter be paid sixteen pounds sterling for his services as officer of this Incorporation."

In August of the following year we find the hammermen extending a measure of brotherly aid to the coopers' craft, who were engaged in

Aid to the
coopers'
craft.

litigation with one who claimed exemption from entering with that incorporation "on the ground of having served in the Lanarkshire Local Militia." They recommended a vote of £5 to be paid upon the final decision of the Court of Session in the case.

The
hammermen
of Irvine.

In February, 1822, the hammermen of Irvine, who had asked for advice on an adverse verdict of their Magistrates in a case of encroachment on their privileges, were referred to a statement of the practice of the craft in Glasgow and the terms of their own charter.

At this time a misfortune befell the Incorporation in the bankruptcy of their collector, who immediately resigned his post.

The first
honorary
member,
1822.

The first instance recorded of an honorary presentation of the freedom of the trade was in August, 1822, when the Rev. John Muir, minister of the parish of St. James', Glasgow, was so distinguished, and at the same time invited to accept "the situation of Honorary Chaplain to the Incorporation."

A proposal was made in the end of the same year to sell a portion of the trades' land on the south side fronting the river, but this was strenuously opposed by the Incorporation of Hammermen, as infringing the original feu contracts and deteriorating the rest of their property in the immediate neighbourhood.

The burgess
ticket.

At the masters' court, on the 18th September, 1823, "it was stated by the Deacon that a motion had been made in the Trades House that no Incorporation should be allowed to take a freedom fine from any person beginning business within the Burgh until he had produced a burgess ticket," when it was resolved by a large majority to oppose this motion. The matter in dispute was apparently settled two years later, when the Trades House, by a majority of 40 to 6, enacted the discontinuation of the practice objected to, and ordered the insertion of their order in the records of the various Incorporations.

Free coffins
for deceased
poor mem-
bers.

At the masters' court, 23rd September, 1823, it was unanimously decided "that the relatives of the poor of this trade who may die are entitled to apply to the Deacon for a coffin from the Town's Hospital as matter of right."

In April of the following year, we find the deacons and masters taking steps to oppose at all costs the proposed consolidation of the Glasgow and Portpatrick Roads, but this action was not supported by the other crafts.

The first
"lining" in
London
Street.

On the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone of the first building in London Street, a procession was organized by the Trades House, and the hammermen appointed their committee and took their share in the preparations for the auspicious event, a report of which was given by the deacon to the masters' meeting in Gardner's Tavern, on the

27th May, 1824, to the following effect :—"That the Committee appointed at last meeting had got the flag taken by the Collector of the Incorporation at the battle of Langside, suspended from a flagstaff on the top of which was the Hammerman arms and that on either side of the flag they had inscribed in gilt letters the words 'Langside 1568.'" He further reported that "silver medals of the Hammerman arms had been struck by order of the Committee and that the Deacon, accompanied by his Master Court, had attended the procession, each member having a medal suspended by a blue ribbon. Mr. McDonald the present Collector wearing the robe and carrying the ancient flag of the trade, decorated as before mentioned."

The Langside banner.

Hammerman arms on silver medals.

Another item of historical interest is the account of the ordering and procuring of an official gold seal for the incorporation, in May, 1825, which was produced at the master court in the Swan Tavern on the 22nd September, 1825. It is described as a "gold seal chased, with ivory handle, upon which is engraved the Hammermens arms." The meeting, we read, "expressed themselves highly pleased with the execution and appoint the seal to be deposited in the Deacons box," where it still remains.

The gold seal of the incorporation.

In October, 1825, we come across a casual reference to the shares held by the incorporation in the Ardrossan Canal, but although instructions were given to the clerk to ascertain their number and original cost and to report to the next meeting of the master court, there is no evidence in the existing records to show that this was done. Possibly the omission may have been due to the illness and consequent incapacity of Mr. Lindsay, the clerk, for the subsequent Minutes are in another hand, and his death occurred a month later, when a special meeting of the master court was summoned by the deacon, who "stated that he had called this meeting in consequence of the lamented death of Mr. Lindsay, who had so long and so respectably filled the situation of Clerk to the Incorporation." Upon this announcement, "the members of the Master Court unanimously appointed Mr. Hugh Moncrieff his Partner (in whose family the clerkship still (1911) remains), to act in the meantime in case any business should be performed before the Trade meet and choose a new Clerk."

Death of Mr. Lindsay, the clerk.

Mr. Hugh Moncrieff his successor.

In June of the following year (1826), we find the deacon and masters spending the long summer gloaming in anxious deliberation as to how "in these distressing times some relief should be afforded to the poor on the monthly and quarterly rolls as well as those paid by precept in addition to the sums paid them periodically." A committee was appointed to visit and report, and a week later over thirteen pounds were distributed among thirty-five of their poor in sums from five to fifteen shillings. The last item : "Archibald Cochrane ten shillings for the benefit of the family & to

Special relief of the poor in 1826.

be paid to his Wife," has a special pathos, and suggests a scene of domestic misery and destitution due to a drunken wretch who apparently would have snatched the dole of charity from his wife and children to devote it to his own unconscionable appetite. We cannot but admire the wise humanity and discriminating benevolence of these worthy craftsmen of a bygone time.

The Asylum
for the Blind.

A circular letter from the committee of directors of the proposed Asylum for the Blind, appealing to the Incorporation of Hammermen as one of the leading public bodies of the city for support, was read at the master court on the 10th of July, 1827, when the meeting recorded its unanimous opinion that the object was well worthy of the support of the trades, and that for their part they cordially recommended that the next general meeting of the craft should be asked to vote such a sum from the funds of the incorporation as they might consider proper under the circumstances. At the Lammas Court following, the discussion of this application was postponed till the same question had been decided in the Trades House, which had also been approached from the same quarter.

Generous
gifts.

The master court gave practical proof of their interest in and sympathy with their own poor by fixing the New Year's gift at half a guinea each instead of the customary crown; and it appears to have remained at this figure for five years. But their generosity was not confined to their own needy members and their families for, on the 11th April, 1828, we find the incorporation voting not only ten guineas to the Lock Hospital, but £150 in aid of the Asylum for the Blind. At the same general meeting they raised the officer's salary to £22, and that of their clerk to £25.

Hutchesons'
Bridge, 1829.

The foundation-stone of Hutchesons' Bridge was laid on the 18th August, 1829, and a fortnight previous to that date the master court, at their meeting in Moffat's Tavern, accepted the invitation of the preceptor of Hutcheson's Hospital and the other members of the bridge committee, to take part in the procession at that public function, as they had done when the foundation-stone of London Street was laid.

"Inn"
replaced by
"writing
rooms."

The close of 1832 witnessed the gradual abandonment by the master court of their traditional and time-honoured rendezvous in the parlour of some homely hostelry. Thenceforward they held their diets in the premises of the Trades Hall building, in Glassford Street. In point of fact, the Commercial Inn, No. 44 Trongate, witnessed the last of those old-fashioned gatherings on the 20th of July of the next year; and thereafter the Minutes of their meetings regularly begin with the altered preamble: "At Glasgow and within the Trades Hall," although sometimes their meetings took place

in their clerk's office—"writing office or writing rooms," as it was sometimes called—from 1816.

A requisition from the Trades House was the occasion to which we are indebted for an interesting return giving particulars of the membership, privileges, and fees of the craft eighty years ago. Under the first head the return, as at Michaelmas, 1831, was 457 members. Under the second is mentioned the exclusive right of trading possessed and claimed by the following trades, viz.:—Blacksmith, tinsmith, coppersmith, goldsmith, silversmith, watchmaker, and armourer, and their various branches, this exclusive right of trade in Glasgow, as in all other burghs, being subject to the statutory exception in favour of discharged soldiers and sailors.

Membership,
etc., in 1831.

"Decayed members of the Trade and their Widows and Families have the exclusive right to aid from the Corporation funds. To their support is devoted both the income arising from these funds and the income from entries and annual payments by members of the Corporation. The value of the Corporation Stock is about seven thousand pounds sterling. Decayed members and their widows have been in the habit of receiving according to their circumstances from five shillings to one pound sterling per month. A certain number of the children of decayed members are also annually placed in the Trades School where they receive gratuitous education.

"The Corporation has no right of electing any member of the Town Council. As will appear from the Returns of the Trades House the Hammermen send six members to that House. The Returns by the Corporation of the City will exhibit the rights of the whole Trades of Glasgow in returning members to the Town Council.

"The fees exacted on entry are as follows, viz. :—

From strangers, - - - - -	£13 2 0
„ apprentices who have served any member for six years under regular indentures, - - - - -	4 0 0
„ sons-in-law of members, - - - - -	3 10 0
„ sons of members, - - - - -	2 0 0

"The sum annually levied from each member is two shillings."

The laying of the foundation-stone of the Glasgow Bridge at the foot of Jamaica Street, erected in place of that built in 1769, on 3rd September, 1833, was attended by the deacon and his court, as we infer from the fact that we find them, in August, accepting the invitation to join the procession, as they had formerly done on similar occasions at the opening of London

Glasgow
Bridge, 1833.

Street and the stone-laying of Hutcheson's Bridge, although we have no subsequent Minute of their having taken part in that public function.

The master court, as the custodians of the interests of their own poor, had at times to decline contributing to public charities, as, for instance, in February, 1834, when they refused a subscription to the House of Refuge on the ground that "it would be inexpedient in the present state of the Trades funds to vote any sum except directly in supporting the poor of the trade."

In October, 1834, we find the master court, as a natural result of the provisions of the Burgh Reform Act of 1833, appointing a committee to revise the laws of the trade.

The
Municipal
Bill, 1836.

The Municipal Bill for Scotland engaged the attention of the master court at their meeting on the 2nd of June, 1836, when they unanimously resolved to oppose it, as destined to destroy the status of the Trades House and the usefulness of the Incorporations individually by depriving them of their privileges. A year later the court had the same measure under review, and resolved to oppose it "in so far as under its provisions the right of this House to be represented in the Town Council through the Deacon Convener would be excluded the exclusive privileges of the Incorporations would be extinguished, and the Dean of Guild Court would be abolished;" and at the same time expressed their determination "to co-operate with the Merchants House of Glasgow the Conventry of Edinburgh and other public bodies but so as not to commit the House to joint liability with the Conventry of Edinburgh or those bodies for any expense which they may incur."

A defaulting
collector.

When the masters met their deacon within the "writing rooms" of their clerk, on the 2nd April, 1838, they received the disconcerting announcement that the collector had absconded with between one and two hundred pounds of the funds of the incorporation, when "they came to the conclusion that the probability of anything being recovered from Mr. Lockhart was not such as to justify the expense which would necessarily be incurred by any efficient attempt to have him apprehended."

Taught by this unpleasant experience, the incorporation immediately enacted that "henceforth all persons appointed to the office of Collector should find security to the extent of two hundred pounds to the satisfaction of the Trade before intromitting in any way with the funds."

In July, 1840, the master court accepted the resignation, after twenty years' service, of their officer, William Smellie, who lived only six months longer to enjoy his retiring pension, which was fixed at £17 per annum.

Gartnavel
Asylum,
1842.

The laying of the foundation-stone of the Gartnavel Lunatic Asylum, on the 1st of June, 1842, was attended by a representation of the Incorporation of Hammermen, as on the occasion of other public functions.

CHAPTER VIII.

AT THE TRADES HALL.

Trades Hall built, 1794—Proofs of prosperity—Administration of funds—Proposed trades school—New Year's gift to the poor—*The Annals of Glasgow* presented by the author—An amusing incident—The Tradeston perambulation—South Leith hammermen supported—Abstract of Laws to be printed (1819)—Failure of the collector—Proposed sale of riverside property—Revision of fees—Hawkers of ironware—Regular meetings in the Trades Hall—Revision of terms for loans by the incorporation—An absconding collector—The birth of King Edward VII.—Changes in mode of deacon's election—Declaration substituted for oath (1843)—Investment of funds—A presage of change—The Act of 1846—Its immediate consequences—The burgess ticket—Essays abolished—Queen Victoria's visit (1849)—Gift of the incorporation to Glasgow Cathedral—Proofs of continued prosperity—Commutation of quarter accounts—Directors' report of the Trades School—Income and expenditure in 1863—An "honourable woman"—Donation to the Royal Infirmary—The Logan and Johnston bequest—Death of the clerk (1868)—Style of Minutes after 1854—Death of the Trades last officer—Deacon M'Onie's gift—Income, 1874—Skinners' presentation of *Annals*—Trades School discontinued—Trades bursaries—Trades scholarships—Death of ex-deacon Napier of Shandon—Revision of incorporation laws and regulations—City of Glasgow Bank failure—The investments of the incorporation—Presentation of their craft history by the masons' incorporation—Disposal of Trades Hall property—Conversion of Paisley Canal, 1881—Revision of entry-money fees—Death of ex-deacon M'Onie—Loan of incorporation banner—Honourable withdrawals from pensioners' roll—List of members published, 1890—Deaths of ex-deacons Kinghorn, Phillips, and Stewart—Entry-money fee raised (1895).

AS has been already mentioned, the fourth Minute Book begins with a notice of a general meeting "in the Trades Hall" in Glassford Street on the 19th September, 1794, for the election of a deacon, and from that date the general meetings of the incorporation, as distinguished from those of the masters' court, continued to be held in that place. The buildings were designed by Adams, and completed in 1794. The Hall was formally opened in September of that year.

We find the first instance of the subsequent custom of formally thanking the collector, on his demitting office, in the Minutes of 26th September, 1800. A year later, the hammermen resumed the ancient practice of making masters *ex-officio*.¹ The first reference we find to the clerk's salary occurs in April of that year, when it was *raised* to twelve guineas, and at

Trades Hall
built, 1794.

¹ See Book I., p. 44.

Proofs of
prosperity.

the same time the allowance to the officer was also increased to £2 yearly. It was raised further to £5 at the Hallow Court of 1814, when also the extended limit of £250 for the incorporation's loans was finally settled. Additional evidence of the improved financial position of the incorporation is afforded by the fact that the offer of the Hutchesons' Hospital to feu part of their ground in Gorbals at £11 an acre was accepted, and also that, "in consequence of the high price of stamped paper," the maximum amount of loans was extended, at the Hallow Court that year, from £150 to £250. This, too, was the first time that this meeting was called "a general meeting" of the incorporation. From this time onwards it became the usual practice to engross the various remits of the craft's delegations and committees.

Administra-
tion of funds.

On 21st April, 1806, the incorporation considered the following proposals of their deacon as to the administration of their funds, viz. :—

1st. To lay out the capital in the purchase of property, the success of their neighbours who had made that experiment giving them reason to hope that this might turn out to advantage.

2nd. To increase the quarterly accounts one shilling per annum, and, in the worthy deacon's words, "to adopt some more certain and expeditious mode of collecting them, particularly from the opulent members, as the want of a vote has of late been considered no disappointment. This small additional tax upon ourselves will shew we are in earnest, and when it is understood that the benefit of the poor is the sole object, very few even of them will oppose it."

3rd. To advance the freedom fines to sons, sons-in-law, and apprentices, say, one guinea each. "Upon this I will observe," he continues, "that the entry is so low at present, that it would be very little felt by Individuals, particularly sons."

"Lastly, If these or anything better are put in practice and produce what is expected, the Strangers' entry might with great propriety be raised to £15, for this reason, that besides the liberty of carrying on any branch of the Hammermen Trade, he could no where lay out the same sum to better purpose, for securing himself and family against want."

They approved of the first proposal, as to the purchase of property, but with the proviso that the terms of such purchase should be laid before the incorporation before the completion of the bargain. But while they decided not to increase the annual subscription, they raised the freedom fines for sons of members to £3 and for sons-in-law of members and apprentices to £5, and raised the amount of entry-money for strangers to £20. In consequence of this last decision, the clerk was instructed to draw up a formal

petition to the Magistrates to accord their sanction to the increase of the freedom fines.¹

This step, however, did not meet with the approbation of the city authorities, who, in an Act of Council of the 26th August, declared that they "refuse to sanction the proposed augmentation of the freedom fines, . . . convinced that any augmentation of the said fines has a direct tendency to prevent useful tradesmen settling in the City, and is therefore highly inexpedient." At the Hallow Court following it was, consequently, minuted that this proposal was refused ratification by the Magistrates, although approved by the Trades House.

Towards the end of the following year (1807), the incorporation were engaged in considering a resolution of the Trades House anent the establishment and management of a trades school for 104 boys, under the supervision and patronage of the Trades House and the several incorporations interested in its foundation and administration.

Proposed
trades school.

On the 9th December, 1808, the craft resolved :—"That hereafter no person shall be elected Deacon of this Incorporation without having previously served as Trades Collector for one year."

At their first meeting next year they unanimously agreed to "pay for the Books, paper, pens and ink necessary for the education of the boys at the Trades School . . . in a proportion corresponding to their interest in the school."

At the Lammas Court of that year the extract of the Act of Council, dated 20th May, 1809, anent the eligibility of the deacon, was deposited in the box.

The practice of presenting each of the members on the Poor's Roll with a New Year's gift began—or, at least, the record of this presentation began—on the last New Year of the eighteenth century, when every person received five shillings. The amount varied slightly from time to time.

New Year's
gift to the
poor.

Thus, on 25th November, 1803, the gift was fixed at three shillings, and on the 8th December, 1809, at four shillings, the distribution in the intervening years not being minuted.

On the 11th of October, 1813, the incorporation strongly supported the opposition offered by the Trades House to a proposal on the part of the Magistrates to impose a tax for the purpose of building new churches in the city as being impolitic and unnecessary.

In 1817, Mr. Clelland, the author of *The Annals of Glasgow*, presented a copy of his work, just published, to the incorporation, which was duly

*The Annals
of Glasgow*
presented by
the author.

¹ See Book I., p. 133.

acknowledged at their meeting on the 12th September. Next month it is recorded that "the Deacon for the time being shall have the possession and use of the Book, . . . but that the members of the Master Court of the Trade shall be entitled to a reading thereof when they apply for it." To judge, however, by the perfect condition in which the two volumes at present exist, its readers must have been few or else remarkably careful in their use of the work.

The annual payment of the "Quarterly Accounts" seems to have been very generally neglected at this time, for it became necessary, ultimately, to draw the attention of members seriously to their omission, and it was resolved to intimate the fact to defaulters.

An amusing incident.

An amusing incident is recorded in the spring of the following year (1818). Mr. James Newlands, jeweller, trading as Newlands & Son, had a summons addressed to his son by the clerk, "requesting his attendance at the meeting that he might be admitted as a member." The father appeared and explained his son was not a partner, being only two years of age! Although the name of his firm was Newlands & Son, that designation was simply one of convenience, "in order to distinguish Mr. Newlands from his brother who carries on the same Trade. The meeting having considered Mr. Newland's statement agree not to insist in the meantime upon the admission of his Son."

The Tradeston perambulation.

On the 7th August of that year, it appears from the report of the committee specially appointed to "perambulate the outer Marches of the grounds in Tradeston of Glasgow belonging to the Incorporations and Trades House of Glasgow," that the existing boundaries did not correspond along the south side with those in the plan with which they were compared on the spot. They consequently requested the deacon to call the attention of the delegates to this discrepancy "so as to have the South boundary of the Trades Property ascertained and where necessary to have proper March stones or other Marks of property placed."

The ultimate destination of the surplus balance left, after refunding the money advanced by the incorporation in 1804 to provide for the raising and equipment of a Trades Battalion of Volunteers, was reached a month later, when a general meeting of the incorporation decided to apply part of it to paying off their share of the expenses incurred in securing the Act whereby the Magistrates of Glasgow should in future be obliged to publish an annual statement of the revenue and expenditure at their disposal, and the rest being further augmented to the amount of £30, that sum should be paid as a further contribution from the hammermen for that object.



Eighteen of the articles in the case to the left are the work of Glasgow Hammerme

Four or five ran



ER.

These include six Teapots, one Chocolate Pot, Punch Bowl, four Punch Ladles, et .
from 1721 to 1835.

In January, 1819, we find the incorporation supporting their hammermen brethren of South Leith in appealing to the House of Lords against an adverse decision of the Court of Session in the case of a blacksmith, William Hunter, who claimed exemption from the control of the incorporation of hammermen, on the ground of his being a "King's Freeman." At a subsequent meeting on the 11th February, 1819, £10 was voted for this purpose, but with the proviso that the incorporation of hammermen in Glasgow should not be "directly or indirectly liable for any expence of the Appeal or for any measures connected in any way with the question at issue."

South Leith
hammermen
supported.

At the same meeting there was presented an "Abstract, which had been prepared by the Committee named by the Trade, of Laws of the Incorporation that had formerly been ratified and approved of by the Magistrates and Trades House of Glasgow, as also of such later regulations and enactments as had been made by the Trade but had not been sanctioned with the approbation of the Magistrates and Trades House." This was approved of, and ordered to be submitted to the consideration of the Trades House, and thereafter of the Magistrates of Glasgow for their revisal and approval, the same, as soon as sanctional, to be printed, and copies to be distributed among the members of the incorporation.

Abstract of
Laws to be
printed
(1819).

At their meeting in the Trades Hall, on the 13th June, 1822, the deacon stated that "since the failure of William Brownlee the Collector for the Trade their cash transactions had been partly managed by Messrs. Lindsay and Moncrieff their officiating Clerks." This entry contains the first mention of the name of Mr. Hugh Moncrieff who, on the death of his partner, was elected clerk to the incorporation on the 16th December, 1825, by 112 votes against 26 in favour of Mr. Jas. Maxwell.

Failure of
the collector.

The proposed sale of the property belonging to the Trades of Glasgow, which faced the river, was strongly opposed by the incorporation in the end of this year (1822), they being of opinion that "the ground should be levelled and railed in, in which case it would be not more ornamental to the City than it would be advantageous to the feuing of the trades's other property."

Proposed sale
of riverside
property.

In April, 1828, the incorporation having appointed a committee to draw up a report as to the proposal to increase the freedom fines, received and approved of the following scale of payments (exclusive of clerk's and officer's fees):—

Revision of
fees.

For Operatives.

Strangers, -	-	£21	0	0	instead of	£12	10	0
Apprentices, -	-	5	10	0	"	3	10	0
Sons-in-law, -	-	5	0	0	"	3	0	0
Freemen's Sons, -	-	2	10	0	"	1	10	0

For Pendicles.

Strangers, -	-	£21	10	0	instead of	£12	17	0
Sons-in-law, -	-	6	0	0	"	3	5	0
Freemen's Sons, -	-	3	0	0	"	1	15	0

At their meeting on 27th September, 1833, the incorporation unanimously enacted that in all future elections of the Trades the system of leets should be annulled.

Hawkers of
ironware.

In July, 1834, just after the Glasgow Fair, complaints seem to have been made about hawkers of second-hand ironware, etc., exposing their goods in such fashion as to encumber and obstruct the pathways, and the incorporation were asked through their deacon if they approved of this practice and wished to support it. Their answer, however, was to "authorise him to intimate that so far from objecting to the removal of such a nuisance from the streets they had studiously avoided countenancing the parties in question in any way whatever and that the Corporation would not interfere to counteract any means adopted by the proper authorities for their removal."

Regular
meetings in
the Trades
Hall.

From the beginning of 1833 onwards, the Trades Hall came to be the regular place of meeting for the transaction of all business in connection with the incorporation. Formerly, as we have seen, the sederunts of the masters' court usually, indeed invariably, took place in the parlour of some popular tavern, but the tendency had for some time already manifested itself to make the Trades Hall their place of meeting in every case. Consequently, the heading of this chapter no longer connotes the general meetings of the craft, but also those of the masters' court, till after 1853.

At their last meeting in 1835, the trades' officer was allowed £8 in lieu of the customary clothing.

Revision of
terms for
loans by the
incorporation

In October, 1837, the rate of interest on loans by the incorporation was fixed at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This was raised to 5 per cent. at the Hallow Court of 1839. At the Hallow Court that year, it was resolved that the Trades House be requested to make payment to the collector of the incorporation of hammermen of the proportion of surplus rents to which it is entitled, and also, in view of the proposed expenditure by the Trades

House on additional buildings to be erected, that body was to be asked to supply a statement of the income and expenditure connected with the Trades buildings. At their last meeting that year, the clerk was instructed to intimate that the two shillings additional to the New Year's gift to the poor, making it seven shillings, was not intended to be continued, but was given that year on account of the high price of fuel and other temporary causes. A similar intimation was made next year when the grant was eight shillings. No intimation is recorded in 1840, when it was also eight shillings. The absconding of the collector, Andrew Lockhart, in March, 1838, involved a loss of £179 3s. 5d. to the incorporation, which it was resolved to make up by temporarily adding two shillings to the annual subscription or "Quarterly Accounts."

An absconding collector.

Before the Lammas Court meeting next year, it was decided to adopt the recommendation of a committee appointed for the purpose of adopting a more satisfactory method of calling general meetings of the craft. This was to be done by letter, either delivered personally by the officer or put by him *unpaid* into the Post Office!

The birth of the late King Edward was the occasion of an address of congratulation being presented by the incorporation to Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, in November, 1841. Next year, on the occasion of their visit to Scotland, the incorporation presented similar loyal addresses to the Queen and Prince Albert, which were graciously acknowledged.

The birth of King Edward VII.

The gift to the poor for that New Year (1842) was fixed at ten shillings, which was continued thereafter.

At the next Hallow Court two important changes were effected. It was resolved in the election of the deacon, instead of each member giving his vote when answering to his name on the roll the votes should be received in lists written or printed, subscribed by each voter, and handed by him to the clerk, in the presence of the meeting, between 10 a.m. and noon. It was also resolved that the payment of quarterly accounts might be commuted by a life subscription in one payment of thirty shillings. The officer's salary also was raised to £28 per annum at this date.

Changes in mode of deacon's election.

At the Lammas Court, 1843, it was resolved that the entry money (10s., *i.e.*, clerk's and officer's dues) should in future be "included in the funds in the same way as the freedom fine itself and that as compensation to the Clerk and Officer there should be added to the salary of the former the sum of five pounds and to the latter two pounds."

At the Hallow Court of the same year, "it was unanimously carried and the clerk instructed to prepare a form of solemn Declaration to be hereafter substituted for and administered in place of the oath,"

Declaration substituted for oath (1843).

At the Hallow Court, 1844, it was unanimously resolved that the hour of meeting "for the Deacons choosing should thereafter be eight o'clock in the morning," and it was also unanimously agreed that the roll at the Lammas Court should in future "be closed at the Public Meeting of the Trade in the Hall in place of being kept open till the Evening as hitherto practised."

Investment
of funds.

The question of investment of their funds came before the members of the craft at their meeting on 19th September, 1845, when we find it recorded that "in respect there are about two thousand pounds in Bank for which securities cannot be found in terms of the present restricted regulations of the trade the said regulations be rescinded and the Master Court be allowed to lend such sum as they may consider proper to the River Trust or any such Railway or Canal Company as they may consider safe and also to invest the funds in the purchase of feu duties or ground rents or other Heritable property as they from time to time see meet."

A presage
of change.

It is interesting to note that the momentous events of 1846 "cast their shadows before," for at the Hallow Court of 1845 there was read a letter from the chairman of an association of non-freemen in Edinburgh, the nature and tenor of which may be inferred from the answer which the clerk was instructed to return: "That this Incorporation could in no respect sanction or concur in the views or objects of the association which he represented."

But the craft did not confine itself to a merely formal disapproval of such movements. It adopted a simple and effective line of policy of militant opposition to all such movements and associations, appointing a committee, and voting £25 from the funds of the incorporation to meet expenses, etc.

The Act of
1846.

But before the incorporation held their Lammas Court meeting on 28th August, 1846, the Lord Advocate's Bill had become an Act of Parliament. It enacted that the exclusive rights and privileges of the incorporations of Scotland "shall cease, and it shall be lawful for any person to carry on or deal in merchandise, and to carry on and exercise any trade or handicraft, in any burgh, or elsewhere in Scotland, without being a burgess of such burgh, or a guild brother, or a member of any guild, craft, or incorporation."—(Statute 9 Victoria, chap. 17, sec. 1.)

Its
immediate
consequences

In consequence of this revolutionary enactment, we find the incorporation at that meeting, after the customary business of examining the essays submitted by candidates for admission to membership in the craft and duly admitting them as freemen, and booking the indentures of new

apprentices to the trade, appointed a committee to consider the effect of the Act generally upon the operations and regulations of the craft.

This committee, on the 26th January, 1847, reported the matter remitted to them by the last general meeting, viz., the expediency of raising the entry money exigible from the different classes of entrants. "Having deliberately considered the subject the meeting were unanimously of opinion that the entry money or freedom fine to be enacted from a stranger shall in future be raised from £12 12s. to £20; that for the son of a freeman from £1 10s. to £4; that for the son-in-law of a freeman from £3 to £6; and that for free apprentices from £3 10s. to £6, the sum of 10s. being added to each entry in name of Clerk's and Officer's fees."

The meeting unanimously concurred in recommending that the practice of assigning essays be abandoned in future.

The meeting were also unanimous in thinking that the practice of requiring the exhibition of a burgess ticket by all applicants before admission should be adhered to—as being a measure calculated to promote regularity and maintain the respectability of the incorporation, as well as to promote the interests of the Trades House and increase the prosperity of that respectable body.

The burgess ticket.

In recommending that the entry money or freedom fines be increased, the meeting was mainly influenced by the state of the funds of the incorporation, which of late years had largely increased, and by the circumstance that while "it has been the practice of the incorporation to advance the entry money from time to time as circumstances seemed to render that expedient, no addition has been made for the last 66 years."

At the Lammas Court, 1847, a committee was appointed to confer with other incorporations as to investing in properties secured by the Trades House in Kelvinbank and Sandyford, extending in all to 93,917 square yards and costing £32,318 5s. od.

At the same meeting, it was resolved to raise the entry money of strangers from £12 12s. to £20, and to abolish essays.

Essays abolished.

The masters' court, in October following, allowed the officer £7 12s., in lieu of clothing, and fixed the poor's New Year gift at 5s., and the same sum was given next year, and thereafter till 1856, when the amount was fixed at 7s. 6d. This continued till 1859, when it was made 10s.

At the first meeting of the masters' court, in January, 1849, there was a proposal to pay an extra five shillings to the poor on the roll in respect of the prevalence of disease amongst the poorer classes, and, although it was decided to be inexpedient to adopt any such general measure of extra

relief, it was recommended "that any cases of a peculiar nature should be made known to the Collector for the purpose of being reported by him to the Court from time to time that the same may be respectively considered and decided upon." At the same meeting, the sum of £600 was ordered to be invested in the River Trust.

At their next Hallow Court, the consideration of the Trades House proposals as to investment in its recent purchases was postponed till the Lammas Court of the following year (1848), when it was decided not to take any interest in these properties.

The question as to the adoption of byelaws proposed by the Trades House came up for consideration at a meeting of the masters' court in June, 1848, when it was decided "that it would be injudicious to agree to a code of Byelaws enacted for the whole Incorporations as binding on this Incorporation. They accordingly instruct their representatives to resist the enactment of such byelaws, leaving it to this Incorporation from time to time to enact byelaws applicable to their own particular circumstances;" and this resolution was subsequently adopted at a general meeting.

In June, 1849, after two years' delay, it was ultimately decided to take one share of the Trades House Sandyford property. But the proposal was not acceded to by the Trades House, as the other incorporations did not fall into line.

On the occasion of Queen Victoria's visit to Glasgow, in August, 1849, it was decided to give the poor a donation of five shillings.

At the same meeting, the collector was instructed to invest an additional sum of £400 with the River Trust. The Trust having intimated that loans for less than a period of two years would in future bear an interest of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. only, we find the incorporation, in February, 1850, increasing their loan to the Trust by £400, thus making their entire investment £2,000, and arranging that it shall bear interest at the rate of not less than 4 per cent. per annum.

In October, 1852, the officer was allowed £11 in all for clothing, including £3 8s. as his triennial allowance for a greatcoat, in addition to his annual grant of £7 12s.

On the 3rd of November, 1853, the loan of £2,000 was transferred from the Clyde Trust to the Trades House.

At the Hallow Court in 1854, the officer's salary was raised £10, but it was specially recorded that "the addition is for his age and services, and is not to be held as a precedent for the salary of any future officer."

In 1856, when it was proposed to put stained glass windows in the Cathedral and the Trades House had under their consideration the sugges-

Queen
Victoria's
visit (1849).

Gift of the
incorporation
to Glasgow
Cathedral.

tion that they should vote £500 towards that object, and it was expected that the several trades incorporations would join in making contributions, the master court gave proof of "the interest which had always been taken by the Incorporations of Glasgow in anything connected with the ancient Cathedral," and they resolved to recommend a vote of £50, which was duly done.

In April, 1857, the master court was in a position to invest an additional £1,000 in a loan to the Trades House, and another was similarly invested in January, 1859.

Proofs of continued prosperity.

These facts may fairly be taken as evidence of the continued prosperity of the craft, despite the abolition ten years before of the exclusive privileges of the Scottish incorporations.

Another indication pointing in the same direction may, we think, be found in the fact that the incorporation had gradually been increasing their annual gratuity in connection with the summer trip of the Trades School children. In the first instance it had been fixed at one pound, in 1852 and 1857 it was three guineas.

In 1857, the New Year's gift to the poor was raised to 12s., at which figure it remained till 1863, when it was fixed at 10s., and this continued till 1875, when it was raised to 15s.

At the Hallow Court, in 1857, it was unanimously agreed that "in future in place of quarter accounts being collected annually, each member on his entry shall pay the sum of thirty shillings, which shall constitute said entrant a free member for life; and the present members who have paid or shall yet pay five years' quarter accounts may on payment of one pound further, be constituted free members for life, any arrears notwithstanding."

Commutation of quarter accounts.

On the death of James Burrell, the trades officer, it was resolved to fix the officer's salary at £20 per annum, with the usual payments or fees from entrants, but without any allowance for clothing, and that the person now to be appointed should not be past middle age. His successor was William Brodie.

In May, 1857, the incorporation, in response to a circular from the Lord Provost soliciting a subscription for the unemployed, voted £58 "on the understanding that this shall form no precedent for the future."

At the Lammas Court in 1858, a committee was appointed to revise the laws of the incorporation, and "specially to report to the Master Court all such alterations upon the amount of freedom fines, and all such restrictions upon entering with the incorporation as they would recommend."

The master court, on the 31st May, 1860, combined the three pro-

missory notes of £2,000, £1,000, and £1,000 in one of the total amount. This loan was further augmented by £1,000 at the Hallow Court in 1862.

The account of the incorporation was transferred in September, 1860, from the Union Bank to the City of Glasgow Bank.

Directors' report of the Trades School.

An elaborate report of the directors of the Trades School was presented by them in September, 1862, narrating its interesting history and development from its foundation in 1807, and suggesting the following alterations in its future management :—

“ 1. That the proportions of 15s. for each pupil which was fixed in 1807 should be increased to 28s. for each pupil the Incorporations have the power to recommend.

“ 2. That the original regulation of the School that scholars should pay the expenses of Books, Paper, Pens and Ink should be recurred to, the Incorporations ceasing to pay the £63 a year hitherto paid in name of Books, etc.

“ 3. That while the Incorporations should recommend the Children or Grand-children of Guild Brethren of the Craft rank as at present they should be entitled to draw from the children whose parents or relations are able and willing to pay a Fee not exceeding the rate of 7s. 6d. a quarter, to be paid to the Collector of the Incorporation towards relief from the Incorporations contribution of 30s. for each Pupil they have the privilege of recommending.”

In August, 1863, the incorporation voted £15 towards the cost of an organ for the Trades Hall.

Income and expenditure in 1863.

In the Minutes of the master court of 9th October, 1863, we have the first instance of a detailed statement of the income and expenditure of this incorporation, from which it may be of interest to quote for comparison's sake the main items :—

The total Income amounted to	-	-	-	-	-	£816	16	2
„ Expenditure amounted to	-	-	-	-	-	707	10	7
Balance carried to credit of Capital Account,	-	-	-	-	-	109	5	7
The total Capital or Stock amounted to	-	-	-	-	-	13,799	7	4
The Income from the Gorbals Lands was then	-	-	-	-	-	292	0	0
Feu-Duty from Calderside,	-	-	-	-	-	0	5	6
Interest on Loans on Heritable Securities,	-	-	-	-	-	54	18	0
„ „ to Trades House,	-	-	-	-	-	188	10	5
„ on Money in City of Glasgow Bank,	-	-	-	-	-	9	12	3

Freedom Fines (including £205 12s. at far hand)	
amounted to	£220 17 0
Quarter Accounts (including 23 commutations and arrears),	48 12 0
The principal item of Expenditure was the amount of the	
Monthly and Quarterly Rolls,	533 9 0
Precept Roll,	99 2 0
Salaries,	72 13 9
2/31 Shares of the Gorbals Lands valued at	7,000 0 0
Sum Advanced for Building and Furnishing the Trades	
House,	203 16 8
Amount Lent on Heritable Securities,	1,570 0 0
„ „ to Trades House,	5,000 0 0

In December, 1863, Mrs. Agnes Crichton withdrew her name from the roll of pensioners in consequence of her improved circumstances, and the master court recorded their gratification at the news of her better fortune, and minuted her letter "to mark their approval of the proper feeling she has evinced in withdrawing her name from the roll of pensioners."

An
"honourable
woman."

At the Hallows Court in 1864, a donation of £10 was made to the Royal Infirmary in consideration of its special necessities at that time.

Donation to
the Royal
Infirmary.

At the Lammas Court in 1865, it was proposed "that every entrant admitted as a freeman's son, freeman's son-in-law, or free apprentice above the age of twenty-five at the time of his entering with the Incorporation shall in addition to his freedom fine pay interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum for the period between that age and the date of his being admitted a member." This was unanimously agreed to at a subsequent meeting.

In the Minutes of the master court, held on 31st July, 1867, is engrossed a copy of the trust deeds of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Logan, by which "the residue of their estate is mortified and devoted to the permanent establishment and endowment of a charitable school under the management of twelve perpetual governors of whom four are to be of the Trades House, three of these being the Deacon of this Incorporation and the two office-bearers next in order from the Master Court."¹

The Logan
and Johnston
bequest.

We note that the present clerk of the incorporation was admitted a member on 28th August, 1867. On the death of his venerable relative and namesake in March, 1868, a fitting expression is recorded in the Minutes of the gratitude due and esteem entertained by the corporation for his zeal, wisdom, and extended services lasting over forty-two years. He was succeeded in the clerkship by his partner, Dr. Adam Paterson.

Death of the
clerk (1868).

¹ See Book I., pp. 129-130.

Style of
Minutes after
1854.

For some years past the most of the routine work of the craft had been transacted at their clerk's office, and the preamble of the master courts' Minutes, from the beginning of 1854, usually began with: "At Glasgow and within the writing chambers of Monerieff Paterson Forbes & Barr forty-five West George Street the.....day of.....Eighteen hundred and....." Indeed, after the passing of the Lord Advocate's Bill abolishing the exclusive privileges of the Scottish burgh incorporations, the entries became more and more formal and stereotyped. The acceptance and disposal of petitions for relief, and the admitting of new members, constitute the main material of the record. At the master court in the beginning of October, the agenda regularly comprised the qualifying of its members; the appointment of "Key Masters," as the successors of the ancient "Box Masters" were now called; the appointing or re-appointing of the delegate of the Gorbals lands and of the Trades School director; and last, but not least, the selection of the committee to visit the poor on the Roll, and those applying to be put thereon.

The deed of mortification of the Logan and Johnston Bequest was engrossed in the Minutes of the master court held on the 4th August, 1869, and fills fifteen folio pages.

After 1869, the appointment of trustees and governors of the Logan and Johnston School was regularly made.¹

In October, 1870, a committee was appointed to examine the records and consider the laws and regulations of the incorporation with a view to the revisal and adjustment thereof.

Death of the
Trades' last
officer.

In April, 1873, William Brodie resigned his post as officer to the incorporation; six months later, not long before his death, we find him petitioning the incorporation for assistance, when he was allowed a grant of 10s. per month. He was the last officer of the Trade.

Deacon
M'Onie's
gift.

An interesting event occurred at the Lammas Court in 1874, when the deacon, Mr. Andrew M'Onie, presented an album to the incorporation, which, he suggested, should be devoted to collecting photographic likenesses of the members.

In October, 1874, besides the usual statement of income and expenditure for the year, members were supplied with a short statement of the position of the incorporation in regard to its membership (over 600), number of recipients, etc., and a detailed table showing the income from investments, entry money, etc., the expenditure, number of recipients, annual surplus, and total capital for the ten years previous. For purposes of comparison, we may note the following figures for 1864-5 and 1873-4 respectively:—

¹ See Book I., pp. 129-130.

	1864-5.	1873-4.	Income, 1874.
Members Admitted, - - -	21	65	
Recipients from Funds, - - -	103	83	
Total Income, - - - -	£827 17 0	£1,330 1 11	
„ Expenditure, - - - -	709 13 1	723 9 9	
Surplus, - - - -	118 3 11	606 12 2	
Total Capital, - - - -	13,941 11 5	17,196 1 7	

A similar statement was issued yearly thereafter.

In April, 1875, the incorporation invested £3,800 in loan to the City Improvement Trustees, and this was augmented in July and August following by further loans of £1,000 and £1,200, making a total loan of £6,000. To do this, £1,000 had been withdrawn from the Trades House investment, leaving still in the hands of the Trades House, £3,000.

In February, 1876, the deacon and master court of the incorporation of skimmers presented a copy of the *Annals of the Skinners' Craft in Glasgow*, which was gratefully acknowledged. Skinners' presentation of *Annals*.

At their meeting on 14th April, 1876, the incorporation adopted the resolution of the master court, and adopted the recommendations of the Trades School directors embodied in their report—on the one hand to discontinue that school in consequence of the passing of the Education Act superseding such an institution; in consequence of the expense to the Trades House and incorporations still adhering to the school being considerably in excess of the cost of educating the children at Board schools, where an equally good education can be obtained; in consequence of the changed circumstances due to the extension of the city allowing of but few of those entitled to its benefits attending the school, which, moreover, through the Union Bank alterations, is being seriously curtailed in its playground accommodation; and lastly, in consequence of the school buildings themselves being now quite unsuitable in size and position, and not likely to satisfy Government requirements;—and on the other hand, to continue instead the payment by each incorporation of 13s. 4d. quarterly for the education of each child, the Trades House paying the difference between that sum and the cost of education at the Board schools. The thirty scholars (whose names are given in the Minute of the next meeting) sent by the incorporation to the Trades School were, in consequence of its discontinuance, accommodated at Board and other schools. Trades School discontinued.

In August, 1876, the Education Committee, the successors of the Trades School directors, drew up a report, recommending the institution of thirty Trades bursaries.

Bursaries at £10 per annum, twenty at £15 and ten at £20, to be confined to children of trades burghesses, "to promote a higher education, embracing science and art, especially among students likely to follow a commercial or industrial vocation." They also provided for the free education of the children of members in necessitous circumstances.

Trades
scholarships.

In addition, a scheme was formulated for promoting the higher education of promising pupils by the help of scholarships, junior and senior, each tenable for three years. The Committee on Education proposed that there should be thirty of the former and nine of the latter, the former of the average value of £15, £10 payable the first year, £15 the second, and £20 the third year; the latter of the average value of £30, £25 for the first, £30 for the second, and £35 for the third year. These scholarships were to be open to the children and grandchildren of freemen in connection with any of the fourteen incorporations educated in any school.

Eligibility for a junior scholarship was to be secured by ability to pass an examination in the fifth standard of the Scotch code, and in Latin and a modern language, or any two of the specific subjects of secular instruction mentioned in the code. A certificate from the teacher of a school, where such a graduated course of higher instruction was given, had to be presented by the pupil before the second half of their allowance was paid. A higher examination, somewhat resembling the entrance bursary examination at the University, had to be passed to make a boy or girl eligible for a senior scholarship. Scholarship holders were to attend the University or some technical school, and present a certificate from their professor before receiving the second half of their allowance. Every year thirteen scholarships would be filled up, ten junior and three senior. The half-yearly payments would be on the 1st November and 1st May, the examination for the junior scholarships falling in August, and for the senior in October of each year. A minimum of four hundred out of one thousand marks would be necessary to entitle a candidate to a scholarship in cases *ceteris paribus*, preference being given to orphans or those whose parents were in poor circumstances, and especially to those who meant to prosecute a technical education. Misconduct or inattention to studies would incur suspension by the Committee on Education from the benefits of this scheme.

This brief resumé of the arrangements and regulations framed to carry on and develop on modern lines the good work, so well begun and maintained by the Trades School, affords a striking proof of the practical wisdom of its directors.



Old College of Glasgow.

The death, in June, 1876, of their venerable ex-deacon Robert Napier, Esq., of Shandon, called forth a spontaneous expression of the grateful esteem in which he was held by the incorporation of which he had been a prominent and zealous member since 1819, and "in token of respect to the memory of the oldest and at the same time so distinguished a member they cordially agreed that the funeral should be attended by the whole Court."

Death of
ex-deacon
Napier of
Shandon.

A communication from the Trades House as to proposed increase of pensions, was read at the Hallow Court in 1876, and was remitted to the master court to consider and report to a subsequent meeting of the incorporation on the 14th December, when it was adopted and transmitted.

On the 10th July, 1877, the laws and regulations of the incorporation were finally revised and adjusted, and the clerk was instructed to take the necessary steps to secure their sanction by the Trades House as the laws and regulations by which the affairs of the incorporation should in future be governed.

Revision of
incorporation
laws and
regulations.

In February, 1878, the clerk reported that the new laws and regulations had been approved of and enacted by the Trades House. Copies were thereafter arranged to be printed and distributed among the members, and the committee who had prepared them was accorded a vote of thanks for its careful and laborious work in connection with their preparation. The certified copy was engrossed in the Minutes of this date.

In the Minutes of 2nd October, 1878, reference is made to the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank, with which the funds of the incorporation were deposited, these being for the time unavailable. An account was opened in name of the incorporation with the National Bank of Scotland.

City of
Glasgow
Bank failure.

One of the many domestic tragedies occasioned by that disastrous event is recorded in connection with the application for a Trades House pension by a member of the craft, who had served in the master court for fifteen years and was for five a director of the Trades School, he having lost all his means through the bank's failure.

In the annual report accompanying the abstract of income and expenditure for the year ending 19th September, 1879, allusion is made to that terrible catastrophe. The claims made upon the funds for the year were far above the average. This was occasioned in a great measure by the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank, no fewer than six of the applicants having been obliged from that cause to seek aid. This was not the only way in which that financial catastrophe affected the craft, for although its deposits were ultimately recovered they lost the interest accruing.

The Minutes of 25th October, 1880, contain another pathetic reference to the sufferers from this catastrophe.

The invest-
ments of the
incorporation

The prudent investment of their funds, which had been practised by the craft from the earliest times (as we find recorded in the first sederunt book of the incorporation), has continued to the present time to supply a material support to their charitable and philanthropic aims. This department of the business of the Glasgow hammermen beginning with little loans of a few pounds Scots on promissory notes—"bands," *i.e.*, bonds, as they were called, signed by the grantees and their securities or "cautioners" and "put in the box"—developed in the course of time, until by the end of 1895 their gradually accumulated funds, invested in various securities, lands, and other heritable properties, municipal stock, etc., amounted to nearly £27,000, representing at 3 per cent. a yearly income of over £800. It is interesting to trace the successive steps and stages by which this colossal result was derived, and nothing shows so plainly and convincingly the practical wisdom and sagacity of the succeeding generations of the masters of this craft.

It is true that the items of the account in modern times would have amazed the deacons of the seventeenth century, but the guiding principles have remained identical and the policy and methods of to-day are the direct derivatives of an unbroken tradition and an undeviating course of procedure. The master court Minutes that record their successive investments afford a naively unconscious evidence of the single-hearted zeal and devotion to the interests of the incorporation, which mark their wise and faithful administration of its affairs. In short, the incorporation of hammermen has good reason to be proud of its long succession of able and disinterested office-bearers, not only from a consideration of the present material outcome of their labours but still more from an appreciation of the spirit of willing service which from generation to generation has obviously animated their efforts for the good of their craft and the relief of their brethren. The good old spirit of the guild brotherhood of S. Eloi has never died out in spite of all the outward changes that have been met in the course of four centuries and more. Viewed in this light, the commonplace items and entries assume a fresh significance and interest. Thus, when we read that "the Collector reported that he had arranged with the Gas Corporation to take £800 in loan for seven years at the rate of 4 per cent., these being the best terms he could get," we think not only of the material profit of the transaction to the craft's exchequer, but also of the "personal equation" involved in the disinterested service of its office-

bearer who did his best not for himself but for his brethren and their successors.

In April, 1885, £6,000 lent to the City Improvement Trustees was transferred to the Clyde Navigation Trustees on obtaining better terms, four per cent. for fifteen years.

A year later we find the master court agreeing to a renewal of their loan to the City Improvement Trustees of £3,500, which had then become repayable, at the reduced rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., "having in view the present state of the money market they were of opinion that such rate of interest was as much as could be looked for."

It is pleasing to note the evidence of good feeling and fraternity among the various trade communities, as when, for instance, the incorporation of masons presented their brethren the hammermen in 1879 with a copy of their craft history by their ex-deacon, Mr. James Cruikshanks. A similar courtesy was extended to them in the following year by the incorporation of wrights, who presented them with a copy of their byelaws, etc., to which was prefixed a short historical notice, and also by the incorporation of coopers, all which gifts were gratefully acknowledged and deposited in the deacon's box for preservation.

Presentation
of their craft
history by
the masons'
incorporation

In the Minutes of the general meeting of 30th March, 1880, we read the following resolution, which was unanimously carried: "This Incorporation approve of the recommendation of the Trades House to dispose of the Trades Hall property and site and divide the proceeds in the proportions held by the House and Incorporations and agree to co-operate with the House in taking whatever action may be necessary for that purpose."

Disposal of
Trades Hall
property.

But considerable opposition was offered to this in other quarters, for although plans had been prepared for the proposed reconstruction we find that no real advance had been made by 29th August, 1884, when the incorporation unanimously approved of the institution of an action of division and sale in the Court of Session "seeing the unanimous support and approval of the several Incorporations has not been obtained to the Resolutions of the House of 10th September last, relative to the taking down of the Hall Buildings and re-constructing them of new upon the present site."

In April, 1881, the proposal to convert the Glasgow, Paisley and Ardrossan Canal into a railway line called forth the active opposition of the Trades House, and at a general meeting on 2nd May, in 1881, of the incorporation, it was unanimously resolved to co-operate with them in

Conversion
of Paisley
Canal, 1881.

petitioning Parliament against the Bill, in so far as it threatened to interfere with the rights of the Trades House and the incorporations in the Gorbals lands.

The lamented death of their clerk, Dr. Adam Paterson, in July, 1881, was the occasion of the incorporation recording the deep sense of their loss. He was succeeded by Mr. Alexander Craig Paterson.

Revision of
entry money
fees.

The question of raising the amount of entry-money engaged the attention of the master court in December, 1885, when they recommended the following scale:—

"Far Hand, £21, with 5% interest after 35 years of age.

Sons-in-Law, £4 7s. od., with 5% interest after 25 years of age.

Sons, £5 5s. od., with 5% interest after 25 years of age."

Death of
ex-deacon
M'Onie.

The Minutes of 26th May, 1886, contain a touching tribute to the memory of ex-Deacon and Deacon-Convener M'Onie.

In October of that year it was resolved to contest the corporation duty claim by the Inland Revenue authorities; but in June, 1887, after the Court of Session had decided the test case raised by the Incorporation of Tailors adversely, it was decided that "in the event of the other Incorporations continuing to take joint action the Incorporation of Hammermen should bear their proportion of the expense of obtaining an opinion from eminent English Counsel on the question of appealing the case of the Incorporation of Tailors to the House of Lords."

But at the Lammas Court following, "when it appeared that nearly the whole of the other incorporations were opposed to continuing to take joint action," it was resolved to take no further steps.

Of the total expenses of this action (£275 17s. 7d.) the hammermen had to pay £22 3s. 6d. as their proportion.

In January, 1888, the incorporation approved of a scheme of reconstruction of the Trades Hall buildings in Virginia Place, proposed by the Trades House, at an estimated cost of £4,000, of which their proportion would be £87 2s. 1d.

Loan of
incorporation
banner.

The ancient blue silk banner of the incorporation was lent in June, 1888, to the Scottish Archaeological and Historical Section of the Glasgow International Exhibition, was exhibited in the Bishop's Palace, and proved an object of marked interest to thousands of visitors. It was returned, after the close of the Exhibition, in March, 1889, and duly deposited in the collector's box.

In July of the same year they resolved to co-operate with the Incorporation of Tailors, and any other of the incorporations who may join

them, in obtaining an amendment of the law, to relieve the incomes of the trades incorporations from the assessment of corporation duty, and, if necessary, to accompany any deputation to London for that purpose. The dissolution of Parliament in 1892 put a stop, apparently, to the prosecution of the effort to obtain repayment of the sums already paid since its imposition in 1885 to 1891, when, owing to several decisions in the English courts, the Inland Revenue authorities decided to forego its exaction.

In November of the year previous, the clerks of the various incorporations had met to consider what steps should be taken in this matter, but after August, 1892, no further reference to the subject can be traced in the minutes.

The meritorious example of Mrs. Crichton, who, in 1863, withdrew her name from the roll of pensioners in consequence of her improved circumstances, was followed, in 1888, by widow Steele, and in 1890, by William Murdoch. In every instance, the incorporation put on record their appreciation of the honourable course adopted by them, while expressing their satisfaction at their improved state of affairs which thus enabled them to relinquish in favour of less fortunate members the assistance they had hitherto received.

Honourable
withdrawals
from pen-
sioners' roll.

In May, 1890, 250 copies of the list of members were printed and supplied at the price of one shilling each to those desiring them.

List of
members
published,
1890.

At the Hallow Court of that year the incorporation voted £20 towards the expense of the new buildings of the Glasgow Old Man's Friend Society and Old Women's Home, which was very gratefully acknowledged.

In March, 1891, the City Improvement Trust mortgage of £3,500, maturing at Whitsunday, and offering thereafter only 3 per cent. interest, it was resolved to accept payment and invest the money elsewhere; and an investment of £4,000 was made in a loan to the Barony Parochial Board in February, 1892, at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. interest.

The death of ex-deacon Kinghorn elicited the expression of a very sincere tribute of their appreciation and esteem in May, 1891, and in August of the following year the incorporation had to record their deeply-felt loss of ex-Deacon Phillips.

Deaths of
ex-deacons
Kinghorn,
Phillips, and
Stewart.

In June, 1893, the incorporation were able to make a further investment with the Glasgow Corporation, this time of £1,000 for five years, at 3 per cent.; and in October of the next year £1,400 were invested at the same rate in a loan to the Barony Parochial Board.

At the Hallow Court following (1894) it was decided to raise the entry-money at "far hand" to £40, with interest at 5 per cent. additional for every year over 35, sons and sons-in-law of members being entitled to

Entry-money
fee raised
(1895).

immediate admission after the enrolment of those members through whom they obtained that privilege, and in the case of a son-in-law the privilege of entry terminating on the death of his wife. At the general meeting on 20th May, 1895, these alterations were eventually carried unanimously, and the sanction of the Trades House applied for, which was duly accorded, with the exception that sons and sons-in-law may not be admitted earlier than a year and a day after the admission of those through whom they obtain the privilege.

The death of ex-Deacon Stewart after twenty years' membership called forth a fitting tribute of gratitude and esteem from his fellow office-bearers.

CHAPTER IX.

THE CRAFT'S SHARE IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

Summary recapitulation—The incorporation evinces increased interest in public affairs and recognises its civic importance—£200 voted to aid suppression of American Rebellion (1777)—Opposition to repeal of penal laws—Proposed alteration of Corn Laws opposed—Abolition of slavery supported—French Revolution—Contributions of members in aid of British Government—The “Trades Battalion” scheme (1798)—Public purchase and re-sale of corn to avert famine—Trades Battalion scheme revived (1803)—Contribution to Asylum—Civil trial by jury in Scotland supported—Address to the King—Jury trial reform—Cost of Glasgow Volunteers’ uniforms refunded—Repeal of Corn Laws opposed—Burgh reform in Scotland—Questions of House of Commons Commission—Answers of the incorporation : 1, Self election : 2, Public property : 3, Imposition of taxes : 4, Public revenue—Glasgow Statute Labour Bill supported—Membership 375 in 1820—Glasgow Police Bill supported—Petition against admission of Catholic Peers—The “New Bridge,” Glasgow—Tradeston interests supported—The question as to the site of the Glasgow Royal Exchange—Annexation of Blythswood opposed—The Reform Bill supported—Address to the King—Contribution to Cholera Fund (1832)—Scottish Municipal Reform—Master Court leets abolished (1833)—Answers of the incorporation to enquiries of the Burgh Commission : 1, Its constitution and history : 2, Its territory : 3, Its funds : 4, Its charitable institutions : 5, 30 years’ survey—a list of prosecutions, accession of members, and entered apprentices : 6, Enforcement of exclusive privileges : 7, The inducements to enter afforded by such privileges : 8, Consequences of their eventual abolition : 9, Other advantages enjoyed by the incorporation : 10, Right of presentation to hospital, etc. : 11, Present state of the incorporation : 12, Prosperity : 13, Resolutions relative to Burgh Reform Bill : 14, Additional suggestions—Proposed amendment of Glasgow Police Bill (1837)—Address to Queen Victoria and Prince Albert on the birth of King Edward (1841)—Royal visit (1842)—Petitions to both Houses in favour of New Gas Company (1843)—Abolition of exclusive privileges of Scottish incorporations—£150 contributed to Crimean Fund—£50 voted for Glasgow Cathedral windows—The Buchanan Institution—£300 contributed towards University buildings—Contribution to relief of wounded in Franco-Prussian war (1870)—£50 to Bengal Famine Fund (1874)—£300 contributed to Western Infirmary building fund—The marriage of our King duly signalized.

THE foregoing chapters have dealt with the origin and development of the incorporation of hammermen in Glasgow, their official organisation, legislation, and administration as a Trades Guild. We have traced them to their earliest home in the ancient Cathedral of St. Mungo, and found their local habitation there at the altar shrine of their mediæval patron saint. We have seen how their devotion to their “auld Hie Kirk” survived the ritual and doctrinal upheaval of the Reformation and saved the venerable pile, which the City of Glasgow is so proud to possess to-day, practically intact, from the destruction which all but overtook it at the hands of iconoclastic zeal. We have followed those old world craftsmen from Kirk to Market.

Summary re-
capitulation.

We have in imagination met with the deacon and his court at their evening sederunts at some seventeenth century change-house or later tavern, such as the "Black Bull Inn at the head of the Stockwell." We have accompanied them to their general meetings in the Trades Hospital, the Tron Kirk session-house (till its destruction by fire in February, 1793), and then in the Trades Hall from September, 1794.

The incorporation evinces increased interest in public affairs and recognises its civic importance.

But, though their ponderous folios in the main contain the record of purely craft business, we find there evidence as well of larger interests and broader sympathies than those elicited merely by the obligations of their trade and calling. We can clearly trace the development of a growing recognition on their part of civic rights and duties, and a corresponding resolution to take their share in the public life of the nation as a whole.

By the end of the eighteenth century the hammermen had gradually grown in numbers and wealth so that, as it came first among the four leading crafts in the city, it was able to maintain its rank and station, not merely by prescriptive right or seniority, but also by virtue of its power and influence. And, as it headed the roll of the fourteen trades, it was not slow to take a front place and play its part in coming forward, when occasion demanded, with material evidence of its public spirit and patriotic generosity. One of the most striking—as it is one of the earliest recorded—instances of this spirit of enthusiasm is afforded by the action taken by them in connection with the revolt of the British Colonies in North America, when the master court on Hogmanay eve, 1777, voted "£150 of the Trades funds towards the Battalion for suppressing the Rebellion in America." This amount was, for the time, no inconsiderable sum. It was a gift great enough to cost the craft something to give, and one the parting with which would cause an appreciable deflation of its credit balance, but at the Tron Kirk Session House next day a meeting of the whole incorporation not only endorsed the spirited decision of the Master Court but voted £50 more, thus raising their voluntary contribution for that Imperial object to £200.

£200 voted to aid suppression of American Rebellion (1777).

"The said day the Meeting taking into Consideration an Act of the Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow bearing date the twenty-ninth day of December current and the Opinion of the Deacon and Masters of Yesterday thereanent and the necessity of strengthening the hands of Government at this critical time for suppressing the unnatural Rebellion in America They unanimously agree that a sum should be given out of the Funds of the Trade for that purpose and a State being put whether the Trade would incline

to give one hundred one hundred and fifty or two hundred pounds and the Votes being marked it was carried by a great Majority of Votes That the Deacon should be Authorized and they hereby Authorize and empower him to subscribe in name of the Incorporation Two hundred pounds Sterling to be applied towards the Expence of raising a Battalion of Men for the purpose aforesaid which two hundred pounds Sterling is to be paid out of the Funds of the Incorporation by the Collector And the Deacon is hereby Authorized to draw upon the Collector for said sum when called for by James McGregor the Collector appointed by the Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow for uplifting the money subscribed for by the Corporations and others for the purpose above mentioned."

Judged by modern standards, the figures may indeed seem relatively insignificant, but when we remember that it represents nearly a tenth of their entire funds at that time, the scope and scale of their generosity may be more fairly estimated.

A year later, 22nd December, 1778, we find them adding their quota of opposition to the proposed repeal of the penal laws against the Papists, as Catholics were then called, addressing a letter to Lord North, "provided the Committees from the other Trades and Trades House approve of this Measure," and forming a committee to carry out their appeal against a policy which was then the occasion of wide-spread sentiment and alarm. We may perhaps now smile at their groundless fears, but we should not forget that the temporal power of the Vatican was still a strong political factor in European politics a hundred and thirty years ago, and the idea of religious toleration was only beginning to make itself felt and appreciated in Georgian Britain.

Opposition
to repeal of
penal laws.

In the end of 1786, we see the incorporation opposing

"an intended plan for altering the present Law respecting the importation of Meal and Grain into Scotland proposed to brought into Parliament by the Land holders in and about Edin^r by which they propose that a prooff of the price shall be taken quarterly at Edin^r before a Jury of fifteen landed men in the County of Mid Lothian—and according to that prooff the ports for the importation of Grain into Scotland shall be shut or opened."

Proposed
alteration of
Corn Laws
opposed.

At Whitsunday, 1790, the hammermen concur with the Magistrates, the Council of the Chamber of Commerce, and other committees formed to oppose the passing of the Corn Bill, described by them as

"a Sett of new Regulations lately proposed to the House of Commons and now going into the House of Lords by which Regulations the Commerce and Manufactures of the Inhabitants of this part of the united Kingdom particularly in and about Glasgow will be greatly hurt and injured. The Meeting are therefore of opinion That this Incorporation ought to concur with the Magistrates and Council the Chamber of Commerce and other Committees or Corporate Bodies in Petitioning Parliament and using every other lawfull and Constitutional means for preventing the Grievances & hardships to be apprehended from the proposed alteration in the Corn Laws and authorize the Deacon to subscribe in the name of this Incorporation alongst with other Corporate Bodies a Petition to be presented to the House of Lords against the proposed Alterations."

In the January following they hasten to minute their approval of the Act passed by the Trades House with reference to the Corn Bill

"at present pending in Parliament for regulating the importation of Corn, &c, and agree to Concurr in every measure therein suggested."

Abolition of
slavery
supported.

We find evidence of their interest and active co-operation in the humanitarian movement initiated by William Wilberforce (1759-1833) and Thomas Clarkson (1760-1846), the author of the *History of the Abolition of the Slave Trade*. In a minute of 23rd February, 1792, we read—

"That it was moved in the Meeting and unanimously agreed to that the Deacon John Steven should in name of this Incorporation subscribe a Petition from the Trades House proposed to be sent to Parliament for the abolition of the Slave trade."

French
Revolution.

The first mutterings of the thunderstorm of revolution which was to overwhelm France had just been heard in Britain when, in the end of that year, the hammermen of Glasgow assembled in the Laigh Kirk session-house at the summons of their deacon, who

"had called the Incorporation together by an order from the Conveners house that they might give their Sentiments upon the present measures of the times which agitate public opinion. The meeting," we are told, "unanimously came to the following resolutions:—

"1st. We declare unanimously that we admire and revere the British Constitution as fixed by the Glorious revolution in 1688 and will to the utmost of our power give every aid and assistance in our power to support the same.

"2d. We farther declare that we with the greatest indignation reprobate every Libellous or seditious publication that tends to disturb the piece of Society or unhinge the present Constitution asserted in King Lords & Commons at the same time where we see writings of meritt tending to enlighten mankind and improve Society we think the authors entitled to the good Countainance of the Community.

"3rd. We farther declare that if tumult or riot happen in this City we will attend the Magistrates and use every exertion in our power to prevent and suppress the same, but we are happy to say that not the least symtoms of Mob or riot in these times has hitherto made the least appearance in this City and appoints the Deacon to sign these Resolutions."

In the beginning of 1798 we find the craft once more evincing their sturdy loyalty and patriotism by agreeing to raise a voluntary contribution "as an aid to Government." What the total amount raised came to is not mentioned ; but in the minutes of a general meeting held in the Trades Hall on the 27th of February of that year we learn that £174 had already been subscribed by members of the incorporation.

Contributions
of members
in aid of
British
Government.

This public-spirited action was, in the subsequent June, followed up by their hearty co-operation with the Trades House in an endeavour to raise a battalion of craftsmen for the defence of the city and suburbs, to be called "the Trades Battalion of Royal Glasgow Volunteers." The scheme, however, nearly fell through, owing to differences of opinion arising as to the appointment of officers, but the Trades House committee ultimately adopted the decision of the craft,

The "Trades
Battalion"
scheme
(1798).

"that the Corps shall be under the command of such Officers, Sergeants & Corporals as shall be pointed out or recommended by the the Majority of the Corps ; and also in the case of any vacancies, the new Officers shall be those recommended by the Majority of the corps ;"

which was substituted for the original resolution of the Trades House,

"that the Corps shall be under the command of such officers as the General Committee may recommend to the Lord Provost, Magistrates, Dean of Guild and Convener ; and in case of vacancies, new officers should be recommended by the said Committee in manner above-mentioned."

Thereupon, the hammermen expressed their approval and support in a minute of 28th June, 1798 :—

"The meeting . . . find that the Trades House very properly passed from a considerable part of their first proposals and had adopted the suggestions made by this Incorporation in their minute of the 8th curr^t. The meeting therefore unanimously approve of this last minute of the Trades House and resolve to use their utmost exertions to forward the objects of that minute."

After appointing a committee, consisting of the deacon and five members, they instructed these

"Committee men to apply to the different members of the Incorporation for their concurrence and signatures to an Offer of Service in terms of the Minute of the Trades House abovementioned and for their accommodation to divide the Town into such districts as they may judge most convenient for the members of the committee. The meeting request of these Gentlemen to use their best endeavour to obtain subscriptions, and from time to time to report their progress to the Deacon."

Public purchase and re-sale of corn to avert famine.

In the end of 1799, we find the members of the incorporation giving further evidence of their patriotic zeal and devotion in another direction. In response to an appeal of the Lord Provost and Town Council, endorsed by the Trades House, which had independently contributed five hundred pounds for the object, the hammermen authorised the subscription of two hundred and fifty pounds from their funds,

"to avert the threatened scarcity of meal corn and other provisions and to secure a sufficient supply of these for the support of the poor."

A year later they renewed their guarantee of £250 for the same object, less 15 per cent. on the previous contribution, being the difference or loss sustained, and the collector was authorised to pay the amount of that loss when called upon. It may be of interest to note the total amount expended by the general committee in the purchases of corn. It amounted to £54,339 13s., on which a loss was sustained of £2,600 15s. 6d. Deducting £2,400, *i.e.*, 15 per cent. on the total subscriptions to insure against loss, which came to £16,000, an adverse balance of £200 15s. 6d. remained, against which the estimated value of grain, etc., on hand being set, the debt was reduced to £59 16s. 10d.

Trades Battalion scheme revived (1803)

On the 2nd August, 1803, we find the members of the craft again supporting a scheme for raising a Trades Battalion, essentially the same as that proposed and adopted after alterations five years previously, which would seem, for some reason or other, to have fallen through. This time,

the Trades House suggested a battalion of 600 craftsmen, to be termed the Trades Battalion of Glasgow Volunteers.

"The meeting having deliberated upon the business unanimously approve of the plan proposed by the Trades House and Resolve to exert their utmost endeavours to carry the plan into immediate execution. But they take the liberty of suggesting to the Trades House that the offer of service in case of Actual Invasion should be extended to any part of Great Britain to which his Majesty or the Commander in Chief may order them."

A month later, on the Trades House recommending that the incorporation should contribute part of its funds to clothe the battalion, they decided not to appropriate the funds of the incorporation for this purpose, and "they recommend it to the individuals of the incorporation to make such contributions out of their own pockets as they shall judge proper"; but on the 19th January of the next year,

"considering that this incorporation formerly unanimously voted for this Battalion being offered to Government—and that there is the strongest reason to believe that an invasion of this Country will very soon be attempted by our Enemies, the meeting Unanimously agree and Vote One hundred pounds sterling from the funds of this incorporation for the purposes of the Trades Battalion. And in order that the Poor's funds may not suffer by this contribution they also unanimously agree and resolve to raise their quarter Accompts of Two shillings to three shillings yearly to be contributed and paid by the freemen of the trade until the above sum of One hundred pounds sterling and interest thereon be reimbursed."

The next instance that we note of the active interest displayed by them in promoting the public good is their contribution, on 25th April, 1806, from their funds of twenty-five pounds in response to the appeal of a Mr. Robert M'Nair, treasurer to the Lunatic Asylum proposed to be established in Glasgow. We may observe in passing that in answer to Deacon Convener Cleland's appeal for contributions at the laying of the foundation stone of the Glasgow Asylum, 2nd August, 1810, the incorporation responded with a subscription of ten guineas, although in January of that year they had declined to apply any part of their funds for that purpose.

A year later (1807) we find the incorporation backing up the movement initiated by the Trades House in support of the Bill then before Parliament "for restoring to Scotland the trial by jury in certain civil causes."

Contribution
to Asylum.

Civil trial
by jury in
Scotland
supported.

The Trades House, in their remit to the craft, had expressed themselves as being

“deeply impressed with the incalculable advantages that will arise to Scotland in general and to this large Commercial and trading city in particular from the adoption of such mode of trial and unanimously resolved to present a humble Petition to the House of Peers, praying that the Bill may be passed into law, and that in the Petition an earnest request be made to explain the trial by jury extended to the judge Ordinary before whom such trials were formerly made.”

This proposal having been duly considered and discussed by the representative officials of the craft, they

“unanimously approved of the resolution of the Trades house as expressed in the preceding Extract and recommend the business to the Consideration of the Incorporation.”

Address to
the King.

At the same meeting (28th April, 1807) we read that

“the Deacon having proposed to address his Majesty upon the late change of Administration, it was unanimously resolved to do so, and the Meeting appointed Messrs. Napier, Liddel, and Aird, as a Committee to prepare the address and to meet with the masters at the Trades house half-an-hour before the meeting of the Incorporation.”

This address, which was, a week later, read to the general meeting held in the Trades Hall, and unanimously approved of and voted for, was as follows :—

“To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

“The humble and dutiful address of the Deacon Collector, Masters, and other Members of the Incorporation of Hammermen in Glasgow.

“Most Gracious Sovereign, impressed with a due sense of the great and important blessings we enjoy under Your Majesty's Government, we would shew a Criminal indifference were we to consider the scrupulous regard and fervent zeal which have at all times regulated your Majesty for the preservation of our religious laws and liberties, more particularly at this interesting Conjunction, and silently withhold our loyal acknowledgments for your wise and steady resolution to secure inviolate our glorious Constitution in Church and State. We therefore approach the throne with our warmest and most unfeigned

gratitude for the dignified and decided support and protection recently given by your Majesty to the Protestant reformed Religion, as by law established, and for the firm and Constitutional exercise of your royal prerogative to preserve the independence of the Crown. That your Majesty's most precious life may be long preserved, and that your subjects may be fully sensible of the blessings of your Majesty's most auspicious Government in the protection of everything dear to them, is the ardent prayer of your Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects of this Incorporation.

[Signed] "JAMES GRAY."

The Minute then goes on to record the resolutions come to with regard to the proposed improvements in Scotch judicature. They were, briefly, to the following effect :—The form of procedure before the Court of Session having proved excessively expensive and tedious, and all ranks in Scotland desiring a change in the administration of justice in that court, as by the adoption of trial by jury in civil as well as criminal cases in Scotland—

Jury trial
reform.

"That a Committee be appointed to prepare a Petition to the House of Lords, praying that their Lordships may speedily take this important matter into their consideration, and adopt such measures as they in their wisdom shall judge proper on the occasion ; and that the Committee be directed to concur with any other Incorporations or Societies who may entertain the same opinions, and take every constitutional means to secure their object, and that these resolutions, together with the Address to his Majesty, which has been unanimously voted by the Incorporation, be published in the Glasgow Newspapers : that a copy thereof be transmitted to the Right Honourable Viscount Melville : and that the Dean shall request of that Nobleman to present their Petition to the House of Peers."

In April, 1814, the clerk is instructed to ascertain—

"whether or not the Sum of One hundred Pounds which was taken from the funds of the Incorporation [in 1804] for the purpose of cloathing the Trades Battalion of Volunteers has been repaid by the addition of One Shilling per annum which was then made to the Quarter Accounts of each member for the purpose of refunding that sum."

Cost of
Glasgow
Volunteers'
uniforms
refunded.

No further reference to this matter can be traced till 1817, when the clerk was able to lay before the Hallow Court a detailed "statement"

(which was duly engrossed) "shewing that the £100 advanced by the Incorporation of Hammermen for assisting the Trades Battalion have been refunded." But this was not all. A note appended to the statement conveys the grateful information that at the Lammas Court of 1815 the loan was already more than repaid, but that as "the Members notwithstanding had continued paying the quarter accounts at the same rate," there was now a credit balance of £27 17s. 2d., the ultimate destination of which we learn later on.

Repeal of
Corn Laws
opposed.

At the general meeting in the Trades House on the 27th April, 1814, we find the craft again taking an active interest in the course of public affairs. On this occasion the incident that calls for their collective intervention is the proposal to alter the then existing Corn Laws. We read that—

"the meeting having taken into their Serious Consideration certain alterations proposed to be made upon the present Corn Laws, and deliberated thereon, are unanimously of opinion that these alterations will not only be attended with the certain Consequences of increasing the Price of the Necessaries of life, but will be highly injurious to the Manufacturing interests of this Country, as by raising the Price of Provisions to the labouring Poor, the Necessary Consequence of increasing the expense of Manufactures and work of all kinds must follow to such a degree that Goods made in this Country will Cost so much, that they Cannot be carried to Foreign Markets at Such Prices as to Compete with those furnished by other Nations. The meeting therefore unanimously resolved that this Incorporation will join with other public bodies or individuals, who entertain Similar Sentiments, in opposing by every legal and Constitutional Means the Proposed alterations of the Present Corn Laws, and appoint a Committee for that purpose. They also Appoint this Minute to be Published in the *Glasgow Courier, Herald, and Chronicle*; as also in the *London Courier* and *Star Newspapers*."

The same subject engaged their attention a year later, when they embodied their resolutions in Petitions addressed to the Prince Regent and both Houses of Parliament.

Burgh reform
in Scotland.

In the beginning of 1818 we find the incorporation again engaged in promoting the movement for burgh reform in Scotland, and more especially in their own city and Royalty of Glasgow. It may be of interest to their present-day successors to read the resolutions which they then formulated—

"1st. That many of the abuses which have prevailed in the Scottish system of Burgh Magistracy and have frequently been complained of exist at present to a certain extent in this City and ought to be remedied.

"2nd. That the Magistrates at present in office are esteemed by this Incorporation as Men of probity and liberality, equally well acquainted with what is due to themselves and to their fellow Citizens, and this meeting will not for a moment suppose that men of such principles would wish to perpetuate such abuses as may have crept into the system of managing the affairs of this great and populous City.

"3rd. That therefore an application shall immediately be made to have such abuses corrected in future, and that a new Set of the Burgh be applied for upon free and liberal principles, and that the Trades, as represented in the Trades House, should thereby have the uncontrolled right of electing their Deacon Convener and the Trades Councillars, and that the Magistrates of Glasgow should annually publish and circulate among the members of the Merchants and Trades Houses and Burgesses at large a printed copy of the State of the City of Glasgow's funds and property, as was formerly used to be done, but which good practice has been for a long time given up or neglected.

"4th. That this Trade will co-operate with other Incorporations, public bodies, and Citizens, in every temperate and constitutional measure for obtaining a free and open set of the Burgh of Glasgow as above proposed, and for that purpose they appoint the Deacon, Messrs. James Wyllie, William Ure, James M'Vicar, William Logan, Robert Reid, and William Drew, or any four of them, and the Deacon to be Convener, as a Committee to adopt such measures as they shall judge most effectual for bringing about the object wished for.

"And lastly, that these resolutions be published once in all the Glasgow Newspapers."

A year later, on the 23rd April, 1819, practically the same resolutions were again passed, with the addition that—

"they appoint the Deacon to sign a Petition to Parliament [which embodied these resolutions], in name of this Incorporation, praying for a Reform in the Set of the Royal Burghs of Scotland, and to forward the same to the Honourable Lord Archibald Hamilton, M.P. for the County of Lanark, to be presented to the House."

Questions of
House of
Commons
Commission.

In answer to this Petition, the Committee of the House of Commons sent out a circular of queries to be answered for their information and guidance :—

- (1) as to the present sett of the burgh, and mode of electing the Magistrates and Council, with any alterations thereon since 1780;
- (2) as to the lists of burgh officials since 1780, their domicile and status ;
- (3) as to burgh taxes imposed by the Magistrates and Council ;
- (4) as to all other imposts, 1788—1818 ;
- (5) as to burgh revenues for 1788, 1798, 1808, and 1818 ;
- (6) as to annual expenditure for these years ;
- (7) as to burgh funds and any property alienated since 1707 ;
- (8) as to annual income ; and
- (9) as to burgh debts, etc.

Answers of
the incor-
poration.

At the general meeting of the incorporation, in the Trades Hall, on 24th June, 1819, the Committee appointed to answer the foregoing queries gave in their report, and suggested the following answer, which was unanimously adopted :—

“ The answer to the Letter of the Select Committee of the Honourable House of Commons, to whom the Petitions from the Royal Burghs of Scotland have been referred, must necessarily be very brief, because from the system of Polity which has prevailed for so long a period in the Burgh of Glasgow, the Burgesses have been excluded from all means of knowing any thing respecting the management of Burgh affairs, excepting in so far as the measures of the Magistrates and Council became matters of public notoriety or the subject of Legislative enactment.”

After this preface it proceeds :—

“ During last year twelve of the fourteen incorporated Trades of the City framed resolutions declarative of the necessity of a reform in the Set or constitution of the Burgh, and appointed Committees from their Bodies to carry their resolutions into effect. The measures pursued by these Committees are detailed in a printed report, copies of which are herewith sent, whereby the Committee of the House of Commons will see more distinctly what the petitioners have to complain of in general, and the necessity which existed for them to lay their cause before the legislature at this time, along with the other royal

burghs in Scotland, which report to a certain extent precludes the necessity of a more elaborate statement. The petitioners consider it necessary, however, in obedience to the orders of the Committee, to submit the following observations in support of the allegations in the petition, which was lately laid on the table of the House of Commons:—

“*First.* SELF ELECTION.—From this system as the source of all our grievances arises every other abuse, as Trades Burgesses we are totally excluded from all voice in the nomination of the Magistrates and Council between whom there does not exist a shadow of sympathy, more than if we were inhabitants of another Kingdom. Nor do they on the other hand in any instance consider themselves bound to acknowledge us in any measure relative to the Public affairs of the Burgh. The consequences of this have been incessant disputes between the Magistrates and inhabitants respecting almost every public measure, and which has always been attended with great expense to the latter while the former fought the battle with the Public funds.” 1. Self election.

“*Second.* PUBLIC PROPERTY.—At one time this Burgh possessed extensive domains, the greater part of which (the public Green or Park excepted) has either been sold or alienated. In Seventeen hundred and eighty nine, an account of the alienations of the property belonging to the City of Glasgow from the Union down to that period, was by order of the Honourable the House of Commons made up and presented to that House, and for the subsequent sales We beg to refer to the report of the twelve Incorporations.” 2. Public property.

“*Third.* IMPOSITION OF TAXES.—With regard to measures of this nature the Burgesses have within the last twenty or thirty years been frequently called on to resist the designs of their Self-elected Rulers. Under pretence of indemnifying the City funds for certain losses said to be incurred in some speculations on grain in the year Eighteen hundred and three, they were threatened with a tax of nine pence in the pound on their house rents, the successful resistance of which cost the Inhabitants much trouble and expense. The Police Bills also were cause of great dissatisfaction to the Burgesses before they were modified from measures of the most despotic and arbitrary nature, and before the Inhabitants could obtain a voice in the election of the Commissioners, or any controul over the expenditure, and on occasion of one of these Police Bills so very offensive were the provi- 3. Imposition of taxes.

sions to the Burgesses and Inhabitants generally, that it was not till after meetings of the Public Bodies and Inhabitants were called to remonstrate against it, and at last petitioning the Honourable the House of Commons to be heard by Counsel against the Bill that the Inhabitants were successful in having it withdrawn so determined were the Magistrates and Council to carry their obnoxious measure of an armed Police. Some few years ago a tax was attempted to be imposed on the rental of the houses under the pretence of building Churches and paying the Stipends of Ministers, etc., when it was obvious that there was sufficient accommodation for all who attended. Even this present year, the Inhabitants have, as by a miracle escaped from a most oppressive Statute Labour tax contrary to the terms of the existing Police Bill which would have been fully equal to the whole revenue of the City, it being so managed when the notice for this Bill in terms of the standing orders of the House of Commons was given that any intention of taxing the Citizens of Glasgow for this purpose was never dreamed of."

4. Public
revenue.

"*Fourth.* PUBLIC REVENUE.—On this head, till last year it will be seen from the printed report, p. 34, the Burgesses were completely ignorant. An abstract of the City Revenue and Disbursements for the year Eighteen hundred and seventeen was then published voluntarily by the Magistrates and Council, this was so far good, and the Magistrates and Council are certainly entitled to credit for what they have in this instance done, and it is submitted that they should be bound in future to continue a similar publication of accounts annually.

"Of the conduct and management of the Public affairs by the Gentlemen who at present fill the office of Magistrates and Counsellors, more than we have already stated in the outset, we are entirely ignorant. It is not of men we complain, it is of system, and we hesitate not to say, that so long as the present practice shall continue, good magistrates however much their own minds may revolt, at the way in which they were obliged to treat their fellow citizens can do nothing effectually to check existing evils, and bad men are entrusted with a power which they may abuse and pervert with impunity."

Glasgow
Statute
Labour Bill
supported.

On the 25th January of the next year, we find the whole incorporation giving their support to the proposed Statute Labour Bill "unanimously with the exception of one dissenting voice of one who does not live in Glasgow," and appointing their "resolutions to be published in the *Courier* and *Herald* newspapers of Glasgow."

We learn incidentally the number of members in the Incorporation of Hammermen at that period to be 375 from an answer of the deacon to the Lord Provost asking for information on that and other matters in connection with the craft.

Membership
375 in 1820.

A little over a year later a general meeting of the incorporation, while approving on the whole of the Police Bill as "in general calculated to promote the good of the community, suggested some emendations.

Glasgow
Police Bill
supported.

"*First.* That no Member of Council should be eligible as a Commissioner of Police.

"*Second.* That the Police assessment Eight hundred Pounds per annum should be considerably increased.

"*Third.* The expense of the fire department should not be thrown on the Police, but should be paid by the Insurance Companies, and by the proprietors of the houses where not insured.

"*Fourth.* That the power of dismissing the servants of the Police should not be vested in the Magistrates but in the weekly meetings of the Commissioners.

"*Fifth.* It does not appear reasonable to throw the expense of forming and repairing the foot pavements on the Proprietors of Houses fronting the Streets. It would be more equitable that this expense should be borne equally by the front and back owners, or rather the whole of this expense should be paid from the Statute Labour assessment.

"*Sixth.* While it is expedient that possessors of the lower flats of houses fronting the streets should be obliged to keep the pavements clean opposite to their premises it is proper that they should be allowed some remuneration for their trouble.

"The reservation in the bill of a right of relief ag^t the possessors of the upper stories is not found in practice to answer the purpose. . . . The possessors of the lower flats should be allowed a proportional deduction from their police assessment.

"*Seventh.* As right is reserved to the Shoemakers of the City and Vicinity to expose their wares in the streets on Market-days, it ought also to have been extended to the Hammermen as they have undoubtedly the same right.

"*Eighth.* While it is highly proper that the quantity of powder within the city should be limited, it is also proper that a place of Deposit should be provided at a sufficient distance from the City."

Petition
against
admission of
Catholic
Peers.

In June, 1822, we find the hammermen petitioning the House of Lords against the admission of Catholic Peers, the Bill having then recently passed the House of Commons. In it they justify their action :

"The Petitioners do not wish to make religious opinions the test of civil privileges, but they cannot help thinking it just that men holding religious opinions against the toleration of Protestantism should hold no part in the legislature of a protestant country, till these opinions be disavowed by the Church to which no approach has yet been made. This danger it humbly appears to the Petitioners is greatly increased when it is considered that every member of the Romish Church owes an unqualified allegiance to the Pope—a foreign Potentate whose interest is the ruin of that liberty, civil and religious, so long and so firmly established in this land."

The "New
Bridge,"
Glasgow.

Once more four years later, in May, 1826, we find them addressing practically the same petition to Parliament with the same object.

The next occasion calling for the active intervention of the craft was presented by the passing through Parliament of a Bill for the widening, etc., of what was then called the New Bridge. This project had their entire approval ; they formed a Committee to prepare and present a petition to Parliament, thanked the Bridge Trustees through their deacon "for their uniform and prompt attention to the interests of the public," directed that their resolutions should be published, and their Petition engrossed in the Minutes of the incorporation. From the latter we are incidentally informed that

"the Barony of Gorbals, where the Bridge opposite Jamaica Street was built, contained only a few hundred inhabitants, while now it contains about 30,000."

Tradeston
interests
supported.

They not only instance the increase of population on the south side of the river as an evidence of the importance and necessity of the proposed measure, but they also disclose their personal interest in the matter. They frankly declare that they

"in common with the other Trades have a deep interest in the state of the Bridges across the River Clyde which separates the city of Glasgow from the Barony of Gorbals, where the valuable property belonging to the Trades of Glasgow is situated. In consequence of this interest, the Petitioners have seen with much satisfaction a bill brought before your Honourable house for improving the Bridge opposite to Jamaica Street and for providing adequate funds for the future support of the Bridge without increasing the present pontage.

That the feuars of Tradeston who pay by far the greater part of the pontage, as will appear by Petitions before your Honourable house, look upon the present measure as Calculated to afford them a Safe and convenient Access to Glasgow at a moderate rate. . . . That in point of fact the narrowness and great acclivity of the Bridge render it not only highly inconvenient but extremely dangerous, in consequence of which many serious accidents have been produced. That the conduct of the Bridge Trustees has always met with the general approbation both of the Citizens of Glasgow and of the Inhabitants of Gorbals, who have by far the most material interest in the Trust under their charge, and the proposed measure is in the Opinion of the Petitioners both in its principle and details not only important to the adjacent property but advantageous to the general interest of the trade of Glasgow."

The echo of a long forgotten controversy which agitated the business circles of Glasgow in 1827 is found in a minute of a general meeting of the Incorporation in the Trades Hall on the 29th of May of that year, to oppose the selection of the site in Queen Street (which was, however, ultimately adopted) for the Royal Exchange. The site of the old Star Inn, now occupied by the Bank of Scotland's head office, had been thought of at first, but had been subsequently abandoned when the choice lay between Argyle Street and Queen Street. It may be a matter of more than merely antiquarian interest to note the reasons which the worthy craftsmen set forth as the ground and foundation of their determined opposition to the latter selection.

The question as to the site of the Glasgow Royal Exchange.

"The Meeting having fully discussed this important question resolved unanimously—

- "1. That Exchange buildings in Argyle street on a style of magnificence suited to the extended Trade of Glasgow would embellish and adorn a street which is deservedly the pride of every Glasgow citizen, and that *there* such an erection could not fail to strike the eye and arrest the attention of every stranger.
- "2. That this—being so near the centre of the city as to afford no ground for complaint on the part of proprietors or residents at either extremity that their property or personal convenience had been sacrificed to the interest of others—is the only situation where Exchange buildings can be erected consistently with a just regard to the interest and convenience of the citizens at large.

- "3. That such buildings in Queen Street, however splendid in themselves, being entirely off what is, and must ever continue to be, the great thoroughfare, would be comparatively no ornament to the city—would be out of the way of strangers, and would be decidedly inconvenient to a great majority of the citizens.
- "4. That Queen Street, being almost the western boundary of the Royalty, the effect of setting down the Exchange in that Street would be the removal of Counting houses beyond the Royalty, because in this way Merchants would combine exemption from all Burgh assessments with the advantage of immediate vicinity to the Exchange. And thus those who derive the greatest advantage from the City of Glasgow would be totally exempted from supporting its poor and contributing to its other necessary expenses, while at the same time they form the class best able to bear the burdens.

"The meeting therefore unanimously resolved to co-operate with the other public bodies of the city in every measure the effect of which may be to oppose the removal of the Exchange to Queen Street or to secure its erection in Argyle Street, and with that view they recommend to their individual members a general subscription in support of the resolutions now adopted.

"It was further resolved that the manly and independent conduct adopted by the Lord Provost in this business has been highly becoming the Chief Magistrate of such a City—and that the view of the question taken by Mr. Campbell of Blythswood, independent of his interest as the principal proprietor to the westward, is equally praiseworthy. The Meeting therefore voted to both these gentlemen their cordial thanks, which the Deacon was instructed to communicate."

The question of Catholic emancipation was again engaging public attention very keenly at the beginning of 1829, and a petition, practically reproducing the terms of those drawn up and forwarded by the incorporation in 1822 and 1826, was again drawn up and duly presented to both Houses of Parliament.

Annexation
of
Blythswood
opposed.

At the close of this year the incorporation passed the following resolutions with regard to the proposed Bill for the annexation of the lands of Blythswood to the Royalty of Glasgow:—

"1. That the annexation—if carried into effect upon the principle of equal burdens and equal privileges—would be attended with many and obvious advantages: while such annexation—upon the principle of granting to the Proprietors and Possessors of the annexed lands full participation in the privileges combined with total or partial exemption from the burdens of the ancient Royalty—would be unjust in itself and most injurious to the interests of the Citizens at large.

"2. That the proposed annexation does proceed upon the principle of conceding to the Proprietors and Possessors of the Lands of Blythswood all the privileges of the ancient Royalty without imposing upon them the burdens and exacting from them the dues which ought to be in the annexed lands, as in point of fact they are in the ancient Royalty, the price of these privileges.

"3. That in particular the proposed exemption from payment of Statute Labour money, poor rates, Trades Stent, Ladle dues, Multures, etc., would render it impossible for the inhabitants of the ancient Royalty to compete with the Inhabitants of the annexed lands—each having all the privileges of the City, while the former exclusively bear its burdens.

"4. That while the proposed bill would operate thus hurtfully upon the general interests of the City it would tell more immediately and more ruinously upon the interests of the Incorporated Trades inasmuch as Tradesmen of every denomination would be enabled to carry on their business free not only from the general taxes of the City but also from the Special taxes incident to the freedom of the Trade, which being devoted exclusively to the support of decayed Members and their families reduces the assessment for the City poor to the extent of £4,000 or £5,000 sterling per annum.

"5. That irrespective of its obvious injustice in principle, the practical effect of the proposed bill would necessarily be to remove from the City many of those—both Merchants and Tradesmen—who at present justly bear the heaviest proportion of its local taxes and its poors' rates and to decrease the means of those who remain. That especially the Incorporated Trades would have their poors' roll heavily augmented at the same time that their funds—arising as they do in no small degree from the entry money and annual payments of Members—would be almost entirely destroyed: and thus there would be thrown on the impoverished Citizens of the Ancient Royalty a burden of which when better able to support it they were entirely relieved.

"6. That for these and many other reasons this Incorporation will cordially co-operate with the Trades House and other public bodies of the city in opposing in every stage of its progress a Bill so plainly injurious to the interest and dignity of the Ancient Royalty with which view they appoint the Deacon and Collector and Messrs.—[Here follow the names of six members]—as a Committee to correspond on the subject with such other public bodies as may adopt similar views.

"7. That these resolutions be published in all the Glasgow newspapers."

The next meeting of the master court held at the Caledonian Inn on the 9th February, 1830, followed up these resolutions by recommending a vote of £150 to assist in carrying them into effect. And accordingly at an adjourned general meeting a fortnight later, in spite of a protest to the contrary, £100 was voted for that purpose.

The
Reform Bill
supported.

The next matter of public import which we find engaging the attention and securing the support of the craft, was the proposed Bill for the Reform of the House of Commons, and on the 5th of May, 1831, we find the incorporation unanimously passing resolutions in favour of the measure, naming a Committee for the purpose of carrying them into effect, and ordering their publication in the Glasgow press.

It may be of interest to quote their address to the King:—

Address to
the King.

"To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

"We your Majesty's Loyal and Dutiful Subjects the Incorporated Hammermen of the city of Glasgow most humbly approach your Majesty to express our ardent attachment to your Majesty's Royal Person and Family, the high sense we entertain of your Majesty's constant regard to the welfare of your people; our heartfelt gratitude for the seasonable exercise of your Majesty's prerogative in dissolving the late Parliament when a Majority in the House of Commons in opposition to the common voice of the Nation, voted against the plan of Reform proposed by your Majesty's Ministers; our assured conviction that such a Reform is indispensably necessary to restore and preserve our venerated constitution; and our unshaken confidence in the ability and integrity of your Majesty's Ministers.

"And we pray that your Majesty may long and happily reign over a Free, Loyal and Happy Nation.

"Signed by the Deacon and sealed with the seal of the Incorporation by the unanimous appointment of a General Meeting of the Incorporation of Hammermen of Glasgow held in the Trades Hall there, this fifth day of May Eighteen hundred and thirty one."

On the Peers' rejection of the Reform Bill, another address to the King was sent by the incorporation, in which they thus express their political convictions:—

"In common with the great body of our Fellow Subjects we felt as a National Calamity the rejection by the House of Peers of the Bill for reforming the Representation of the people in the Commons House of Parliament.

"Convinced that on the speedy passing into Law of a Measure of Reform equally full and efficient depend the Glory and Stability of our invaluable Constitution as well as all the great interests of our Country we beg to express our firm and unshaken confidence in your Majesty's able honest and patriotic Ministers who devised and so ably advocated this great measure. And we most earnestly implore Your Majesty to use all Constitutional means including if necessary a creation of Peers sufficiently extensive to carry such a Reform through the higher branch of the Legislature."

We discover in the Minutes of the Candlemas meeting of the following year, a significant allusion to the pestilential scourges of typhus and cholera, when the sum of fifty pounds was subscribed

Contribution
to Cholera
Fund (1832).

"with the view of taking precautions against the apprehended approach of Cholera Morbus and with the view of taking measures for suppressing Typhus Fever already so prevalent in the City."

Evidence of the movement in favour of Municipal Reform is afforded in the record of a requisition from the Trades House for

Scottish
Municipal
Reform.

"an abstract of the Income and Expenditure of the Incorporation for the three years preceding Michaelmas 1831 for the use of the Trades House Committee on Municipal Reform."

In May, 1832, the craft are again addressing the King and Parliament on the passing of the Reform Bill, expressing their gratitude to the Sovereign for recalling those ministers who had introduced it, and for the royal "support which had been vouchsafed to those members in carrying the Reform Bill unimpaired through the House of Peers," and assuring the latter that they

"regarded with the highest admiration and the most profound gratitude the constitutional means adopted for securing to the British Public the invaluable privileges of the Reform Bill when they had but too much reason to fear the loss of this long cherished object of their hopes and their wishes,"

and begging their Honourable House to watch over the progress of the Bill, and in case it should appear in danger to do as to their wisdom might seem meet "to avert so great a calamity."

Master court
leets abol-
ished (1833).

At a general meeting held on the 27th September, 1833, an Act was passed annulling the hitherto followed system of nominating leets for the master court, and the first election under the new system took place on the 17th September, 1834, when the twelve members were elected directly.

Answers of
the incor-
poration to
enquiries of
the Burgh
Commission.

The following statement which embodies matter of historical interest represents the answer of the craft to an enquiry from the Burgh Commissioners as to the constitution and history of the incorporation has, fortunately, been preserved through having been minuted at the time—
4th November, 1833 :—

1. Its con-
stitution and
history.

"I. Brief Statement of the Constitution and History of the Corporation. . . ."

"The Hammermen of Glasgow were more than three hundred years ago erected into a Corporation.

"They now consist of above four hundred Members, and are governed by a Deacon, a Collector, and twelve Masters, who are elected annually. The late Deacon and late Collector are besides *ex officio* members of the Master Court. These office bearers not only labour gratuitously, but pay from their own funds the whole expenses incurred by them.

"The Deacon, Collector, and six of the Masters have always been chosen by the whole freemen of the Corporation—but till the Burgh Reform Act was passed, the remaining six Masters were nominated by the Deacon. In consequence of the Resolutions mentioned under the Note of Enquiry referring to the Burgh Reform Act, all the office Bearers are now chosen by the whole freemen of the Corporation by direct vote without the intervention of leets. The earliest Charter held by the Incorporation is dated 11th October 1536. The fines and other payments of the Members of the Trade being by their Charter directed to be applied to Popish purposes. The Charter by which the disposal of their funds has been regulated is the Act of Constitution or Seal of Cause dated 6th October 1570 which on that point may be considered as the Constitution of the Corporation. A copy of the first of these Charters and of the material parts of the other will be found in the Appendix No. I. and the Charters themselves will be exhibited if required.

"There is also an Act of the Town Council of Glasgow dated 22 January 1676, increasing the entry money payable by strangers, and an Act of Ratification by the Magistrates and Council of an Agreement between the Corporation and the Hammermen of Gorbals dated 30 September 1693 which enacts various minor regulations regarding the affairs of the Corporation. Of these and various other Acts and Grants by the Magistrates &c., it has not been considered necessary to make copies—but if required by the Honourable Commissioners the writings will be exhibited.

"II. *Boundaries within which the exclusive privilege is or may be exercised.*

2. Its territory.

"The Ancient Royalty of Glasgow.

"III. *Funds of the Corporation either heritable or moveable—how raised, how vested, and how applied for the Corporation and other purposes.*

3. Its funds.

"The Corporation funds are as follows :—That part of the Barony of Gorbals called Tradeston belonging to the Trades House and certain of the Incorporated Trades divided into thirty one shares of which two belong to this Corporation. There has been received by the Incorporation from this Source for many years past upwards of £100 per annum. There being still a considerable part of these lands unfeued the value of the two shares may be very moderately valued at - - - - - £3,500 0 0

Amount vested in the building of the Trades Hall, 203 16 8

Sums lent out on heritable security, - - 2,550 0 0

Do. personal security, - - 400 0 0

Do. in Glasgow Bank, - - 425 7 3

£7,079 3 11

This may be considered the stock of the Incorporation which has risen to its present amount from small annual payments by the Members, freedom fines, dues of Apprentice bookings and partly it is believed from sums at remote periods mortified to the Incorporation.

"Besides the Income arising from the Stock of the Incorporation, the members annually pay a sum of Two shillings each in name of Quarter accounts. New Entrants pay freedom fines of the amount stated in the Appendix No. II. varying as will be seen according as

the Entrant is the son or son in law of a Freeman, a Freeman's Apprentice or a Stranger. There are besides certain dues payable to the Corporation for Booking of Indentures. The average yearly income from these sources for the last five years has been as follows—

Freedom fines,	-	-	-	-	£100	12	0
Quarter Accounts,	-	-	-	-	24	18	0
Apprentice Booking fees,	-	-	-	-	9	9	0
					<hr/>		
					£134	19	0

The funds are devoted to the decayed members of the Trade their widows and children. The yearly sum expended in this way on the average of the last five years is nearly £304. Besides this the Corporation nominates four of their poor Members as pensioners upon the funds of the Trades House (in which they have an interest along with the other Corporations) who receive each £8 or £32 per annum. The Corporation pays to the Town's Hospital £12 per annum and has occasionally subscribed liberally to the benevolent Institutions of the City such as the Royal Infirmary, the Eye Infirmary, the Blind Asylum, and has also subscribed largely to the general poor in times of scarcity as well as to objects of public utility.

4. Its charitable institutions.

"IV. Any Widows' Schemes or other charitable Institutions of Corporation whether with or without Parliamentary authority.

"There is no widows' scheme or other such Institution except what has been already described in answer to the last enquiry.

"The entire funds of the Corporation are with the exception of its own current expenses and its subscriptions to purposes of public benevolence and utility entirely devoted to the decayed Members, their widows and orphan children, and the amount given to each is fixed after minute investigation into the circumstances of the applicant. That investigation is always conducted personally by the Members of the Master Court.

5. 30 years' survey—a list of prosecutions, accession of members, and entered apprentices.

"V. Clerk to give a comparative List of Prosecutions for last 30 years—of Intrans Members—Apprentices for same period, distinguishing the number each year.

"The List of prosecutions, Intrans and Apprentices for the period above mentioned is as follows :—

Prosecutions.	Apprentices.	Intrants.
1803, ...	1803, 26	1803, 11
1804, 2	1804, 17	1804, 13
1805, 2	1805, 21	1805, 10
1806, 1	1806, 23	1806, 22
1807, 3	1807, 25	1807, 15
1808, 1	1808, 8	1808, 8
1809, 1	1809, 28	1809, 16
1810, ...	1810, 25	1810, 28
1811, ...	1811, 26	1811, 14
1812, ...	1812, 42	1812, 17
1813, 2	1813, 22	1813, 14
1814, 1	1814, 23	1814, 11
1815, ...	1815, 44	1815, 19
1816, ...	1816, 26	1816, 14
1817, 1	1817, 27	1817, 14
1818, 2	1818, 24	1818, 14
1819, 1	1819, 48	1819, 9
1820, ...	1820, 20	1820, 9
1821, 4	1821, 30	1821, 7
1822, 3	1822, 32	1822, 15
1823, 3	1823, 40	1823, 13
1824, 7	1824, 70	1824, 17
1825, 5	1825, 79	1825, 39
1826, 3	1826, 69	1826, 14
1827, 3	1827, 30	1827, 29
1828, 4	1828, 56	1828, 18
1829, 4	1829, 50	1829, 16
1830, 3	1830, 44	1830, 25
1831, 3	1831, 33	1831, 12
1832, 2	1832, 28	1832, 9

"With reference to the prosecutions it is proper to explain that except twelve all the actions were decerned in absence, and of the twelve in which appearance was entered only about one half could be called litigated causes. It is proper also to state that the number of individuals prosecuted exceeds the number of prosecutions, more than one being frequently included in the same complaint or Lybel.

6. Enforce-
ment of
exclusive
privileges.

“VI. *How far the exclusive privileges now enforced compare with what they formerly were.*

“The exclusive privileges are now enforced as far as they ever were enforced within the Memory of the present Members of the Incorporation with the exception of New Trades, including Smith Work, to which the Corporation has not attempted to extend them, and with the exception of certain rules regarding the employment of servants which are not considered applicable to the present state of Society.

7. The
inducements
to enter
afforded by
such
privileges.

“VII. *Are those privileges any considerable inducement to enter?*

“It is certainly a great inducement to enter that freemen are allowed to carry on business within the Royalty of Glasgow.

8. Conse-
quences of
eventual
abolition.

“VIII. *How far they could be safely abolished, always reserving Funds and other advantages to the Corporation.*

“They could not be abolished without entirely destroying the Corporation even as a friendly Society. The entry of Members is one source of its income—and without the exclusive privileges few would enter except those who pay the smallest freedom fines and were most likely to require aid from its funds. At present the Entrants, if reduced in circumstances, receive the benefit of funds they hoped never to require, but if the exclusive privileges were abolished they could enter only for the sake of the funds. So that in place of thriving tradesmen aiding their decayed Brethren with whose misfortunes they sympathized and whose families they are often enabled to assist, the Corporation would speedily become a society of paupers, and very soon its capital would be entirely exhausted. The consequence would be a vast increase upon the public assessment for the poor of the City and a corresponding deterioration in the character of the poorer classes of Citizens.

9. Other
advantages
enjoyed by
the incorpor-
ation.

“IX. *What those other advantages are.*

“The advantages of the Corporation—besides its exclusive privileges and funds—consist chiefly in its connection with the Trades House which is an important Body in the City. To that House it sends six Representatives who have a voice in the election of the Convener and in appointing Trades Members to the Dean of Guild Court and Directors to various important public institutions.

"X. Right of Presentation to Hospital, etc.

10. Right of presentation to hospital, etc.

"The Corporation is entitled to send destitute Members to the Town Hospital and invalids to the Royal Infirmary. They have twelve children of their poorer Members constantly receiving education in the Trades School.

"XI. Present State of Corporation generally.

11. Present state of the incorporation.

"The preceding answers anticipate all which can be said under this Head.

"XII. If not prosperous explain causes and suggest improvements.

12. Prosperity

"The Corporation is prosperous.

"XIII. Copies of any Resolutions of the Incorporation in reference to the Burgh Reform Bill.

13. Resolutions relative to Burgh Reform Bill.

"These will be found in the Appendix No. III. In addition to which it is proper to mention that the Incorporation received with the highest satisfaction an alteration by the Trades House brought forward by the late Convener under the Burgh Reform Act by which the Representatives to the Trades House were directed to be chosen by the Trade in place of being as hitherto nominated by the Deacon. And this accordingly is now the law and practice of the Corporation.

"XIV. Any other explanations or suggestions connected with the above points.

14. Additional suggestions.

"No other explanations or suggestions occur to the Trade but they will be happy to answer any farther enquiry which may be proposed."

The intelligent and active interest taken by the hammermen of Glasgow in the public weal was next evinced by their careful consideration and critical revision of the enactments proposed in the Police Bill of 1837. While generally approving of that measure, they were decidedly of opinion in certain particulars it required alteration and amendment.

Proposed amendment of Glasgow Police Bill (1837).

The next occasion which called for active intervention in public affairs on the part of the incorporation, was the Bill providing for the combination of the Glasgow Water Company with the Cranstonhill Water Company,

when it was unanimously resolved to petition both Houses of Parliament against that arrangement being carried into effect.

The incidence of the corn, sugar, and timber duties, formed the subject of a petition to both Houses of Parliament in June, 1841.

Address to
Queen
Victoria and
Prince Albert
on the birth of
King Edward
(1841).

The birth of the late King Edward was the occasion of an address of congratulation being presented by the incorporation to Queen Victoria and Prince Albert in November, 1841.

Royal visit
(1842).

The following year the incorporation presented them with similar loyal addresses on the occasion of their visit to Scotland, which were graciously acknowledged.

Petitions to
both Houses
in favour of
New Gas
Company
(1843).

In March, 1843, the craft agreed to petition the House of Commons in favour of the New Gas Company, and in May of the same year, they addressed a similar petition to the House of Lords.

On the 23rd March, 1846, there were received—

Abolition of
exclusive
privileges of
Scottish in-
corporations.

“copies of the Lord Advocate's Bill for abolishing the exclusive privileges of the Incorporations of Scotland and of the Glasgow Municipal and Police Bills both of which this Committee as the guardians of these interests of the Incorporation appointed at Hallow Court, consider most injurious to the Incorporation.”

They direct a petition against the former to be forthwith transmitted to Mr. Lockhart, to be presented to the House of Commons—and they delay petitioning against the other, until the Bill be introduced into the House.

£150 contri-
buted to
Crimean
Fund.

At their meeting on the 16th November, 1854, the master court recommended a subscription of £100 to the Patriotic Fund “for aiding the wives and children of soldiers, sailors, and mariners, serving in the East,” but the amount was raised to £150 at the general meeting held a week later.

On the 11th April, 1856, the deacon reported—

£50 voted for
Glasgow
Cathedral
windows.

“that the Deacon Convener of the Trades House having at a recent meeting of that House read a letter from the Lord Provost in regard to the proposed decoration of the Glasgow Cathedral by putting stained glass in the windows thereof, the Trades House had entertained a proposal to vote a sum of £500 in the expectation that they would be joined by the several Trades Incorporations in making contributions towards the same object. He accordingly brought the matter under the consideration of this meeting that they might express their views as to whether any, and if any, what contribution should be made on the part of this Incorporation.

"Having considered this matter, and looking to the interest which had always been taken by the Incorporations of Glasgow in anything connected with the ancient Cathedral, the meeting were unanimous in thinking that, in the event of the Trades House making a vote to the extent stated, this Incorporation should join with the other Incorporations of Glasgow disposed to contribute, and accordingly resolved to recommend a vote to the extent of £50—but as such vote can only be made by a General Meeting they direct the Deacon to call one after the final resolution of the Trades House to make a grant of £500 shall have been ascertained."

At the general meeting held on the 23rd May, 1856—

"the Deacon mentioned that the Trades House had resolved to contribute £500 for this purpose, and explained that this meeting had been called to come to a resolution on the subject.

"It was then moved that this meeting adopt the recommendation of the Master Court and vote Fifty pounds as a contribution from this Corporation towards providing stained glass windows for the Cathedral of Glasgow, which motion was seconded and unanimously carried."

In connection with this vote, it has to be observed that the money so voted was not paid over to the authorities in charge of the decoration, some dispute having arisen as to the work having been done on the Continent and not in this country.

In connection with Mr. James Buchanan's bequest for founding and maintaining an industrial institution in the city, "provided the necessary buildings are erected at the public expense," the incorporation subscribed £100 for that object, and this sum was authorized to be paid on the 31st May, 1860.

The
Buchanan
Institution.

The hammermen of Glasgow evinced their loyalty to the throne by contributing five pounds towards the expense of illuminating the Trades House buildings on the occasion of the marriage of the late King Edward (then Prince of Wales) in February, 1863.

In March, 1865, the incorporation petitioned Parliament against the Fire Insurance Tax.

In August of the same year, the master court gave renewed proof of their public-spiritedness in recommending a contribution of £300 towards the erection of the University buildings on Gilmorehill, and this was, with generous unanimity, agreed to at the Lammas Court following.

£300 con-
tributed
towards
University
buildings.

Contribution
to relief of
wounded in
Franco-
Prussian war
(1870).

An admirable instance of the active interest always shown by the incorporation in philanthropic efforts, was shown in the autumn of 1870, when the Lammas Court meeting unanimously adopted the recommendation of the master court that a contribution be given to the fund then being raised in this country for the relief of the wounded of both armies in the war between France and Prussia, and the master court subsequently voted £15 for that object.

£50 to Ben-
gal Famine
Fund (1874).

In April, 1874, the incorporation gave a similar proof of their active sympathy with humanitarian movements in voting £50 to the Bengal Famine Fund, in response to an appeal from the Lord Provost.

£300 con-
tributed to
Western
Infirmery
building
fund.

At the same meeting, the recommendation of the master court that a contribution of £300 should be given to the building fund of the Western Infirmery, was cordially agreed to. This handsome donation following so soon upon the similar contribution to the University, is an eloquent evidence of the wise generosity and public spirit which always animated their active interest in the welfare of the community at large.

In October, 1885, the incorporation, in response to an urgent appeal from the Western Infirmery, felt "that they would be justified in departing from their usual course with regard to similar applications," and voted £25 for that purpose.

The marriage
of our King
duly
signalized.

The marriage of our King, then Duke of York, with Princess May in July, 1893, was marked by a grant of 10s. to all the pensioners of the incorporation.

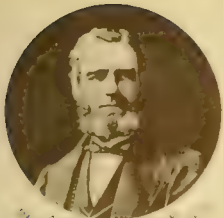
This was doubtless appreciated by the recipients as an admirable mode of signalizing that auspicious event, as it certainly did credit alike to the loyalty and generosity of the craft.



SIR CHARLES TENNANT, B. ST. HELENS
CHEMICAL & STEEL, MANUFACTURER



SIR DAVID RICHMOND
CLACK & CO. DROGHEDA
BY MANUFACTURE, DEN



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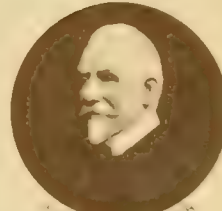
JOHN F. MILLER
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DROGHEDA
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SIR HENRY CAMPBELL BANNERMAN
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IRON MERCHANT, MANUFACTURER



A. CHAS. BATTERSBY, CLACK & CO.
IRON MERCHANT

WELL KNOWN HAMMERMEN OF THE PAST.

Appendix to Book I.

Appendix to Book I.

I.

THE SEAL OF CAUSE OF THE INCORPORATION OF HAMMERMEN.

11th October, 1536.

TYLL ALL AND SYNDRYE QUHAM IT EFFERIS quhaise knowlege thir present Lres sal to cum ROBERT STEWART of Mento and Provest of Glasgw GEORGE BURALL and PATRICK LEON Bailzes of ye sayd Burgh Gretyng: Forsamekyll as ye Hedismen and Maysteris of ye Hemarmen Craft bayth Blaksmythis Goldsmy'is Lorymeris Sidleris Buklermalkars Armorrars and all utheris wythin ye sayd burgh hes hmlie menynt and shawin bayth to our Soverand Lord ye Kyngs Grace to my Lord Arsbiscop of Glasgw ye greyt skayth to us lak and iniuyr doun and ye greyt dampnage hurt and preiudice doun to our Soveran Lorddis ye Kyngs Realm and Legis in yr parttis as efter followis throue ye quhilks ye sayddis Crafttismen ar hereyt and put to poʋte beseikand our Soverand Lord gude Grace of remeyd and reformatioun yrof to set sic Statutis and wayis yrupon yat ye sayddis dampnage lak and iniuryis may be eschewit and ye sayddis Craft of Hemermen exersit in tyme to cū to ye honoʋ of our Soverand Lord and his Realm and to ye Quthquhile and prophet of the sayddis Crafttismen and all utheris his Legis weheyrfor understandin ye resenable supplicatioun and just Petitioun of the sayddis Craftismē desyrng to set remeyd and to do justice y'intill to ye honoʋ of the sayd Burgh and comon weyl of ye sayd Craftismē and his hayll Realm ye comon prophet beyng allwayis consideryt statut devysit and ordainit and be yir our pnt Lres Statutis devisis and ordainis yat na personnis of Hem'men Craft set upe buyth to wyrk w'in ye sayd Burgh quhyll y' he be mayd ane freman yrof and be exemeyt be thre of the best maysteris of ye sayd Craft gif yat he be sufficiand wyrkand gude and suffan wyrk fyn stufe and abyll to ye service of oʋ Soverand Lord and his Legis and yan to be admittit to set up buyth he payand yrfor to ye uphald of devyn Service to be doun at Sanct Eloyis Altar and reperrations of ye ornamentis yrof xx schillygis to be payit incōtinēt but ony tryst or favour Item yat every Craftismē y' talkis ane prenteiss to teych hym ye sayd Craft w'in ye said Burgh

sall pay for his entris ten schillygis to ye uphald of ye sayd alter and ornamētis yrof incōtinēt but ony tryst or favo^r. Item yat nayn of ye saydis Craftismē tak na mannis serva^t man nor preteiss to wyrk of ye sayd Craft quhyll his prēteschip be fullyllit and cōpleyttit under ye payn of xx ss. Item yat nane of ye sayddis Craftisme reseiff nor lat wyrk wⁱn his buyth na man w^out he be oudyr his prēteiss or feyt s^vand sua yat ye Mayster of ye sayd buyth sall ansuar for his wyrk and fynes yrof. Item yat nayne of ye sayd Craftismen rasave nor tak lat wyrk wythin his Bayth na persone annuthir mannis prēteiss nor s^vand nor gif him wyrk w^out it be kleyrly understand y^t he be free of all mannis s^vice. Item upon ilk Setterday eftyrnoun yat twa or three ye worthiest maisteris and of knowlege of ye said craft chozyng be ye hayll fallowship pas wⁱ ane offes^r to serche and se all manis Wyrk of ye said Craft gif it be sufficient in stuff and wyrkmaschip gude able wyrk to ye service of our Soverand Lord ye Kyng and his Legis and quhyr it beis funden falteis to forbyd ye samyn under ye payn of eschetyng yrof alls aft as it beis funden falteis. Item yt all y^r Craftismen aboun wryttin sall cōveyn tym and place to be thocht expedient and alss oft to comond upon ye brekyn of y^r Statutis aboun wryttin and to certify ye Provest and Bailzes yrof yat sal be for ye tym yat reformatioun and punycioun may be down as afferis. Item yat every man brekkar of yir wryttin Statutis pay for ilk ane of yem alss oft as yai happin to be brokkyn in his defalt ane pund of wax to be tain but ony favo^r to ye reparatioun of ye alter and ornamentis yrof and yat all Men of ye said Craft do and fulfyll yr auld wise and cosuetude in all thyngis to ye uphald of devyn s^vice at ye sayd altar oukly and dayly and ane honorable Chaplen yrto as efferis and gif ye Maisteris and hedismen of ye sayd craft dois nocht y^r diligence to causs all yr Statutes to be observit and keepit aboun wrytten ye failzer yrof to be serchit and keipit yat yai sal be corrakyt and punyst yrfor be ye Provest and Baylzes as sal be seyn cōsonant to resoun. And yis to all quham it efferis or may effyr we mak it knawin faythfully be yir our present Lres and in witnessyng yrof we haf purchest wⁱ instance the round Seyll of ane Maist Reverend Fadir in God Gavin Arsbiscop of Glasgw and Chancellor of Scottylland togyddir wⁱ ye comon seyill of ye Chaptir of his seyd Kyrk and ye comond seyill of ye Cete and Toun of Glasgw to yir pⁿtts to be hungin at ye cete of Glasgw the XI Day of ye Moneth of October ye zeyr of God ane thousand fyve hundreth thretty and sax zeris.

II.

ACT OF THE TOWN COUNCIL ANENT ENTRY
FEES OF THE HAMMERMEN.*22nd January, 1676.*

THE proveist, baillies and counsell of the said burgh, being conveyined anent the supplicatiounes given in and presented to them be the deacon of the hammermen and his maisteris of craft and haill incorporatiounes of the said trade, making mentioun that, wpon the () day of () j^m vj^c () yeares, they having conveyined and takin to their consideratiounes how their poor multiplies wpon them, they not being able to supplie them, and finding that straingers who hes never servit their prenteship with friemen in the said incorporatiounes enters frie with the said trade, for payment of ane verie little and inconsiderable sowme of monye, sua that ther is verie litle betwixt these that hes servit their prenteships with friemen, and these who ar altogether straingers, and thes who hes never servit at all, therfor that the poor of the said trade may be better supplied, and that the farder abuse of promiscuous admissiounes of friemen strangers might be stopped for tyme to come, they did statut and ordaine that no strainger at any tyme thereafter should be admitted friemen of the said calling except to pay for his wpsett the sowme of ane hundreth pundis scotis, and that it should not be in the power of any deacon, maister of craft, or any persone, member within the said incorporatiounes, at any tyme thereafter to alter or change the said act, ather for moyen or friendship, but that the samyne shall stand as ane perpetuall law for the said incorporatiounes, and that quhatsomever persone, deacon, maister of craft, or any other member thereof, should alter or change the said act should be lyable to the said sowme of ane hundredth pundis, as ane fyne then modified be the said deacon, maisteris of craft and haill members of the said calling, as the said act of the dait forsaid beries; and quhilk act abovewryttin was be the deacon conveyiner of this burgh, deacones of craft and their bretherin of counsell, ratified allowed and approvine wpon the twentie thrid day of November j^m vj^c seavintie twa yeares, and recommended be them to the said magistratis and counsell for getting their approbatiounes and ratificatiounes thereof, humblie supplicating therfor the said proveist, baillies and counsell to ratifie and allow the said act; quhilk being takin to their consideratiounes, they, for them and their successouris in office, have allowed, ratified and approvine and heirby allowes, ratifies and approves of the samyne act, in the haill heidis, artickles, claussis and circumstances therof, with all that hes fallowed or may fallow wpon the samyne; reserving only as is heirby reservit to the said magistratis and counsell and their successoris in office to modifie the upsettis to be payit be burgessis bairnes, or these who maries burgessis daughters and serves not their prenteships with friemen of the said calling within this burgh, at their entrieng frie with the said calling, in caice any difference sall happin theranent the said persones being fund qualified craftsmen that sall crave to enter frie.

Act in
favouris of
the hammer-
men.

III.

RATIFICATIONS BY THE TOWN COUNCIL OF
AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE HAMMERMEN
OF GLASGOW AND OF GORBALS.(A) *14th November, 1668.*Ratifica-
tioune,
hammermen
of Glasgow
and
Gorballes.

THE provest, baillies and counsell of the said burgh being conveyned and being most humblie desyred to ratife, allow and approve the contract and agriement laitly made betwixt the hammermen of this burgh and the hammermen of Gorballes, and thei taking the samyne to consideratioune that thei have allowed and approve severall of the lyk natur amongs the tred at severall tymes of befor, and the said agriement being publictly red in counsell, the said magistratis and counsell allowes, ratifies and approves of the said contract, quhilk is of the dait the xiiij of November instant, in the haill heidis and artickles therin conteined, according to the ratificatioune grantit be them wpon the agriement made betwixt the weavers of this burgh and the weavers of Gorballes in all poyntis, quhilk ratificatioune is daitit the alevinth day of April 1657 yeares.

(B) *30th September, 1693.*Contract
betuixt the
hammermen
of Glasgow
and Gorballis

THE proveist, baillies and counsell of the said burgh being conveyned anent ane act of recommendation made and granted be the deacon conveyner, deacon and remanent memberis of the deacon conveyneris house of the said burgh, in favoures of George Robertsons, present deacon of the hammermen of the samen burgh, and remanent memberis of the said incorporation, for themselves and in name and behalfe of the poor thereof, off the whilk act the tennor follows :—Att Glasgow, the ellevinth day of Julij, 1693 yeares, the whilk day, the deacon conveyner, deacones, and remanent members of the deacon conveyners house of the said burgh being conveyned, anent the petition gevin in to them be George Robertsons, present deacon of the hammermen of the samen burgh and remanent members of the said incorporation, for themselves and in name and behalfe of the poor thereof, makeand mention that where be contract past and perfyted betuixt the said incorporation of hammermen of Glasgow and the hammermen in Gorballis, dated the threttein day of November 1668 yeares, containing severall heads, articles and clauses therintill, and particularlie the hammermen in Gorballis nor nane of them are not to have libertie to put on any new work or take aff any old work within the toun of Glasgow, or furth thereof, to mend or dress, to any persone or persones within the said burgh, except the samen be tacken out to them,

and agreed upon for the dressing therof within the said village of Gorballis, and that under the paine of ane new upset, to be applyed for the use of the poor of the hammermen of Glasgow from ilk person that happines to transgress *toties quoties* ; as also be the said contract the saids hammermen in Gorballis, notwithstanding of the other articles and transactiones thereincontained, have no libertie in the least granted to them to bring in or sell any work on the mercat day bot what is tollerat them, as other strangeris have, yet the saids hammermen in Gorballis tackes upon them, contrare to the said agreement and contract, upon ilk day of the week, as it were ane mercat day, not only to come into this burgh and take out old work and helps and dresses the same, bot also comes in and agrees with the inhabitants for making of new work and brings the samen into the burgh, and when the sufficiencie or insufficiencie is found by these who employed them, they accept or refuses the work as they think fit, whilk is just the same as buying frae unfreemen and strangeris ; and in like maner there are diverse strangeris who uses and exercises many (if not all) the poynts of the calling of the hammermen of Glasgow, in takeing of old work and bringing in new work into the burgh aff the mercat day, als freele as if they were burgesses and admitted freemen with the said hammermen of Glasgow, which tends greatlie to their loss and detriment, they being lyable to stents, taxationes and other publict burdines imposed upon the toun, whereof the said strangeris are free, and so in fare better condition than the petitioners are ; which encroachments and utheris upon the rights and priviledges of the said incorporation of hammermen of Glasgow will terminat in the ruin of their trade and will occasion many debates not only amongst themselves bot also betuixt them and strangeris, craveand therefore the said deacon conveener, deacones and remanent memberis of the said deacon conveeneris house, to consider the premissis and to represent the same to the proveist, baillies and toun counsell of the said burgh, that they may discharge the saids hammermen in Gorballis and their servants, in tyme comeing to mend any old work or agree to bring in any new work except what is agreed upon to be done within the village of Gorballis, and that all strangers may also be discharged to take aff nae old work nor bring in any new work to the toun except upon the ordinary mercat day, that the sufficiencie therof may be sighted and tryed be the deacon of the hammermen of this burgh and his masteris for the tyme, to the effect the leidges may not be prejudged thereby, under such paines and penalties as the said deacon conveener, deacones and memberis foresaid should think fit, as the said petition beares. Whilk being taken to the said deacon conveener, deacones and remanent memberis forsaid their consideration, and after mature advyce and deliberation had be them theranent, they fand the desire of the said petition most just and reasonable, and that the hammermen in Gorballis and all other strangeris be obleidged to perform what is desired thereby, and that they be discharged to doe anything to the contrare therof, and that under the paine of fyve punds scots monie, to be exacted aff ilk person *toties quoties* they shall hap-

pine to contraveen the premissis in any tyme comeing, to be applyed for the use of the poor of the hammermen of Glasgow, and that it shall be lawfull and in the power of the deacon of the hammermen of Glasgow and his masters and their successoris in all tyme comeing to seize upon all work brought into this burgh, except upon the mercat day as said is contrare to this present act, and to dispose therupon for the use abovespecifeit, and recommends to the proveist, baillies and counsell of this burgh, not only to ratifie the said contract past betuixt the hammermen of this burgh and Gorballis, but also thir presents, in the haill heads and articles therof under the penaltie abovewritten, whilk act and desire therof being read in presens of the saids magistrats and counsell, was be their act dated the twentie eight day of September instant, recomendit to John Andersone late proveist, John Woddrope, baillie, the dean of gild and deacon conveener, to be considered by them and to give their opinion therof to the saids magistrats and counsell at their nixt Meeting; and whilk persones foresaid haveing accordinglie met and considered the said petition, they be their report fand the desire therof reasonable. Whilk act, with the said report, being tacken to the saids proveist, baillies and counsell their consideration, they for them and their successors in office, have given and granted, and hereby gives and grants, in favoures of the said incorporation of the hammermen of Glasgow the desire of the samen, and not only ratifies the foresaid contract of agreement, past in manner foresaid, and act of the deacon conveeneris house abovementioned, in the haill heads, articles and clauses thereof, bot also ordaines the samen to take effect and be put to all due execution in tyme comeing against the contravenaris therof, conform to the tennor therof in all points, under the paine of five pundis scots alse oft as they shall be apprehendit contraveening the premissis or any part therof, by and attoure confiscation of the work it selfe, but prejudice to the burgesses and inhabitants of this burgh to imploy the said smithes of Gorballis, or any outtintoun smithes, for makeing what iron work they please, they the said burgesses, allwayes bringing in the said work by themselves or their servants upon any lawfull day of the week. And ordaines the clerk to give out extracts hereof.

James

John Robinson Esqr to the Governor

Of his Intermixtures with the poor men
and of his observations from 2 volumes of
1819, 1821 and 1822 on various 2dly Change
1819, 1821 and 1822 on various 2dly Change
2dly Change as follows. 2dly

Library
Bund.

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Summa — 3502: 15: 6

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IV.

SPECIMEN ACCOUNTS AND EXTRACTS,

1691 TO 1800.

ACCOMPT.

JOHN ROBIESONE Collector to the hamermen of his Intromissiounes with the poores meanes and of his debursementes from Hallowmass jajvjc and nyntie on yeares to Hallowmass jajvjc and nyntie two yeares by charge and Discharge as followes viz.

Collector's
Account,
1691-92.

CHARGE.

BANDES.

Impr the sd collector charges himself wt threttie pound threttine shilling ten penneis receavit be him as the ballance of the last collectores accompt inde	0030 13 10
It with Major Stirlinges band of	0400 00 0
It with George Wingatts band of	0100 00 0
It with Glinns band of	0400 00 0
It with Johne Corbett and his caurs ther band of	0266 13 4
It with another band of thers of	0035 15 0
It with Johne Glen and Wm Smythes band of	0200 00 0
It with Mr Adam Wilsones band of	0666 13 4
It with Alexr Leckies band of	0066 13 4
It with James Dinnings band of	0133 06 8
It with Robert Brookes band of	0466 13 4
It with Walter Leitches band of	0066 13 4
It with Comissar Flemings band which is now renewed in the thrie follouing bands viz James Wyllies in Flender of	0133 06 8
It with Mathew Lindsay his band of	0333 06 8
It with William Woods band of	0200 00 0
It resting of Mr Adam Wilsones expenss	0003 00 0
Summa	3502 15 6

ARENTEs.

Impr received from Major Stirling a yeares arent preceeding Martinmass 1691 (Retentione allowd) is	0022 00 0
It George Wingatts a year preceeding Whytsoonday 1692	0006 00 0
It Glinns arent fra Octor 1689 to Octor 1692 Reten ^{ne} allowd is	0068 00 0
It Johnne Corbetts a year preceeding Whytsoonday 1692 is	0018 02 0
It a year pceeding Whyt 1692 of John Glens and Wm Smythes is	0012 00 0
It Mr Adam Wilsones a year pceeding Whyt 1692 is	0040 00 0
It Alexr Leckies a year pceeding Candlmass 1692 is	0004 00 0
It James Dinnings a year pceeding 20 March 1692 is	0008 00 0
It Rot Brocks a year pceeding Mart 1691 Reten ^{ne} allowd is	0025 13 4
It Walter Leitches a year pceeding Mart 1691 Renten ^{ne} allowd is	0003 13 4
It from Comissar Flemyng 2d Decer 1691 a year and seavine months and a halffs arent of 1000 merks Reten ^{ne} allowd is	0058 06 8
It from Rot Brock twa month and 18 dayes of the sd 1000 merks	0008 10 0
Summa of arentes is	0274 05 4
Summa of this whole page is	3777 00 10

I say thrie thowsand seavine hundrethe seavintie
seavine poundes and ten penneis scots.

FRIEDOME FYNES AND BOOKING MONYE.

Impr from Johnne Black yor of friedome fyne	0014 06 8
It for booking Robert Brockes prenteis	0004 10 0
It for booking Thomas Cumyngs and Johnne Sympones prenteiss	0009 00 0
It for booking Jon Davidson and Jon Scotts journeymen	0005 16 6
It for Mathew Leishmans Androe Robiesons and Jon Davidsons men	0008 15 0
Suma	0042 08 4

GORBALL RENT.

Receaved from the deacon conveeners collector the rent of the Gorballs for the year 1690 conforme to the fier	0083 05 4
Receaved from the hamermen of Gorballs at the making of ther account wt the hamermen of Glasgow fourtine pounds and eight shilling of quarter comptes, fyfteine shilling for ane journeyman booking, twentie merkes for James Wiers friedome fyne and twentie merkes for Rot Scadlocks	0041 16 4
Suma	0125 01 6

QUARTER COMPTES WITHIN BRUGHE.

Conforme to the Roll extend to 0029 11 0

QUARTER COMPTES WITHOUT BRUGHE.

From Johne Wotherspoon in Rutherglen 12s Jon Fairie yr 12s
 Johne Steill yr 12s James Robiesone yr 12s Georg Park yr
 12s Rot Pinkertoun yr 12s David Robieson yr 12s James
 Park yr 12s Thomas Donnald yr 12s Andrew Leitch yr 12s
 Ja. Flemyng yr 12s Rot Jackson yr 12s Jon Riddell yr 12s
 Alexr Japhra in Bunockburne 12s Wm Wilsoun in Pollock-
 shaus 12s Johne Barrie in Cathcart 12s James Maxwell in
 Langsyd 12s Rot Muir yr 12s Henrie Japhra in Bunnock-
 burne 12s Rot Blaw in Culross 12s Jon Rodman in Renfrew
 12s Rot Garnock at Dumblane 12s Andrew Reid tinker 12s
 David Branch 12s Jon Garnock in Cowcadens 24s Rot Mont-
 gomrie 12s Johne Montgomries elder and yor 24s Wm Nor-
 well in Glasgow 36s Johne Dinn merd 12s Johne Murray
 merd 4lib Jon Smyth in Bishopbrigs 12s David Donnald in
 Carmyll 12s Rot Donnald in Shetelstoune 12s James Donnald
 in Provanmylne 12s David Donnald in Carntyne 12s Johne
 Bavage cairier in Culross 12s George Park ringmaker 48s
 Wm Hyndman tinker 12s Rot Andersone in Bruntiland 12s
 Johne Japhrae in Bunnockburn 12s Johne Maxwell in
 () 12s Johne Dinn 48s Suma 0034 00 0

MORTCLOATHES.

Impr from Rot Andersone in Kilbryd for the 2d flourd cloath .	0000 12 0
It fra Jon Montgomrie in Eglsholme for the 2d cloath .	0000 18 0
It fra Androe Robiesone for the best cloath to his father .	0000 18 0
It fra Wm Barr for the litl old cloath	0000 06 0
It fra Jon Spreull for Mareon Syme for the 2d cloath .	0000 18 0
It for the 2d flourd cloath to Flemingtoun	0000 14 0
It fra Wm Black for the best flourd cloath to Munckland .	0001 04 0
Suma .	0005 10 0

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I say twa hundreth threttie sax pound and ten shilling 10d.

It for the best flourd cloath to Johne Saners in Airdrie	0001	00	0
It for the second cloath to Wm Craig in Kilbryd	0000	18	0
It fra Jon Skinsone in Neilstoune for the 2d cloath	0001	06	0
It fra Gaune Hamiltoune in Bothwell for the 2d cloath	0001	00	0
It for the best cloath to Jon Blacklae	0001	04	0
It for the 2d cloath to Wm Couans wyfe in Flener	0001	04	0
It for the best cloath to Jon Pollock in Neilstoune	0001	08	0
It for the second cloath to Thomas Craig in Kilbryde	0001	04	0
It for the best cloath to Jon Rankine in Eglsholme	0001	09	0
It for the best flourd cloath to James Young in Kilbryd	0001	00	0
It for the 2d flourd cloath to Jon Patersons sister	0000	14	0
It for the 2d cloath to Jon Sympson	0000	16	0
It for the best cloath to James Erstoun in Neilstoune	0002	00	0
It for the 2d cloath to Arthour Black in New Munckland	0001	04	0
It from Jon Shanks in Stockwell for the 2d litl cloath	0000	08	0
It for the 2d cloath to Androe Craigs sister in Partick	0001	04	0
It for the 2d cloath to Allan Castelaw in Eglsholme	0001	04	0
It for the best cloath to Jon Gilmour in Flok	0001	08	0
It for the best cloath to James Waterstoune	0001	00	0
It for the old litle cloath to James Grahame	0000	08	0
It for the 2d cloath to Jon Wark in Dunlop paroch	0001	00	0
It for the best cloath to Thomas Gilmour in Glanerstoune	0001	04	0
It for the best cloath to Mrs Orr	0002	02	0
It for the best cloath to Jon McRae	0001	09	0
It for the second old cloath to Jon Kirkland in Mairnes	0000	10	0
It for the best cloath to Rot Telpher	0000	18	0
It for the best bairnes cloath to James Waterstoune	0000	10	0
It for the second old cloath to Jon Kirkland in Mairnes	0000	10	0
It for the best cloath to Jon Shaw in Easter Leinzie	0001	04	0
It for the 2d cloath to James Montgomrie in Eglsholme	0001	04	0
It for the best old cloath from Jon Robb in Cambushland	0000	14	0
It for the 2d cloath from Rot Smyth in Kilbryd	0001	00	0
It for the 2d cloath to Alexr Lang	0000	14	0
It for the 2d cloath to Rot Reid in Kilbryd	0000	18	0
It for the old bairnes cloath	0000	06	0
It for the best cloath to James Lindsay	0001	14	0
It for the 2d cloath to James Alexr in Kilbryd	0000	18	0
It for the 2d cloath to () in Neilstoune	0000	18	0
It for the 2d cloath to Jot Armour in Eglsholme	0000	18	0
It for the 2d cloath fra Jon Wilsone	0001	08	0
It for the 2d cloath to Androw Patoun in Mairns	0001	02	0
It for the 2d cloath to James Wilkie in Bothwell	0001	00	0

It for the best cloath fra Johne Patersone merd	0001	04	0
It for the best flourd cloath to Androw Spreull in Neilstoune	0000	14	0
It for the 2d cloath to George Gilmour in Neilstoune	0001	04	0
It for the best cloath fra Math. Kyll in Eastwood	0001	04	0
It for the 2d cloath to Andrew Wilkie in Bothwell	0000	18	0
It for the old cloath to Wm Somervell in Daldouie	0000	10	0
It for the best bairns cloath to George Bunteine	0000	10	0
It for the best cloath to Wm Robiesone	0005	12	0

Suma 0055 16 0

Suma of the whole mortcloathes is 0061 06 0

Suma of the haill charge is 4069 07 10

I say four thowsand sixtie nyne poundes seavne shilling
ten penneis.

FOLLOWES THE COMPTERS DISCHARGE.

Impr he discharges himself wt Major Stirlings band of	0400	00	0
It with George Wingats band of	0100	00	0
It with Glinns band of	0400	00	0
It with Johne Corbetts band of	0266	13	4
It with his other band of	0035	15	0
It with Johne Glen and Wm Smythis band of	0200	00	0
It with Mr Adam Wilsons band of	0666	13	4
It with Alexr Leckies band of	0066	13	4
It with James Dinnings band of	0133	06	8
It with Robert Brocks band of	0466	13	4
It with Walter Leitches band of	0066	13	4
It with James Wyllie in Flener his band of	0133	06	8
It with Mathew Lindsay his band of	0333	06	8
It with William Woods band of	0200	00	0
It wt the rest of Mr Adam Wilsons expenss	0003	00	0
It with the non payt of James Dinnings ārent	0008	00	0
It with Glinns thrie yeares ārent reten~ne deduced	0068	00	0
Summa	3548	01	8

DEBURSEMENTES.

Impr to the clerk of fiall and drink monye	0014	16	8
It to Alexr Donnaldsone, James Brounlie the poor of the hous Jon Hepburn Rot Andersone and Rot Flemyng by warrand	0014	15	0

It to Hugh Muires wyfe by warrand	0002	00	0
It to Alexr Donnaldsone for his fiail	0008	00	0
It for candle	0000	01	4
It to a poor man by comand	0000	12	0
It to the inrolled poor at Halloumass court 1691	0056	02	8
It to the inrolled poor at Candlmass court 1692	0058	02	8
It to the inrolled poor at Beltane court 1692	0058	02	8
It to the inrolled poor at Lambmass court 1692	0058	02	8
It to () Buckanane ane Irishman, Alexr Donnaldsone, Rot Flemyng, James Moriesone, and the poor of the hous by warrand	0007	02	0
It to Johne Hepburn by comand	0000	07	0
It to Hugh Muirs wyfe by warrand	0002	00	0
It to Cristeine Leiper by warrand	0001	04	0
It to Alexr Cauldwell ane Irish stranger by warrand	0002	08	0
It to Thomas Wingats sone by comand	0001	00	0
It to help to burie Thomas Broun workman his wyfe by cymand	0000	14	0
It to James Brounlie by comand	0000	14	0
It to Thomas Foster for two hors hyers to Fulbers buriall	0001	08	0
It to a poor man James Foord by comand	0000	14	0
It to Grissell Wood by deacon conveener and deacones order	0001	00	0
It to Alexr Donnaldsone by order	0001	00	0
It to Thomas Wingats sone and Alexr Donnaldson by warrand	0002	14	0
It for two hors hyers to my Lord Boyds buriall	0002	08	0
It to James Kerr yor by warrand	0003	00	0

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It to Hugh Muirs wyfe by comand	0001	00	0
It a poor man Cathrin Bruce and her 4 childreine by cymand	0000	14	0
It to James Watsone kirk beddell	0000	07	0
It to Alexr Donnaldsone by comand	0001	00	0
It to a poor man by comand	0000	06	0
It to Hughe Muirs wyfe by comand	0001	08	0
It for coards and mending the mortcloath wallets	0000	08	0
It to the conveeners collector	0040	00	0
It to the deacon conveeners officer at ret of the gorbail rent	0000	14	0
It to Jonnet Burnes	0000	12	0
It for fyve hors hyers to the Laidie Mayns buriall	0005	00	0
It to Abigail Andersone by warrand	0002	08	0
It to James Herriot the clerks man	0000	14	0

It to Alexr Donnaldsone James Brounlie James Moriesone Jon Hepburne Andrew Ross Rot Andersone and hous poor by warrand	0004 07 0
It to a poor man Pat. Caldwell by the cyveener and deacons order	0001 00 0
It to Alexr Mccullie by the sd cymand	0001 04 0
It to Cristeine Leiper by cymand	0000 14 0
It to Alexr Donnaldsone by cymand	0000 14 0
It to Thomas Wingats sone by cymand	0000 14 0
It for two hors hyers to Kilmarnocks buriall	0001 16 0
It for a hors hyre to Thos. Craufurds buriall	0000 14 0
It to Johne Robiesone elder by cymand	0000 12 0
It to the cyveeners officer by cymand	0000 14 0
It to Wm Barrs wyfe by cymand	0001 08 0
It to Rot Dunlop a blind man by comand	0000 10 0
It to Alexr Donaldson Ja. Brounlie and Ja. Moriesone by warand	0002 00 0
It to Margt Duncansone for her hous maill by warand	0008 00 0
It to the hous poor Rot Anderson James Moriesone Ja. Brounlie Alexr Donnaldson and Jon Hepburn by warand	0003 15 0
It to Abigail Anderson by warand	0002 00 0
It to Cristein Leiper by warand	0001 08 0
It to Gaune Parks relict by warrand	0002 00 0
It to a woman for keeping Thomas Wingats sone by order	0000 14 0
It to the clerk for his extraordinars and to Margt Duncansone	0014 00 0
It to Jon Robiesons wyfe by cymand	0000 14 0
It for 8 quair paper 2 lib 16s and binding thereof 1 lib 16s is	0004 12 0
It to a poor man () Stewart by cyveener and deacons order	0001 10 0
It to Mr Wm Camerone by order forsd	0000 14 0
It lent to Ard Sympson by warrand	0003 00 0
It to the poor of the hous at the elec`ne	0000 14 0
It to Rot Andersone and Jon Hepburne the sd tyme	0000 14 0
It to Agnes Kirkland and Alexr Donnaldsone by warand	0004 00 0
It to Wm Coventrie a poor man by order	0000 06 0
It to Johne Allan a stranger by order	0000 14 0
It to the Gorbail officer at making ther accompt	0000 14 0
It to Thomas Wingatts sone by warand	0001 04 0
It to Jonnet Burnes by cymand	0000 12 0
It to Henrie Shanks by cymand	0001 10 0
It the deacon cyveeners officer fiall	0001 04 0

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I say ane hundrethe twentie four pound xvii s.

It for cairieng the box wt the cloaths to the collectors hous .	0004 04 0
It to James Kirktoon a poor man by cymand	0000 14 0
It to Mr Wm Camerone by cymand	0001 10 0
It for the lynieng of Alexr Donnaldsons cloathes	0002 04 0
It to Wm Dunlops daughter by warand	0001 10 0
It to a poor collegian by cyveener and deacons order	0001 10 0
It to a distressed smith disband by Coll. Hill by cymand	0001 00 0
It to Wm Henderson a poor man by cymand ;	0000 14 0
It to Jot Burnes	0000 12 0
It to a poor woman Jot Buchanan by cymand and deacons order	0000 14 0
It to Gaune Sheills a poor boy by the sd order	0001 08 0
It to Alexr Donnaldsone at making his pnt accompt	0001 08 0

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The whole charge is four thowsand sixtie nyne poundes
seavine shilling ten penneis 4069 07 10

The whole discharge is thrie thowsand nyne hundreth
eightie fyve pound threttine shilling iiijd 3985 13 4

Rests be the compter to ballance eightie thrie pound
fourteine shilling six penneis 0083 14 6

The forsd accompt is revised and approvene of by the calling and
therfor hes discharged and heirby discharges the forsd
collector of the same.

ADAM WILSONE clerk.

Collector's
Account,
1732-33.

Account of Intromissions and Debursements out of the Means
and Common Stock of the Incorporation of Hammermen
in Glasgow by Alexander Rae Collector to the sd Incor-
poration from September the 29th 1732 to the 28th of
September 1733 years.

CHARGE.

Imprimis the collector charges himself with the Ballance of the late collectors account	41 11
Item the collector charges himself with the rests due by the late collector, viz.	
To cash resting by Patrick Clark tennent in Calderside in part payment of the rent crop 1730	53 6 8

APPENDIX TO BOOK I.

265

To John Reid in ditto for cropt 1731	63	6	8
To Patrick Clark for cropt 1731	83	6	8
To cash from the Laird of Calderwood for five years kind vizt from 1726 to 1731 @ 23d yearly	5	15	0
To the Laird of Grants bond	666	13	4
To four years interest due on the sd bond vizt from Mart. 1728 to Mart. 1732	133	6	8
Upon diligence against the tennents of Calderside	4	4	
To George Noble's bill and dilligence thereon	23	7	2
To ane account due by Pollocks lands to the trade	96	8	10
To two years interest of the ā June 1731 and 1731	9	12	10
To ballance due by the Laird of Torrance of his kind for the years 1731 and 1732	1	12	
To the remains of John Murray's booking money as journeyman	4		
To cash from Patrick Clark tennent in Calderside for his rent crop 1732	83	6	8
To cash from John Reid tennent in Calderside for his rent crop 1732	83	6	8
To cash from the Laird of Killearn and Cautioners	2000		
To cash two years rent upon their bond	200		
To cash from James Adam as one year interest of 1000 lib scots owing by bond from Mart. 1731 to Mart. 1732	50		
To cash from Robert Peden, Smith in Cathcart as a compliment to the trade	3		

Summa . 3602 08 02

Received from the Hammermen in Gorballs their Quarter accounts and Booking money from Lammass 1732 to Lam. 1733	19	4	
Received from Robert Dreghorn collector to the Conveeners House for the Corner House and Gorballs rent	145	16	5
Receivd from the Laird of Grant one years interest of 1000 merks vizt from Mart. 1732 to Dec. 1733	33	6	8
Receivd for one years interest of 96 lib 8s 4d one Pollocks Land from 1733 to 1734	4	7	2
Receivd from the Laird of Calderwood for one years kind vizt 1732	1	3	
Do. from the Laird of Torrance for one years kind 1733	16		
	204	13	03

FREEDOM FINES.

Imprimis received from John Wardrop a freemans son in law conform to act in not makeing ane essay . . .	18
Received from Peter Telfer a freeman's son . . .	14 6 8
Received from Archibald Paterson a freeman's son . . .	14 6 8
Received from William Sawers a prentice . . .	40 11 4
	<hr/>
	087 04 08

APPRENTICES BOOKING.

Receivd from Robert Luke for Thomas Robertson . . .	4 10
Receivd from Robert Fulton for James Milliken . . .	4 10
Receivd from Conveener Craig for John Rankine . . .	4 10
Receivd from John Brown for Archibald Broun . . .	4 10
Receivd from Deacon Black for Daniel Ewing . . .	4 10
	<hr/>
	022 10 00

JOURNEYMENS BOOKING.

Receivd from John Muraay for James Drysdale . . .	2 18 4
Received from Thomas Kennedy for Alexander Wilson . . .	2 18 4
Receivd from John Smith for James Smith . . .	2 18 4
Receivd from James Whitlaw for John Shoard and Will. Mathers	5 16 8
Receivd from ditto for Thomas Wales 38sh paid to ye former Collr.	1 4
Receivd from James Scot for William Dalrymple . . .	2 18 4
Receivd from George Noble for John Lockhart due in May 1730	2 18 4
	<hr/>
	021 8 8

FREEMENS QUARTER ACCOUNTS.

Received at the Election of Masters	3
Receiv'd at the Hallow Court	29 2
Receiv'd from Robert Luke	3
Receiv'd from John Lamond	12
Receiv'd at the Lammass Court	8 17

Receiv'd from George Craig for two years	I	4
Receiv'd from Alexander Paterson for two years	I	4
Receiv'd from Patrick Glen one year and from Robt Wilson one year	I	4
Receiv'd from John Rae two years and from James Napier a quarter	I	7
from Patrick Henderson and John Murdoch each one year	I	4
		<hr/>
		50 14 00

WEEKLY JOURNEYMEN.

Receiv'd from John Ewing and John Murehead for six weeks	12
from Gavin Ribble for Charles Muir four weeks	8
From Allan Stevenson for John Buchenger 9 weeks	18
From Gavin Ribble for said Buchenger for 6 weeks	12
from John Smith for David Smith for 3 weeks	6
from Alexr Rae for Alexr Fraser for four weeks	8
from Archibald Simpson for sd Fraser for 3 weeks	6
from John Broun for Miles Livingston 1 week	2
from John Ewing for Alexr Fraser for 6 weeks	12
from Wm Erroll for Miles Livingston 1 week and for () Simpson 5 weeks	12
from Archibald Simpson for Alexr Frazer for 4 weeks	8
from Allan Stevenson for James Thomson for 3 weeks	6
from James McGill for Charles Hunter for 12 weeks	I 4
from Gavin Ribble for James Thomson for 3 weeks	6
from John Black for Alexr Frazer 2 weeks and Thomas Pratt 5 weeks	14
from William Sawers for Peter Mandles for 12 weeks	I 4
from John Murray for Alexander Waste for 13 weeks	I 6
from James Whitlaw for William Rey for 2 weeks	4
	<hr/>
	010 8 0

STRANGERS BROAD PENNIES.

Received from John Robertson in Miltoun	12
from John Steel in Bannockburn	12
from John Henderson in Bannockburn due the 10 of Novr	12

from Walter Riddell for the year 1731	12
from Margaret Summer relict of Thomas Fleeming	12
from William Robertson in Rutherglen	12
from James Park there	12
from William Dick in Carmile	12
from William Jamphrey in Bannockburn	12
from James Wilson in Rutherglen	12
from George Park there	12
from James Jackson there	12
from Thomas Wilson and Archibald Reid there	1 4
from Robert Peden in Cathcart	12
from William Lockhart in Bannockburn	12
from John Robin there for the years 1730 and 1731	1 4
Receiv'd from John Masterton in Valleyfield for 4 years past	2 8
from John Ogleby in Bannockburn due March 1732	12
from John Muir in Rutherglen	12
from William Dow in Charters Hall	12
from James () at Carnock for 2 years	1 4
from William Galbraith and Henry Dow in Bannockburn	1 4
from Alexr Stevenson and James Donaldson in Culross	1 4
from John Ogleby in Bannockburn	12
from John Greenock in St. Ninians	12
	<hr/>
	19 16 00

DISCHARGE.

BY WRITTEN WARRANTS AND COMMON DUES.

Imprimis payed to the poor of the House and for carrying the box at the election of masters	18
To Francis Cumming for John Gardners cloaths and furniture p. warrant and Discharge	31 6
paid Robert Stewart for a hat to him	2 14
paid for his stockings and shoes	6 6
paid Robert Wallace for a wig to him	3 12
paid Janet Muir her interest of a hundred merks due to her by the Hammermen trade which interest is from 1731 to 1732	3
paid to help to burry Elisabeth Gardner p. warrant	3

To Agnes Scot as interest of a bond of 1000 merks and another bond of 300 merks due her by the trade from Martinmas 1731 to Martinmas 1732	29
paid William Mackies relict p. warrand	1 4
To Elisabeth Kerr and Ann McAuslan p. warrand	1 4
paid John Miller for a big coat and furniture to John Gardner as p. warrand and discharge	15 9 6
To sundry persons per warrands	25 4
paid to help to burry William Ramseys son p. warrand	6
To John Fleeming and Archibald Glen as their New Years gift	1 16
To Dauid Pollock as his New Years gift	12
To help to burry James Dunlops wif p. warrand	3
To help to burrie John Schaw founder p. warrand	002 08 00
To help to burrie Anderson Robertson p. warrand	006 00 00
To help to burrie William Auldcorns relict p. warrand	005 00 00
To John Gardner and John Fleeming for their shoes	004 16 00
paid Alexr Watson interest upon a Bill of 400 lib scots vizt from the 10th of Feb. 1732 to the 15 of May 1733	022 10 00
paid John Gardner and James Kerr p. warrand	002 18 00
Lent to the Lairds of Bardowie elder and your and cau~rs two thousand pounds scots by Bond produced	2000 00 00
paid four horse hires at meeting the Lords	003 18 00
paid John Fleeming Archibald Glen and John Gardner as fairings	002 18 00
To the Gorball officers and John Gardner at lifting their money	001 16 00
paid to the poor of the house and for carrying the box at Lammass	000 17 00
paid sundry persons p. warrands	
To sundry persons p. warrands	015 14 00
To sundry persons p. warrands at the deacons farewell	031 18 00
paid James Kerr from the 4 of October 1732 to September 26th 1733 @ 12s p. week	030 12 00
paid John Baxter for makeing John Gardners cloaths and big coat	005 10 00
To Archibald Glen at the election of the deacon as use is	000 12 00
paid to the collector of the House	040 00 00
To Archibald Glen as usuall at lifting the corner House and Gorball rents	001 04 00
paid postage of letters about Grants bussiness wt the trade	000 14 00
	<hr/>
	2313 00 06

DEACONS PRECEPTS.

Paid to William Glasfords relict	000 18 00
To Andrew Fairlie	000 18 00
paid John Fleeming haveing a son to be cut of the stone	000 12 00
To John Donald relict in great distress	000 18 00
To Mathew Rodger recommended by the Conveener	001 04 00
To James Dunlop	000 18 00
To Mr Andrew Lyle's relict	000 12 00
To William Auldcorns relict in great distress	000 14 00
To Andrew Robertson	000 18 00
To Janet Robertson	000 08 00
To John Adam's relict	000 18 00
To Janet Duncan	000 08 00
To Jean Steel upon a petition	000 12 00
To Gavin Fleeming	000 10 00
To the relict of Jabesh Morrice	000 10 00
To John Smith's relict	000 12 00
To William Auldcorns relict	000 12 00
To David Smith	000 12 00
To John Loves relict	000 12 00
paid to Janet Robertson upon petition	000 18 00
To Mary Lang upon her petition	000 12 00
To James Dunlop	000 12 00
To Archibald Simpsons relict	000 12 00
To William Ramsay	000 18 00
To Margaret Thomson in great distress	000 08 00
To John Thomson and William Auldcorns relicts	001 04 00
To John Schaw	000 18 00
To Andrew Robertson upon his petition	000 18 00
To James Cunningham	000 12 00
To Janet Duneven	000 12 00
To William Auldcorns relict and Elisabeth Colhoun 12 shill. each	001 04 00
To Margaret Temple	000 12 00
To John Loves relict	000 12 00
To David Smith	000 12 00
To help to burrie John Christie a poor man	000 06 00
To Ann Lang in great distress	000 12 00
To Christopher Thomson recommended by the Conveener	001 04 00
To George Alexander a poor distressed man	000 12 00
To Archibald Simpson's relict	000 18 00
To Marion Wright	000 12 00

To Marion Glasfoord	000 12 00
To Archibald Simpsons relict	000 12 00
To Janet Robertson upon her petition	000 18 00
To John Pollock hammerman in Rutherglen	000 12 00
To James Dunlop	000 12 00
To James Cunningham	000 12 00
To Jean Fleckfield in great distress	000 12 00
To James Bowie	000 12 00
To James Ritchie upon his petition	000 12 00
To Janet Duneven upon her petition	000 12 00
To Janet Anderson upon her petition	000 08 00
To John Parland in great distress	000 08 00
To Jean Auldcorn	000 15 00
To William Wyllie	000 18 00
To William Ramsay	000 18 00
To Margaret Cowper upon her petition	000 08 00
To Janet Cree	000 12 00
To William Johnston a blind man	000 06 00
To William Ramsay	001 04 00
	<hr/>
	040 17 00
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Item the Collector ought to be discharged of severall non payments wherewith he hath charged himself as tho' they were paid and yet are owing and unpaid by the persons after mentioned vizt.

Imprimis by non payment of John Reid tennant in Calderside for crop and year 1732	083 06 08
By non payment of Peter Clark tennant in Calderside of his bill for bygone rents preceeding 1733	176 10 00
By non payment of the Laird of Grants bond	666 13 04
By non payment of five years interest thereon from Martinmas 1728 to Martinmas 1733 years	166 13 04
By non-payment of the Laird of Calderwoods six years kind vizt from 1727 to 1733 ā 23d yearly	006 18 00
By non-payment of money laid out for doing diligence against the tennant of Calderside	004 04 00
By non-payment of George Nobles bill and diligence yreon	023 07 02
By non-payment of George Nobles journeymans bookings	002 18 04
By non payt of James Scot journeyman his booking money	002 18 04

By non payt of the Laird of Torrance's 3 years kind vizt. from 1730 to 1733 ā 16d p. annum	002 08 00
By non payt of the rents on Pollocks lands which was 96.8.10 whereof 11b 13 now paid there remains	094 15 10
By non payt of ārent of the same from 1730	014 00 00
	<hr/>
	1244 13 00

ENROLLED POOR AND CLERKS DUES.

At Hallowday	045 12 00
At Candlemass	045 12 00
At Beltan Andrew Robertson and Wm Auldcorns relict being dead	040 04 00
At Lammas	040 04 00
To John Wilsons child half a crown a quarter	006 00 00
To the clerk for his fial	013 06 08
To his extraordinary pains	024 00 00
To his man	003 00 00
To his officer for his fial	008 00 00
	<hr/>
	225 18 08

MONEY RECEIVED ON DAVID POLLOCKS ACCOUNT.

Received from David Dick as his rent from Whit 1731 to Whit. 1732 years with a discharge of stent	024 04 00
From Daniel McNeil as his rent from Whit. 1731 to Whit. 1732 .	010 00 00
From Elisabeth Telfer half a years rent from Whit. to Mart. 1732	020 00 00
Mary Dougalls rent from Whit. 1732 to Whit. 1733	006 00 00
Duncan Macfarlanes rent from Whit. 1732 to Whit. 1733	022 00 00
Duncan Thomson's rent from Mart. 1732 to Whit. 1733	020 00 00
Marion Wright as part of her rent.	006 06 00
	<hr/>
Summa	108 10

MONEY DEPURSED ON DAVID POLLOCK'S ACCOUNT.

To Elisabeth Telfer for his aliment from Sep. 1732 to Sep. 1733 .	060 00 00
To Robert Forresters for mending his shoes	000 14 00
To Archibald Broun for a hat to him	001 10 00

To Ritchard Allan for 3 cravats to him	001 11 06
To Robert Stevenson for his shaveing	002 08 00
To Robert Dreghorn by ane account now discharged	008 04 06
To Andrew Barr p account discharged	004 16 00
To Robert Barton p account discharged	005 04 00
To Gairn Lawson p account discharged	021 11 08
To a wylie coat to David Pollock per warrand	000 18 00
Sum	106 17 8

CHARGE.

David Pollocks ballance in the Collectors hands	001 12 04
page 1st	3602 08 02
page 2nd	204 13 03
Freedom Fines	087 04 08
Apprentices booking	022 10 00
Journeymens booking	021 08 08
Quarter Accounts	050 14 00
Weekly Journeymen	010 08 00
Strangers broadpennies	019 16 00
	4020 15 1

DISCHARGE.

p written warrands	174 19 06
p written warrants	2138 01 00
Deacons precepts	0040 17 00
By non payments	1244 12 00
Inrolled poor &c.	225 18 8
By the sums in two warrands omitted to be charged	3 12
	3828 1 2

	lib	sh	d
Charge	4020	15	1
Discharge	3828	1	2
Balance due to the trade	192	13	11

EXTRACTS FROM COMPTS.

1692-1693.

DISCHARGE.

It paid to mak up the ventour tobacco	48	17	0
It borrowed from Jon Goveane for yt same effect	800	0	0
It to the toun clerk a ginie and to his man two dollars for recti- fying and ratifieing the agriement betuixt ws and Gorballs .	18	16	0

1694-1695.

DISCHARGE.

Impr the Collector discharges himself with ane bond granted to the trade by the magistrates and counsell of Glasgow at Candlmass 1695 of four thowsand two hundrethe merkes inde	2800	00	0
It to a poor woman yt was robd by the Frenchers	14		

1695-1696.

DISCHARGE.

It paid to Rot Yuill of expense about the African trade	0	12	0
It the collector having receaved from the last collector 25s 6d. sterling of clipped money they were sold at 10s scots the shilling whereby he lost	2	11	0

1702-1703.

DISCHARGE.

Item to John Boyd for mending ane wound in James Davidsons daughters head	06	0	0
Item for 3 horse to meet Earle of Eglintoune corps and convoy them	02	8	0

1703-1704.

DISCHARGE.

Item to Robert Dunlop to bury his child	01	16	0
Item to the Duke of Argyles buriall for 3 horse hyres	06	6	0
Item to David Struthers that carreys the morteclothes	01	0	0

1707-1708.

DISCHARGE.

It for 4 horses at the meeting and conveying of the Lords of Circuit	03 16 0
To John Robertsons for binding ane book to the trade	01 08 0
To John Smith late conveyer	01 10 0
To John Love to pay the doctor for mending his leg	03 0 0

1708-1709.

DISCHARGE.

To given for a horse hyre to convoy the Dutches of Montrose	0 18 0
To one () Sinkler in contribution to build ane harbour at Inverness in the Murray Firth	09 0 0

1711-1712.

DISCHARGE.

To Margaret Shanks recommended by the provest	0 6 0
To John Watts relict qn she brake her arme	1 0 0
To Arch Duncan Gardiner recomended by ye d. c. and having broken his leg	1 9 0
To James Colier qn in the fever	0 12 0
To Mr. James Algoo recomended by the presbetry	0 12 0
To John Love to mend his bellow	1 0 0

1713-1714.

DISCHARGE.

To Margaret Cunninghame a poor gentlewoman	0 18 0
To Kathrine Brock who had her thumb cut off	0 12 0
To James Aiken for the use of a tormented child	0 12 0
To Mr. Sinclar a dumb gentelman	0 12 0
To Archibald Lamont a poor gentelman	0 12 0
To Wm. Tod a sick wounded man	0 12 0
To James Wallac's relict hamerman in Irving	0 12 0
To the clark four doubling the trades chartours consisting of fifteen pearchments	20 0 0
To his man	4 0 0

1714-1715.

DISCHARGE.

To Adam Evans ane old souldier	01	4	0
To Mary Blair a shipwrack woman	00	6	0
To James Kerr for discharging the bookbinders and tinklers	00	12	0
To John Robison a broken meŕd	00	12	0
To Alexr Giffart hammerman who was going from this place	01	10	0
To Robert Grahame a distressed souldier	00	18	0
To Allan Dougal for taking George Johnstoun to the tolbooth	00	4	0

1715-1716.

DISCHARGE.

Imp. payed to Rot Scott for an jocky coat to James Kerr making and mounting therof	014	4	6
For three horses to convoy the Duke of Argile and to James Kerr for hiring them	03	8	0
For the hire of four horses to convoy Generall Cadoggen and to James Kerr for hiring them	03	06	0
For the hire of 3 horses to meet the Duke and Dutches of Mont- rose and to James Kerr for hyring them	03	06	0
For 3 horse hyres to meet the E. of Dundonald and to James Kerr for hyring them	03	06	0
To Wm Johnstoun who was taken by the Turks	00	12	0

1718-1719.

DISCHARGE.

To Ebenezer Fleeming and Rot Gray two poor men taken by the Turks recommended by the conveyer	0	18	0
To Margt Marshall who had her husband shot at the rabble recommended by the conveyer	1	4	0
To Alexr Fleeming who sufered shipwrack recom. by ye con.	1	4	0
To John Gordon and oysrs who were taken by ye Turks	0	18	0

1720.

DISCHARGE.

To Patrick Roseburgh distressed with a dumb palsie	0	12	0
To Mr Ja. Hamilton a student in distress	0	12	0
To Widow Hutchison going to Ireland	0	12	0
To John Couper a shipwrackt gentleman	0	6	0

To the schoolmaster of Hutchisons Hospitall and Jo. Fleeming officer at the putting in of Thomas Love	1 8 0
To William Dick weaver in Scotstoun lost all by fire by recom- mendation of the D. con.	0 12 0
To James Fisher coppersmith in Liverpool	0 12 0

1720-1721.

DISCHARGE.

To Benjamin McIntyre for taking grease out of the child's best (mort) cloath	0 12 0
To David Sinclair who had his house burnt	0 12 0
To Richard Maxwell who wants his right hand	0 6 0
To Rot Stephen who had his house burnt	0 6 0
To Andrew Masson having a cancer in his throat recommended by the D. Convr.	1 4 0

1721-1722.

DISCHARGE.

To ane troublesome gentlewoman	0 6 0
To John Newbigging a poor man late conr at Lanerk	1 4 0
To John Clark a poor man having lost his sight	0 12 0
To James Cunningham for carieing a letter to Kilbryd	0 12 0

1722-1723.

DISCHARGE.

To John Marie a distressed Frenchman	0 18 0
To a distressed seaman	0 6 0
To Robert Finlay a peuterer to carry him off the place	1 10 0
To two horse hires to meet and convoy the Duke of Hamilton and to James Kerr	1 16 0
To a gentlewoman in distress having a testificat	0 8 0

1726-1727.

DISCHARGE.

To John Syme writer for ane extract of ane act of the Trades House anent Apprentices on mortification	0 12 0
To Baillie Robertson's daughter in great distress	0 18 0

To Archibald Stewart who lost his all by robbers	0	12	0
To ane poor man who is this day to have a large lump cutt off his cheek,	1	10	0
To Rot Foster for a pair of strong shoes to him	2	8	0

1730-1731.

DISCHARGE.

To Katharin Smith a poor hammermans widow shipwracht	0	12	0
To James and John Smiths Scotsmen who suffered by ye Turks	0	12	0
To Jean Ferrie a poor woman to help her homeward	0	6	0

1732-1733.

(Given in full supra.)

1733-1734.

DISCHARGE.

To John Miller recommended by the Minister of Strathblane	0	12	0
To some poor men who were under slavery with the Turks 4 years	1	4	0
To William Ramsay under the surgeons hands	0	12	0
To James Reid an old presenter	0	12	0

1734-1735.

DISCHARGE.

To Jean Semple a widow largely recommended	1	4	0
To Margaret Cowper a needie widow in strait	0	8	0
Margaret Harvie a good honest woman	1	4	0
James Dunlop in a very needy and poor condition	0	18	0
John Loves relict thought to be in a dying condition	1	4	0
Marion Wright having a child in great trouble	0	12	0
James Brodie a twenty years journeyman	0	18	0
James Davidsons relict going to London	0	12	0
Archibald Simpsons widow in very sore trouble	0	18	0
James Dunlop a poor old freeman and in need	0	12	0
Allan McDonald who lost his substance by fire	0	12	0
John Boyd a poor old carter	0	12	0
A very poor man in great needessity	0	12	0

Janet and Margaret Andersons probably both dying	I	4	0
Jean Adie distempered in mind and troublesome	0	8	0
James Dunlop in trouble going into the Towns hospitall	I	4	0
John Grahame a poor man and very honest	0	18	0
Anna Walkinshaw a poor widow and 6 children	1	4	0
Mathew Gardner a freemans son at nurseing	I	4	0
Margarett McAlpine a poor old widow	I	10	0

1735-1736.

DISCHARGE.

By cash to Isobell Boll in great distress	0	18	0
By do to Agnes Kerr probable adying	0	12	0
By do to Charles Dunbar lang discharged from the Kings service	1	4	0
By do to Mareon Pirrie dying of a cancer	1	4	0
By do to Charles Smith being castaway at sea	0	02	0
By do to Andrew Strang who lost one of his hands	0	18	0

1737-1738.

DISCHARGE.

To Mr Wm Lyon a distressed schollar	1	4	0
To Jean Lochart a ministers poor relict	0	12	0
To Robert Archibald having a broken arm	0	12	0
To John White a poor man wanting a leg	0	12	0
To Mary Robertsons son distrest with the gout	0	12	0
To George Thom a poor fatherless boy in distress	0	18	0
To James Dunlop a troublesome gentleman	0	12	0
To Wm. Dunckland having a broken leg	1	4	0
To Robert Wallace haveing a broken leg	0	12	0
To Wm McLean a smith being struck blind by fire from heaven	1	4	0

1738-1739.

DISCHARGE.

To Mathew Davidson a poor distempered man	0	18	0
To William Breddie in mean and melancholy circumstances	1	4	0
To Barbara Legatt a poor lame woman	0	12	0
To Janet Robb a poor daft wife	0	6	0
To Robert Young having a broken leg	0	12	0
To Elizabeth Hislop who was robed on her way hither	0	12	0

Note.—For 1742-3 and years following compts are given in sterling money.

1745-1746.		
DISCHARGE.		<i>Sterling.</i>
By cash paid porters for attending the masters in gathering shoes to the Highlandmen		0 1 0
1748-1749.		
CHARGE.		
From Robert Wotherspoon nailer for his privilege to work in naills in the Town of Glasgow from Whitsunday 1749 to Do 1750		0 5 0
1749-1750.		
DISCHARGE.		
To David Pollock for needful uses		0 1 0
To William Dickson a poor Hammern who lost his arm in the King's service		0 2 0
1753-1754.		
DISCHARGE.		
To Lawyers incident charges in goeing and comeing from Edinr	20 4 7	
To William Glen, alias Bunns	0 0 6	
1758-1759.		
CHARGE.		
Received from John Buchanan Junr Writer a freemans grandchild for his father and himself without an essay	3 0 0	
James Jackson Junr a freemans son making an essay	1 4 0	
Robert Luke a freemans son without an essay	1 10 0	
Received at the Gorbail court as out half of the freedom fines of four strangers a 20 merks each	4 8 10 ² / ₃	
Received from Francis Moor as his fine for entering Peter Dumas servant to work without acquainting him	0 5 0	
1761-1762.		
DISCHARGE.		
Paid Baillie Wardrop for the Extract of the act made by the Trades House against entering freemen on the day of election	0 2 6	

V.
THE FOURTEEN INCORPORATED TRADES
AND
THE TRADES HOUSE OF GLASGOW.

REPORT BY COMMITTEE OF CLERKS ON THE RATIFICATION OF
INCORPORATION BYE-LAWS.

The Fourteen Crafts of Glasgow are "Corporations" (University of Glasgow v. Physicians and Surgeons, 7th August, 1840, 1 Rob. App. pp. 402-3).

It is a leading maxim of Corporation Law that no Corporation can of itself alter its constitution. Such alteration can be made only by the authority which originally granted the constitution or by some other higher constitutional or statutory authority. For instance, a corporate body erected by Royal Charter can have its constitution altered only by Royal Charter or by Act of Parliament. A corporate body erected by Act of Parliament or by any authority inferior to Parliament can always have its constitution altered by Act of Parliament.

Corporate
Bodies can-
not change
their
Constitution.

It accordingly follows that none of the Fourteen Incorporations can alter its constitution at its own hand. To effect such alteration it must apply either to Parliament or to some other competent authority.

None of the Fourteen Incorporations can be said to have a written constitution. The Seals of Cause which they respectively possess supply at the most but meagre constitutional principles. As a matter of fact the Seals of Cause granted in favour of the Crafts were simply collections of regulations or bye-laws sanctioned and ratified by the Crown or the Town Council, and they bear little or no resemblance to the carefully drawn Royal Charter of Incorporation or other Charter of Constitution of the present day.

So far as the constitution of a Craft is set forth in such a Seal of Cause granted by the Town Council, it has to be observed that since 1833 the Town Councils of Royal Burghs have ceased to create or grant constitutions to subordinate Corporations. Constitutions may, however, be obtained from Parliament or by Royal Charter from the Crown, and it seems clear that under the Act of 1846 it would be competent for an Incorporation to ask the Court of Session to sanction a resolution or series of resolutions in effect equivalent to an alteration in its constitution.

While the objects and the limits of the powers of an Incorporation are determined by its fundamental constitution, however that may have originated, the Fourteen Incorporations as corporate bodies have power at common law to make bye-laws for the management of their affairs so long as these are consistent with

Corporate
Bodies have
inherent
power to
make
Bye-Laws.

the constitution of the Incorporation. Whether a particular bye-law is or is not consistent with the constitution can only in the event of question be settled by the Court.

No single Craft has power to alter the conditions which bind the Crafts together in the Guildry.

In the case of the Fourteen Incorporations of Glasgow a further consideration arises. The Members of these Incorporations are all associated in the Crafts Guildry (the affairs of which are managed by the Trades House), and there are certain associative principles relating to the inter-connection of the Guildry and the Crafts which, if altered in the case of any one Craft, might constitute a breach of the association.

The principles of association for all those Crafts which continue united must in every instance remain the same. These principles of association are to be found in the Letter of Guildry, in the Deed of Foundation of the Trades Hospital, and in the Decree of Declarator. It follows from the Decree of Declarator that if any alteration is to be made on the constitution of the Trades House that must be done by Parliament. Those *principles* of association have been more or less imported into the Bye-Laws of the Trades House and the Bye-Laws of the Crafts, and there are *regulations* amongst these Bye-Laws based upon these principles.

The subject of the enactment and ratification of Incorporation Regulations must, therefore, be approached under three heads—(1) Constitution; (2) Associative Principles; (3) Bye-Laws.

Printed Bye-Laws deal with (1) Constitution; (2) Associative Principles; and (3) Bye-Laws.

To a large extent the constitution of a Craft is contained in its existing printed Regulations along with Rules regulating the inter-connection of the Crafts with the Guildry and Trades House and Bye-Laws relating to purely internal administration, but there is no separation in the prints between these three different sets of regulations.

Could such separation be made it would be an easy matter to lay down procedure to be followed by the Incorporations in common (1) in the alteration of constitutional principles, (2) in the alteration of associative principles and relative regulations; or (3) in the enactment and alteration of Bye-Laws, and all in such a way as to remove doubts as to how any portion of these may be validly altered in future.

These should be separated.

The Sub-Committee think it practicable (although perhaps difficult) for the Fourteen Incorporations to separate from their Seals of Cause and existing regulations those principles which are really *constitutional principles*.

It is also practicable to extract from the Letter of Guildry, the Deed of Foundation of the Hospital, the Decree of Declarator, and the existing Bye-Laws of the Trades House and the Crafts,

(1) Those *associative principles* which could be changed only by Parliamentary authority, or which in some cases perhaps might be changed by unanimous consent of the Fourteen Crafts, and of the Trades House, and

(2) Those *regulations* dealing with such principles to the enactment or alteration of which the Trades House would require to be a consenting party. Such regulations should not only be uniform but should conform to the Regulations of the House on the subject.

The residue would consist of ordinary *Bye-Laws* for internal Craft administration.

The Sub-Committee think the following conclusions will not be disputed :—

Conclusions
of the Sub-
Committee.

(First) The constitutional principles of a Craft, if once declared in writing, would require to remain unchanged until an application had been made to the Court of Session (under the powers and within the limits prescribed by the Act of 1846), to the Crown or to Parliament, for alteration.

(Second) Any alteration on those essential conditions which relate to the connection of the Fourteen Crafts in the Guildry would require Parliamentary authority, or, it may be, in some cases merely the agreement of all the associated bodies, and of the Trades House.

But there are also Craft Regulations dealing with and following from those principles and affecting the relation of the Craft with the Trades House which could be altered from time to time with consent of the Trades House.

(Third) As regards Bye-Laws for regulating internal administration while there is no doubt each Craft has absolute power to alter these at will without the sanction of any other body, even here there is always the possibility of questions arising as to whether any Bye-Law (1) is in conformity with the constitution or is an innovation equivalent to an alteration on the constitution, or (2) is of such a character that it alters the conditions of association which connect the Fourteen Incorporations in the Guildry. Such questions when raised could only be settled by the Court.

Were the work of separation done, therefore, and the constitution, the conditions of association with their relative regulations, and the administrative Bye-Laws, ascertained and distinguished, the procedure with regard to alterations in any of those branches would be as follows :—

Procedure in
making
alterations.

Each Incorporation would consider as regards alterations in its constitution whether the sanction of the Court of Session, the Crown, or Parliament should be obtained. For isolated alterations in the constitution, the sanction of the Court of Session where appropriate would be the simplest method, but for complete revised constitutions the advisability of applying for a Royal Charter or Act of Parliament could in each instance be considered.

On
Constitution.

As regards the conditions of association in the Guildry, those would remain fixed and uniform unless alterations were made by authority of Parliament, or it may be, in some cases with the unanimous consent of all the Crafts and the Trades House.

On
Associative
Principles.

Regulations or Bye-Laws, however, dealing with these conditions would require only the consent of the Trades House.

On ordinary
Bye-Laws.

As regards Bye-Laws for internal administration, these would only require the approval of the Members of the Craft, but each Incorporation would have the option of applying to the Court of Session, if thought fit, for sanction to alterations on Bye-Laws under Section 3 of the Act of 1846.

In giving a full analysis of the constituent parts and relations of the Rules and Regulations of the Crafts, it has been the aim of the Sub-Committee to aid the Crafts in the interpretation of the Act of 1846, and particularly Section 3.

The proviso to that Section enacts that nothing therein contained shall affect the validity of any Bye-Laws, Regulations, or Resolutions made without the sanction of the Court, which it would have been competent prior to the Act to make without the sanction of the Court.

Whether, therefore, the work of separation above outlined is completed or not, each Incorporation must continue to be guided by its own legal advisers as to how far Section 3 applies to its own peculiar circumstances, and how far, in view of its past practice, it may be competent for a Craft to deal with any alteration in its Bye-Laws, Regulations, or Resolutions under the proviso referred to.

Summary.

To summarise, the Sub-Committee are of opinion—

- (1) That alterations in the *constitution* of any of the Incorporations require the sanction of
 - (a) The Court of Session under the powers and within the limits specified in the Act of 1846, Section 3; or
 - (b) The Crown; or
 - (c) Parliament;
- (2) I. That alterations in the *associative principles* which bind the Incorporations together in the Guildry require
 - (a) The consent of all the other Incorporations and the Trades House; or failing this
 - (b) Parliamentary sanction.
- II. That alterations of Bye-Laws or Regulations of the Incorporations dealing with these principles and affecting the relations of a Craft with the Trades House require the consent of the Trades House.
- (3) That alterations of Bye-Laws relating to purely *internal administration* may be made, or such new Bye-Laws may be enacted, by each Incorporation *ex proprio motu*.

Recommendations of the Sub-Committee.

The Sub-Committee recommend that, in all cases of proposed alterations of the *constitution*, or of *associative principles or regulations*, or of existing *Bye-Laws*, or of the enactment of additional Bye-Laws, the new proposals should be submitted

to the Trades House for its consent (where above indicated to be necessary), and for its information in all other cases, and that at the same time the nature of and proposed further procedure should be intimated, so that the House may advise with a view to uniformity.

Reported by

- (Signed) JAMES NESS,
Clerk of the Incorporation of Bakers.
- („) ROBERT LAMOND,
Clerk of the Incorporation of Cordiners.
- („) WILLIAM NELSON,
Clerk of the Incorporation of Maltmen.
- („) HARRY LUMSDEN,
Clerk of the Trades House.

Unanimously approved and adopted at a meeting of the Committee of Clerks held on this date.

(Signed) JAS. A. REID,
Clerk of the Incorporation of Wrights,
Chairman.

Sub-
Committee's
Report
Approved by
Committee
of Clerks.

GLASGOW, 29th April, 1910.

VI.

INCORPORATION OF HAMMERMEN OF GLASGOW

I.

LIST OF MEMBERS

From 6th November, 1616, to 30th November, 1733,

and

From 25th August, 1775, to 31st December, 1911.

NOTE.—The occupations of Members, the essays made at entry, the dates of the Burgess tickets and the class to which entrants belonged are given at the end of the list. The essay made to be a condition of entry at the end of the year 1847. From 1616 to 1847 the essay was demanded (although not always recorded) from all operatives. After 1732 men and women had to enter as burgesses without making an essay on condition that they should not practice the trade. But after 1825 many apprentices were made (where no essay was given in) without this condition on payment of £10 sterling extra.

A = Apprentice ; S = Son ; S.L. = Son-in-law ; Str. = Stranger ; B.T. = Burgess Ticket.

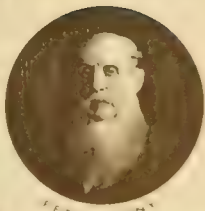
No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
1	Nov. 6, 1616,	Johne Kirkwood, .	Gold-smith.	S.	..
2	Nov. 26, 1617,	Robert Conynghame, .	Bras smyt.	Str.	..
3	Jan. 28, 1618,	Johne Fynnesoun, .	..	A.	..
4	" "	James Clark, .	..	S.	..
5	May 28, 1619,	Allane Naper, .	..	..	..
6	" "	Willame Duncane, .	..	S.	..
7	Aug. 23, 1620,	David Logane, .	..	..	..
8	" "	Andro Galkersowne, .	..	..	..
9	Dec. 8, "	Robert Williamsowne, .	Blak smyt.	..	..
10	Sept. 8, 1621,	Willram Akeme, .	..	S.	..
11	" "	William Swyntowne, .	Sadler.	Str.	..
12	Nov. 17, "	David M'Ben, .	Dag Mekon.	Str.	..
13	Sept. 17, 1622,	Thomas Miller, .	..	..	..
14	Sept. 7, 1623,	Adam Nicoll, .	Armourer.	..	..
15	May 5, 1624,	William Mayne, .	Potter.	A.	..
16	Dec. 29, "	Archibald Leyis, .	Hammermen.	..	..
17	July 25, 1625,	Andro Kames, .	"	..	..
18	Sept. 8, "	Johne Maxwell, .	"	S.	..
19	Aug. 2, 1626,	William Braidwood, .	..	..	..
20	" "	William Luff, Yr., .	..	S.L.	..
21	Aug. 24, 1627,	Johne M'Bend, .	..	A.	..
22	Dec. 22, "	William Maxwell, .	..	S.	..

ESSAY.

9. Ane hors sho and nails.



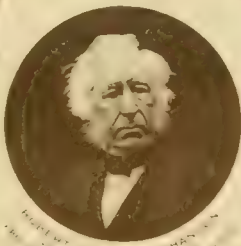
ARTHUR BELL WILLIAMS
CLARK & LEACH ENGINEER
RAILROAD PLANT AND MACHINERY



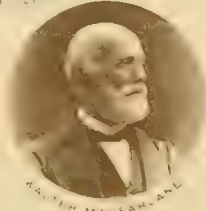
PETER LENNY
SHIP COER



ANTHONY ROLD
DEACON & LEACH ENGINEER



HUBERT WARNER
BY SHAW & CO.
ENGINEER & MACHINERY



WALTER MACFARLANE
TEA & CO.
ENGINEER



WILLIAM SMITH
DEACON & LEACH ENGINEER



JAMES BEAUMONT NELSON
ROUN MASTER
INVENTOR OF THE HOT BEAST



JOHN SMITH
DEACON & LEACH
BRASSFUNDLER



WILLIAM B. SMITH
BY SHAW & CO.
ENGINEER



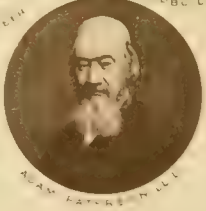
WILLIAM BEALE
SHIP COER



JAMES REID
LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER



COL. WALTER MONTGOMERY
LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER



ADAM WATSON
CLARK & LEACH
1860 - 1880



HUGH MUNRO
CLARK & LEACH
1825 - 1860

WELL KNOWN HAMMERMEN OF THE PAST

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
23	July 9, 1628,	James Leischmane,	Blak symt.	S.	..
24	July 16, ..	Johne Baillie, .	Pewderer.	S.	..
25	Dec. 10, ..	James Park, .	Armorer.	A.	..
26	Dec. 20, ..	David Mwre, .	..	A.	..
27	Sept. 4, 1629,	Johne Scott, .	..	S.	..
28	" " "	Johne Grahame, .	..	A.	..
29	Sept. 10, ..	Johne Jaiphray, .	..	Str.	..
30	" " "	Alexr. Jaiphray, .	..	Str.	..
31	Sept. 23, ..	Alexr. Young, .	Dagmaker.	Str.	..
32	Dec. 9, ..	William Baird, .	..	Str.	..
33	Feb. 3, 1630,	Rot. Sinkler, .	..	Str.	..
34	April 7, ..	Rot. Dalglesiche, .	Brassmythe.	A.	..
35	Aug. 25, ..	Johne Black, .	..	Str.	..
36	Oct. 20, 1632,	Johne Hall, .	Saidler.	A.	..
37	Feb. 15, 1633,	Johne Reid, .	Suord Slyper.	Str.	..
38	" " "	Androw Calderwood, .	Saidler.	Str.	..
39	July 19, ..	Master Jon Huchesoun,	..	..	..
		of Scotistoun, .	Toune Clerk.	Str.	..
40	July 14, 1634,	Thomas Inglis, .	Pewderer.	Str.	..
41	Aug. 20, ..	David Donnald, .	..	Str.	..
42	Nov. 7, ..	Johne Reid, Yr., .	..	S.	..
43	Mar. 6, 1635,	James Smithe, .	Dagmaker.	S.	..
44	May 23, ..	Alexr. Jafray, .	Hammerman.	S.	..
45	Sept. 11, ..	Johne Leipper, .	..	S.	..
46	" " "	Rot. Galbraithe, .	..	A.	..
47	" " "	James Smithe, .	..	S.	..
48	June 17, 1636,	Robert Maxwell, .	..	S.	..
49	Sept. 7, ..	Johne Calderwood, .	Saidler.	S.	..
50	Nov. 26, ..	Thomas Hendirson, .	..	A.	..
51	Aug. 24, 1637,	William Philpe, .	..	Str.	..
52	Sept. 13, ..	Jon Robesoun, .	Beltmaker.	S.	..
53	July 28, 1638,	James Duncane, .	Brassmythe.	A.	..
54	Feb. 8, 1639,	Robert Wilsoun, .	Lorimer.	Str.	..
55	Sept. 6, ..	Abrahame Mwir, .	..	A.	..
56	Feb. 10, 1641,	Jon Scott, .	Armorer.	A.	..
57	Mar. 24, ..	Johne Walker, .	..	..	..
58	July 28, ..	Daniell Inglis, .	..	..	..
59	" " "	Jon Burnes, .	..	..	..
60	Aug. 5, 1642,	Arthor Tacket, .	Saidler.	S.	..
61	" " "	Johne Pittilloch, .	..	S.	..
62	Sept. 4, 1643,	Thomas Clerk, .	Cuitler.	S.	..
63	" " "	James Japhray, .	Hammerman.	S.	..
64	Feb. 4, 1645,	Gawan Scott, .	Armorer.	S.	..
65	Nov. 14, ..	Johne Drumond, .	Hammerman.	S.	..
66	Jan. 19, 1647,	William Gulieland, .	Blacksmyt.	Str.	..
67	May 7, ..	Andro Blackwood, .	Loremer.	A.	..
68	" " "	James Barclay, .	Armorer.	Str.	..
69	Aug. 16, ..	Jon Maxwell, .	Hammerman.	S.	..
70	Sept. 10, ..	Patrik Buntein, .	..	A.	..
71	Sept. 13, ..	Johne Broun, .	..	Str.	..
72	Dec. 10, ..	Ninian Darroch, .	Dagmaker.	A.	..
73	Feb. 7, 1648,	Johne Duncansone, .	Brassmith.	A.	..
74	Feb. 28, ..	Walter Mayne, .	Potter.	S.	..
75	May 6, ..	James Brounlie, .	Peutherer.	A.	..
76	" " "	Johne Duncan, Yr., .	Hammerman.	S.	..
77	Dec. 7, ..	Robert Johnnestoun, .	..	Str.	..
78	" " "	Johne Gib, .	Beltmaker.	A.	..
79	July 27, 1649,	George Park, .	Blacksmith.	A.	..
80	" " "	James Scott, .	Armorer.	S.	..
81	" " "	James Andersone, .	..	A.	..
82	Sept. 4, ..	Johne Miller, .	Dagmaker.	A.	..
83	Oct. 23, ..	Johne Neill, .	Knockmaker.	Str.	..

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
84	May 10, 1650,	Andro Pardoun,	Lorimer.	A.	..
85	May 11, ..	Robert Andersone,	Lorimer.	A.	..
86	June 7, ..	Johne Willmoune,	Blacksmyt.	S.	..
87	Aug. 13, ..	Johne Reid, .	Armorer.	A.	..
88	Aug. 29, ..	David Robiesone,	Beltmaker.	S.	..
89	" ..	Alexr. Goveane,	Lorimer.	A.	..
90	May 27, 1651,	Archibald M'Key,	Dagmaker.	A.	..
91	Sept. 4, ..	Robert Robertsoune,	Brassmyt.	S.	..
92	Jan. 27, 1652,	James Dunlop,	Saidler.	A.	..
93	" ..	James Johnstoun,	Locksmyt.	Str.	..
94	" ..	Johne Love, .	Dagmaker.	S.	..
95	Dec. 10, ..	Patrick M'Ilvica,	Quhyt yron worker.	A.	..
96	Dec. 24, ..	John Horvie (Hamer),	Blacksmyt.	S.	..
97	Aug. 19, 1653,	William Merschell, .	..	P.	..
98	Feb. 19, 1655,	Johne Naper, .	..	S.	..
99	May 4, ..	Thomas Winzet, .	..	Str.	..
100	Aug. 28, ..	James Leischman, .	..	S.	..
101	Sept. 15, ..	Gawin Park, .	..	Str.	..
102	Aug. 14, 1656,	William Wilsone,	..	A.	..
103	Sept. 16, ..	Johne Smythe, .	..	S.L.	..
104	Feb. 23, 1657,	Johne Young, .	..	S.L.	..
105	Aug. 31, ..	Allane Gairner,	..	S.L.	..
106	Jan. 4, 1658,	William Hendersone,	Sedler.	S.	..
107	Feb. 18, ..	Andrew Baillye,	Quhytt yron worker.	S.	..
108	Sept. 15, ..	Harie Wat, .	..	A.	..
109	" ..	James Love, .	..	S.	..
110	May 6, 1659,	William Grahame,	Whyt yron worker.	A.	..
111	Nov. 11, ..	Johne Goveane,	..	A.	..
112	Nov. 17, ..	Alexr. Black,	..	S.	..
113	Dec. 22, ..	Johne Johnstoune,	Poulterer.	Str.	..
114	" ..	James Bryce,	Locksmith.	A.	..
115	Feb. 10, 1660,	Andro Black,	Hammerman.	S.	..
116	Feb. 21, 1661,	Johne Hodge,	Airmourer.	Str.	..
117	May 8, ..	James Kerr, .	Blacksmyt.	Str.	..
118	Aug. 20, ..	Johne Burnes,	Blacksmith.	S.	..
119	Sept. 13, ..	Johne Hamiltoune,	Saidler.	A.	..
120	Aug. 4, 1663,	Johne Rankein,	Locksmith.	A.	..
120a	Feb. 13, ..	Alexr. Strange,	..	A.	..
121	Aug. 4, ..	Johne Wilsone,	Lorimer.	A.	..
122	" ..	David Leischman,	Blacksmith.	S.	..
123	May 19, 1664,	Alexr. King, .	Whyt yron worker.	A.	..
124	Aug. 18, ..	Rot. Alexr., .	..	A.	..
125	Sept. 22, ..	Johne Mathow,	Blacksmith.	A.	..
126	April 1, 1665,	James Pollok,	..	S.L.	..
127	May 27, ..	Thomas Moncuir, .	Goldsmith.	Str.	..
128	Aug. 11, ..	Johne Aulcorne,	Blacksmith.	Str.	..
129	Sept. 11, ..	Johne Robiesoune, .	Coppersmith.	Str.	..
130	Nov. 16, ..	George Robiesoune,	Beltmaker.	A.	..
131	June 19, 1666,	George Robiesoune,	Blacksmith.	A.	..
132	Sept. 1, ..	Thomas Stevine,	..	S.L.	..
132a	Feb. 28, 1668,	David and Johne Blackes,	Hammerman.	S.L.	..
133	Aug. 11, ..	Robert Burnes,	Hammerman.	S.	..
134	" ..	Johne Robiesoune,	..	A.	..
135	Feb. 4, 1669,	Archibald Galbreath,	..	S.	..
136	" ..	Mathow Muir,	..	A.	..
137	Sept. 9, ..	James Dunlope,	Lorimer.	A.	..
138	" ..	Robert Telphair,	Blacksmith.	A.	..
139	" ..	Johne Andersoune,	Brassmyth.	A.	..
140	" ..	Johne Weir, .	..	A.	..

ESSAYS.

92. Four pieces of work.

98. Kaysis making.

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
141	Sept. 9, 1669,	Master George Young,		Str.	..
142	" "	Johne Johns,	Wryter.	Str.	..
143	Feb. 4, 1670,	Alexr. Bryce,	Locksmith.	A.	..
144	" "	George Park,	"	A.	..
145	" "	Robert Dobbie,	"	A.	..
146	June 14, "	Andrew Craig,	Blacksmith.	Str.	..
147	June 30, 1671,	Hendrie Marshell,	Whyt earne man.	A.	..
148	Aug. 4, "	Johne Currie,	Gunsmith.	A.	..
149	Aug. 10, "	Robert Walker,	Hammerman.	A.	..
150	Sept. 21, "	James Waterstone,	"	A.	..
151	Sept. 29, "	Robert Sime,	"	Str.	..
152	Feb. 17, 1672,	Johne Scott,	Airmourer.	S.	..
153	July 22, 1673,	John Bogill,	Hammerman.	A.	..
154	" "	Robert Brock,	Goldsmith.	A.	..
155	Aug. 12, "	James Duncan,	Hammerman.	S.	..
156	Sept. 12, "	James Sheills,	"	A.	..
157	" "	John Blackwood,	"	S.	..
158	Feb. 6, 1674,	Willame Barr,	"	Str.	..
159	Nov. 9, "	Jon Davie,	Airmourer.	..	..
160	Feb. 9, 1675,	Johne Craig,	Hammerman.	A.	..
161	Mar. 22, "	Johne Riddell,	"	A.	..
162	July 27, "	George Buntine,	"	Str.	..
163	May 9, 1676,	Roderick McKellane,	"	Str.	..
164	June 2, "	Archibald M'Key, Yr.,	"	S.	..
165	" "	Johne Craig,	"	S.	..
166	Aug. 14, 1677,	Willame Dunlope,	Saidler.	Str.	..
167	" "	James Davidsoune,	..	Str.	..
168	Aug. 27, 1678,	Walter Corbet,	Lorimer.	A.	..
169	Oct. 4, "	Johne Love, Yr.,	..	..	..
170	Nov. 8, "	Rot. Dunlop,	..	..	..
171	Aug. 8, 1679,	Rot. Andersoune, Yr.,	..	..	..
172	Nov. 18, "	Johne Gairner,	..	..	..
173	" "	Johne Herbertsone,	..	..	..
174	Aug. 26, 1680,	Hughe Muir,	..	..	..
175	" "	Adam Wilsone,	Clerk.	Str.	..
176	Sept. 14, "	George Louk,	Goldsmythe.	Str.	..
177	Dec. 31, "	James Grahame,	Pewtherer and whyt yron man.	Str.	..
178	June 10, 1681,	Wm. Browne,	"	Str.	..
179	" "	Walter Rankine,	Hammerman.	S.	..
180	Aug. 5, 1682,	Thomas Cuming,	Goldsmyth.	Str.	..
181	Dec. 8, "	George Noble,	Hammerman.	..	..
182	June 21, 1683,	Archibald Sympsoune,	Beltmaker.	A.	..
183	June 29, "	William Waterstoune,	Hammerman.	A.	..
184	Aug. 16, "	William Swintoune,	Saidler.	S.	..
185	Aug. 22, "	John Sympsone,	Armorer.	A.	..
186	May 30, 1684,	Stephen Crawford,	..	Str.	..
187	Jan. 30, 1685,	John Strang,	Hammerman.	A.	..
188	" "	Alexander Donaldsone,	"	A.	..
188	Aug. 3, "	John Wilsoune,	..	A.	..
189	Dec. 15, "	Allane Currie,	..	A.	..
190	Feb. 9, 1686,	James Coalzier,	Lorimer.	A.	..
191	Mar. 12, "	James Stirling, of Ballagane	Goldsmith.	Str.	..
192	April 13, "	Andrew Whyt,	Locksmith.	A.	..
193	May 4, "	Matthew Gillmour	..	A.	..
194	Sept. 24, "	John Watt,	..	S.	..
195	June 30, 1687,	James Kerr, Yr.,	..	S.	..
196	" "	James Craig,	..	..	..
197	Aug. 19, "	Christopher Strong,	..	S.	..

ESSAYS.

153. Of Peudir and whyt yron.

|

177. Of pewther and whyt yrone.

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
198	Aug. 19, 1687,	Duncan Buchanan,	..	..	..
199	Aug. 25, ..	Matthew Leishman,	..	..	..
200	Dec. 29, ..	James Cumming,	Goldsmith.	A.	..
201	May 19, 1688,	Andrew Robiesone,	..	..	..
202	Aug. 29, ..	James Love, .	..	..	..
203	" ..	Patrick Henderson,	..	..	..
204	" ..	Jon Scott, .	..	A.	..
205	Aug. 17, 1689,	Johne Robb, .	..	A.	..
206	" ..	William Hodgyard,	Goldsmith.	A.	..
207	Jan. 21, 1690,	Robert Steinsone, .	Clockmaker.	Str.	..
208	May 17, ..	David Weir, .	..	Str.	..
209	Aug. 8, ..	James Smythe,	Saidler.	S.L.	..
210	Feb. 13, 1691,	Andro Dinneestoun,	Whyt yron man.	Str.	..
211	Aug. 14, ..	William Dunlop,	Gunsmith.	A.	..
212	" ..	James Hamiltone, .	Saidler.	S.	..
213	Sept. 3, 1692,	Johne Black, Yr., .	..	S.	..
214	Jan. 16, 1693,	James Louk, .	Goldsmith.	A.	..
215	July 12, ..	William Clerke, .	"	A.	..
216	Sept. 4, 1694,	Jon Rankine, .	..	..	..
217	Nov. 22, ..	Alexr. Chambers,	..	A.	..
218	Feb. 12, 1695,	Alexr. Bryce, .	Hammerman.	S.	..
219	Aug. 17, ..	William Gilmour, .	Coppersmith.	A.	..
220	" ..	James Dunlop,	Gunsmith.	A.	..
221	" ..	Archibald Sympsone,	Airmourer.	A.	..
222	" ..	James Andersone, .	Whyt yron man.	A.	..
223	" ..	Matthew M'Cuir, .	Founder (?)	S.	..
224	Sept. 13, ..	Thomas Hill, .	Pewtherer and whyt yron man.	A.	..
225	" ..	David Donnald, .	..	Str.	..
226	Sept. 11, 1696,	William Telfer, .	Hammerman.	A.	..
227	Aug. 21, ..	John Strang, .	Coppersmith.	S.	..
228	" ..	William Wylie, .	"	A.	..
229	" ..	James Scott, .	Whyt yron worker.	A.	..
230	Feb. 12, 1697,	Frederick Hammiltoun,	Saidler.	S.	..
231	Aug. 20, ..	Nathaniell Love, .	..	Str.	..
232	Feb. 15, 1698,	William Norvell, .	Binder.	Str.	..
233	May 26, 1699,	John Louk, .	Goldsmith.	A.	..
234	" ..	William Glesfoord, .	Hammerman.	S.L.	..
235	July 5, 1701,	John Currie, .	Gunsmith.	S.	..
236	May 20, 1702,	John Scott, .	Armourer.	Str.	..

ESSAYS.

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| <p>207. Ane hous clock.</p> <p>208. Ane hous clock.</p> <p>210. Ane pynt stoup, ane bonatt, and a whyt yron chanler.</p> <p>211. Ane gunlock.</p> <p>212. Ane saddle and ane padd.</p> <p>213. Ane chist lock, ane pair of bands, with ane hors shoe and eight naills.</p> <p>214. Ane silver hilt to ane sword, ane small brandie dish, and ane plain gold ring.</p> <p>216. Ane best sort of a hieland hilt and ane horsman's hilt.</p> <p>217. Ane hors shoe and eight naills.</p> <p>218. Ane chist lock and bands.</p> <p>219. Ane aqua vita flaik box and wand.</p> <p>220. The lock of a gunn.</p> <p>221. Ane mounted shable with ane hieland hilt.</p> <p>222. Ane whyt yron lanthorne and ane chanler.</p> | <p>223. Ane pair of silver shoe buckles and ane pair of buttons in brass.</p> <p>224. Ane pewter basine and ane fyne tinn pynt stoup, ane whyt yron bonatt, and ane stoving pann.</p> <p>225. Ane hors shoe and eight naills, and ane wright's broad axe.</p> <p>230. A saidle and padd.</p> <p>231. Ane plait chist lock and key, ane pair of bands, ane hors shoe, and eight naills.</p> <p>232. Brasen clesps for bookes.</p> <p>233. Ane gold ring, ane silver dish, and ane silver whishell with seven bells.</p> <p>234. Ane horse shoe and eight naills.</p> <p>235. Ane gun lock.</p> <p>236. The munting of ane old broad sword, grinding and dighting the same with the best hieland hilt and ane old shable, grund and dight, and ane new scobert therto.</p> |
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No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
237	Nov. 20, 1702,	William Auldcorne, .	Blacksmith.	S.	..
238	" "	William Bulloch, .	Armourer.	A.	..
239	" "	Archibald M'Key, .	..	S.	..
240	Aug. 13, 1703,	John Waterstone, .	..	S.	..
241	Sept. 24, "	Robert Fulton, .	..	A.	..
242	Feb. 18, 1704,	David Dick, .	..	A.	..
243	Aug. 25, "	Adam Rae, .	..	Str.	..
244	Oct. 26, "	Patrick Bryce, .	Locksmith.	S.	..
245	April 15, 1706,	William M'Kie, .	..	Str.	..
246	Nov. 11, 1707,	James Fleming, .	..	Str.	..
247	Aug. 8, "	James Boyd, .	Goldsmith.	A.	..
248	" "	Ritchard Scadlock, .	Sadler.	Str.	..
249	Feb. 18, 1709,	John Donnal, .	Blacksmith.	Str.	..
250	Aug. 12, "	John Lindsay, .	..	A.	..
251	" "	John Falconer, .	Goldsmith.	A.	..
252	Sept. 13, "	William Hogg, .	Blacksmith.	..	..
253	Dec. 15, "	James Duncan, .	Brass-smith.	..	..
254	June 2, 1710,	Alexander Telfoord, .	..	A	..
255	July 14, "	John Smith, .	..	..	..
256	Aug. 11, "	Robert Mather, .	..	..	..
257	" "	Archibald Paterson, .	Blacksmith.	..	..
258	Mar. 22, 1711,	John Simpson, Yr., .	..	..	..
259	Sept. 11, "	George Craig, .	Blacksmith.	..	..
260	Aug. 5, 1712,	Robert Scadlock, .	Sadler.	..	..
261	" "	William Ramsay, .	Blacksmith.	..	..
262	Dec. 30, "	Robert Crawford, .	..	..	..
263	" "	Henry Luke, .	..	..	..
264	" "	John Gilmour, .	..	..	..
265	" "	John Craig, Yr., .	Blacksmith.	..	..
266	" "	John Buntain, .	..	..	..
267	" "	James Anderson, Yr., .	..	..	..
268	" "	William Black, .	..	..	..
269	" "	Alexander Paterson, .	..	..	..
270	" "	Adam Hill, .	..	..	..
271	" "	John Smyth, Yr., .	..	..	..
272	Aug. 12, 1714,	John Gregg, .	Sadler.
273	Aug. 2, 1715,	James Fairie, .	Hammerman in Rutherglen.	Str.	..

ESSAYS.

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| <p>237. Ane horse shew and eight naills, ane lock of ane kist, key and pair of bands.</p> <p>238. Ane broad suord and scobert with the best hielan hilt with ane shable and scobert.</p> <p>239. Ane beam and skeals, two pair brass buckles.</p> <p>241. Ane aqua vitæ flaick box and wand.</p> <p>242. Ane pair of chist bands and ane key.</p> <p>243. Ane pynt stoup and peuther basson.</p> <p>245. Ane lock and pair of bands with ane horse shoe and eight nails.</p> <p>246. Ane campine copper pott.</p> <p>247. Ane silver whissell, ane silver jugg, and gold ring.</p> <p>248. Ane saddle and ane padd.</p> <p>249. Ane horse shoe with eight nails, with ane wood axe.</p> <p>250. Ane brass munting of ane belt and pair of brass buckles.</p> <p>251. Ane bairn's whistle, ane dram dish, and ane gold ring.</p> <p>252. Ane horse shew and eight nails and ane wood axe.</p> <p>253. Ane brass flour and ane copper pott.</p> | <p>254. Ane chest lock and ane pair of bands.</p> <p>255. Ane chist lock and ane pair of bands.</p> <p>256. Ane chist lock and ane pair of bands.</p> <p>257. Ane horse shoe and eight nails.</p> <p>258. Ane broad hieland sword with hilt and mounting yrof.</p> <p>259. Ane horse shew and eight nails.</p> <p>260. Ane hunting stock and padd.</p> <p>261. Ane horse shoe and ten nails.</p> <p>262. Ane broath plate and warming pan of brass.</p> <p>263. Ane letter case clesped with Bible clesps and keepers.</p> <p>264. Ane copper pann and ane boule.</p> <p>265. Ane horse shoe and ten nails.</p> <p>266. Ane stew pann and ane broath pleat.</p> <p>267. Ane tinn pint stoup and ane whyte irone lantern.</p> <p>268. Ane chist lock and pair of bands.</p> <p>269. Ane campaigne copper poat.</p> <p>270. Ane campagne copper poat.</p> <p>271. Ane chist lock and pair of bands.</p> <p>272. Ane hunting stock and ane padd.</p> <p>273. A horse shoe.</p> |
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No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class	Date of Burgess Ticket.
274	Aug. 2, 1715,	Thomas Fleeming, .	Hammerman in Rutherglen.	Str.	..
275	"	David Pinkertoun, .	" ..	Str.	..
276	Aug. 25, ..	John Donnald, .	" ..	..	..
277	"	Archibald Denriestoun, .	" ..	..	..
278	"	William Crawford, .	" ..	..	..
279	"	Walter Corbet, .	" ..	..	..
280	"	Thomas Kennedy, .	" ..	..	..
281	Sept. 14, ..	Robert Simpson, .	" ..	..	..
282	Sept. 18, 1716,	John Dunlop, .	" ..	..	..
283	"	John James McGill, .	" ..	..	..
284	Sept. 20, ..	Thomas Gemmill, .	in Corballs.	Str.	..
284a	Nov. 22, ..	Henry Luke, .	Bookbinder.	..	..
285	July 20, 1717,	Charles Charras, .	Watchmaker.	Str.	..
286	"	Johan Gothelf. Billsings, .	Goldsmith.	Str.	..
287	Aug. 16, ..	Duncan Thomson, .	" ..	..	..
288	Dec. 16, ..	Walter Lang, .	" ..	..	..
289	Jan. 21, 1718,	Patrick Buchannan	" ..	..	..
290	Jan. 24, 1718,	Gabriel Gardner, .	" ..	..	..
291	April 17, ..	Patrick Glen, .	" ..	..	..
292	June 26, ..	James Maitland, .	" ..	..	..
293	"	George Johnstoun, .	" ..	..	..
294	Aug. 12, ..	John Brown, .	" ..	..	..
295	"	John Brady, ..	Saddler.	..	..
296	"	Robert Kellie, .	" ..	..	..
297	Sept. 8, ..	Gavin Struthers, .	" ..	..	..
298	Oct. 23, ..	Thomas Orr, .	Clerk to the Incorporation.	Str.	..
299	Mar. 14, 1719,	James Donn, .	" ..	..	..
300	June 25, ..	John Garner, .	" ..	..	..
301	July 2, ..	Robert M'Gilchreist, .	Goldsmith.	..	..
302	July 27, ..	Alexander Fleming, .	" ..	..	..
303	Jan. 21, 1720,	Allan Stevenson, .	" ..	..	..
304	"	Robert Dobie, .	" ..	..	..
305	Aug. 5, ..	John Thomson, .	" ..	..	..
306	May 1, 1721,	Robert Craig, .	" ..	..	..
307	"	Robert M'Kie, .	" ..	..	..
308	"	Thomas Hallie, .	Clockmaker.
309	"	John Black, Yr., .	"
310	Sept. 18, ..	Robert Luke, .	Goldsmith.

ESSAYS.

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| 274. A horse shoe. | 293. Ane letter wire and three pair of book clesps. |
| 275. A horse shoe. | 294. A chist lock and pair of bands. |
| 276. Ane chist lock and ane pair of bands. | 295. Ane hunting stock and a woman's padd. |
| 277. Ane copper plate and ane white irone pan. | 296. Ane tinn pint stoup and a broth plate. |
| 278. The movement of ane watch. | 297. Ane shipman's weighting beam. |
| 279. Ane chist lock and pair of bands. | 298. A pocket knife. |
| 280. Ane chist lock and pair of bands. | 300. A chist lock and pair of bands. |
| 281. Ane silver spoon and ane salt. | 301. A large silver spoon and fork with ane gold ring. |
| 282. The movement of ane watch. | 302. Ane chist lock and pair of chist bands. |
| 283. Ane chist lock and pair of bands. | 303. Ane campaigne poat and ane brass flour. |
| 284. Ane fork and knife and ane bayonet. | 304. Ane horse shoe and eight nails. |
| 285. The balance wheel and ane canter wheel of ane watch. | 305. Ane lock and pair of bands; ane horse shoe and eight nails. |
| 286. Two silver salts with ane joynt to a box. | 306. Ane chist lock of iron, ane pair of bands, and ane hieland broadsword hilt of brass. |
| 287. Ane chist lock and pair of bands. | 307. Ane campaigne copper pot, ane brass flour, and fine tinn pint stoup. |
| 288. Ane copper poat. | 308. Ane eight day house clock. |
| 289. Ane side pistol with ane irone stock. | 309. A chist lock and pair of bands. |
| 290. Ane salmond hook, ane bait hook, and ane flee fishing hook with three tinned fishing hooks. | 310. A silver whishell stick with a diamond gold ring. |
| 291. Ane broad sword. | |
| 292. Ane broath plate and ane pint stoup. | |

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
311	Aug. 24, 1722,	George Craig, . . .	..	..	..
312	" "	Archibald Simpson, . . .	..	..	..
313	" "	George Simpson, . . .	..	..	..
314	" "	Thomas McCalla, . . .	..	..	..
315	" "	William Duncan, . . .	..	..	..
316	" "	William Lang, . . .	..	..	..
317	Mar. 1, 1723,	James Collier, . . .	..	..	..
318	" "	Alexander Rae, . . .	..	..	..
319	June 13, "	Andrew Carr, . . .	..	..	..
320	" "	John Ewing, . . .	..	..	..
321	Aug. 14, 1724,	George Noble, . . .	..	..	..
322	" "	Andrew Watson, . . .	..	..	..
323	May 25, 1725,	John Simpson, . . .	..	..	..
324	" "	Archibald Simpson, . . .	..	..	..
325	" "	John Chambers, . . .	..	..	..
326	Aug. 13, "	John Murray, . . .	..	..	..
327	" "	John Anderson, . . .	..	..	..
328	Sept. 20, "	John Willson, . . .	..	..	..
329	Feb. 17, 1726,	John Telfier, . . .	..	..	..
330	May 28, "	John Anderson, . . .	..	..	..
331	" "	John Murdoch, . . .	..	..	..
332	" "	..	..	..	..
333	Aug. 18, "	John Strang, . . .	..	..	..
334	" "	James Whytlaw, . . .	..	..	..
335	Sept. 14, 1727,	William Russell, . . .	..	..	..
336	Feb. 16, 1728,	John Bryce, . . .	..	..	..
337	" "	Jonas Greenlees, . . .	..	..	..
338	May 16, "	Thomas Allan, . . .	..	..	..
339	Aug. 16, "	John Campbell, . . .	..	..	..
340	Nov. 15, "	Thomas Hunter, . . .	..	..	..
341	" "	Robert Wilson, . . .	..	..	..
342	" "	John Rae, . . .	..	..	..
343	Feb. 7, 1729,	Andrew Burnside, . . .	Saddler.	..	..
344	June 2, "	James Witherspond,
345	Aug. 15, "	Gavin Kibble,
346	" "	John Rankine,
347	Aug. 5, 1730,	James Scot,

ESSAYS.

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| <p>311. Ane chist lock and pair of bands.
 312. Ane bridle belt with ane brass head.
 313. Ane pair brass candlesticks with ane pair snuffers and box.
 314. Ane chist lock and pair of bands.
 315. Ane tin pint stoup and broth plate.
 316. Ane chist lock and pair of bands.
 317. A lock and pair of bands.
 318. A lock and pair of bands, and an ax and an ich.
 319. Ane foot ax and ane ech.
 320. Ane chest lock and pair of bands.
 321. A pair of brass candlesticks, snuffers and box, with a brass hilt for a sword.
 322. A copper broth pot and a brass flower.
 323. A broad sword mounting.
 324. A chest lock and pair of bands.
 325. A horse shoe and eight nails.
 326. A horse shoe and eight nails.
 327. Two pair book clesps and eyes of brass.
 328. A chist lock and pair of bands.
 329. A press lock and pair of bands, with the pinnion and wheel of a watch.</p> | <p>330. A pint stoup of pewter and a white iron bonet.
 331. A gardener's spade, ane ax or hatchet.
 333. A broath copper pot and white irone bonat and tin pint stoup.
 334. A hunting saddle, a bridle, and a woman's pade.
 335. A chest lock and pair of bands.
 336. A plain gold ring.
 337. A hunting stock pad and double bridle.
 338. A copper broth pot and a brass flower.
 339. A dram dish and silver whistle.
 340. A horse shoe and eight nails.
 341. A pocket knife.
 342. A pair of brass clasps and eyes.
 343. A hunting saddle, a pad, and a bridle.
 344. A pair of brass square candlesticks with snuffers and box, and two pounds of brass weights.
 345. A copper broath poat and a brace flour.
 346. A pair of with a table knife and fork.
 347. A chist lock and pair of bands.</p> |
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No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation	Class	Date of Burgess Ticket.
348	Mar. 29, 1731,	Matthew Gilmore,
349	June 3, ..	Hendry Drew, . . .	..	..	..
350	Aug. 20, ..	David Summerwell, . . .	..	..	..
351	.. ..	William Downie, . . .	..	..	..
352	.. ..	John Lamont, . . .	..	..	..
353	Aug. 11, 1732,	Matthew Davidson, . . .	..	..	..
354	.. ..	James Napier, . . .	..	..	..
355	.. ..	William Arnall, . . .	..	..	..
356	Sept. 29, ..	John Wardrop, . . .	Writer in Glasgow (Pendicle).	S.L.	..
357	Aug. 24, 1733,	Peter Telfer, . . .	..	..	..
358	.. ..	Archibald Paterson, . . .	..	..	..
359	.. ..	William Sawers, . . .	..	..	..
360	Nov. 30, ..	Robert Craig, . . .	Maltman in Glasgow (Pendicle).	S.	..
Note.—The Minute Book from 1733 to 1775 is lost.					
361	Aug. 25, 1775,	John Calder, . . .	Watch and Clock Maker.	A.	Aug. 24, 1775.
362	.. ..	James Crighton, . . .	Smith.	..	..
363	.. ..	James Kirkland, . . .	Wright.	..	Feb. 20, 1757.
364	Dec. 15, ..	Wm. Cuthbertson, . . .	Maltman.	Str.	Feb. 10, 1763.
365	Aug. 30, 1776,	Thomas M'Cash, . . .	Smith.	..	Mar. 1, 1776.
366	.. ..	Robert Gray, . . .	Goldsmith.	..	Aug. 29, ..
367	.. ..	James Kirkland, . . .	Watch and Clock Maker.	..	Sept. 1, 1769.
368	.. ..	James Sword, . . .	Smith and Ironmonger.	..	Sept. 4, 1770.
369	.. ..	James Lockhart, . . .	Merchant.	..	April 23, 1757.
370	.. ..	James Cullen, . . .	Silversmith.	..	June 4, 1776.
371	.. ..	John Hamilton, . . .	White Iron Smith.	..	Aug. 29, ..
372	.. ..	Alexander Drysdale, . . .	Smith.	..	Aug. 30, ..
373	Sept. 20, ..	Alexander Cameron, . . .	..	..	Sept. 19, ..
374	Aug. 29, 1777,	James Kirkwood, . . .	Saddler.	..	Aug. 1, 1777.
375	.. ..	Wm. Love, . . .	Goldsmith.	..	Aug. 9, ..
376	.. ..	Thomas Stenhouse, . . .	Coachmaker.	..	Sept. 18, 1783.
377	.. ..	James Taylor, . . .	Silversmith.	..	Oct. 18, 1773.
378	.. ..	Wm. Hamilton, . . .	..	..	Dec. 2, 1776.
379	.. ..	John Johnstone, . . .	Smith.	..	Sept. 29, 1774.
380	.. ..	Charles Clypon, . . .	Silversmith.	..	Dec. 1, ..
381	John M'Allaster, . . .	White Iron Smith.	..	Aug. 9, 1777.
382	James Duncan, . . .	Cutler.	..	Aug. 15, ..
383	John M'Farlane, . . .	Merchant.	..	Aug. 12, ..

ESSAYS.

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|---|---|
| 348. A copper broth pot with an irone bule. | 364. No Essay (Pendicle). |
| 349. A clock barrell wheel and pin.....with a sea and land compased dayall. | 365. A pair of six inch joints. |
| 350. A copper broth poat with an iron bule. | 366. An opening hair ring. |
| 351. Ane latchet, ane horse shoe with eight nails. | 367. A clock movement. |
| 352. Ane chist lock and pair of bands. | 368. A cast of nails. |
| 353. A garden spole, a chest lock, and pair of bands. | 369. A pair of silver piercers. |
| 354. A dram dish and plain steck buckle, both of silver. | 370. A pair of cutt silver buckles. |
| 355. A chest lock and pair of bands. | 371. A drainer and coffee pott. |
| 356. No Essay (Pendicle). | 372. A hand vyce. |
| 357. A chest lock and pair of bands. | 374. A snaffle bridle and Dutch collar. |
| 358. A chest lock and pair of bands. | 375. A pair of silver tea tongs. |
| 359. A chest lock and pair of bands. | 376. A belt and buckle. |
| 360. No Essay (Pendicle). | 377. A pair of silver buckles |
| 361. A horizontal wheel. | 378. A gold seal. |
| 362. A small black beam. | 379. A sunk press lock. |
| 363. A coffin mounting. | 380. A silver sugar bowle. |
| | 381. A water cheese toaster. |
| | 382. A pen knife and a lancet. |
| | 383. A belt. |

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
384	Aug. 29, 1777.	Daniel M'Faddean,	Lorimer.	..	..
385	" " "	John Anderson, .	Smith.	..	Sept. 10, 1777.
386	Aug. 28, 1778,	James Clark, .	Coach and Harness Maker.	..	Sept. 15, "
387	" " "	David Clark, .	" "	..	Aug. 19, 1778.
388	" " "	James Stewart, .	Watch and Clock Maker.	..	..
389	Aug. 27, 1779,	James Graham, .	Cutler.	..	Aug. 26, 1779.
390	" " "	John Hunter, .	Nailer.	..	" "
391	" " "	William Buchanan,	Saddler.	..	" "
392	" " "	Thomas Brydson, .	Jeweller.	..	" "
393	" " "	James M'Leran, .	Watch and Clock Maker.	..	" "
394	" " "	John M'Arthur, .	Smith.	..	Aug. 26, "
395	" " "	Wm. Dun, .	Watch and Clock Maker.	..	" "
396	" " "	Thomas Scott, .	Nailer.	..	" "
397	" " "	Walter M'Gown, .	Saddler.	..	" "
398	" " "	Alexander Sword, .	" "	..	" "
399	" " "	Neil M'Lean, .	Sword Slipper.	..	Aug. 26, "
400	" " "	Archibald M'Asslan,	Miln Wright.	..	Aug. 26, "
401	Sept. 15, "	John Burns, .	Hammerman.	..	Sept. 14, "
402	" " "	" "	" "	..	" "
403	May 18, 1780,	James Fairie of Black-	Provost of Rutherglen.	S.	May 18, 1780.
404	" " "	stocks, .	Writer.	..	Aug. 31, 1753.
405	Aug. 25, "	Claud Marshall, .	Smith and Plumber.	..	Oct. 29, 1779.
406	" " "	Robert Buchanan, .	Hammerman.	..	Aug. 17, 1780.
407	June 28, 1781,	George Ewing, .	" "	S.L.	" "
408	Aug. 31, "	Hugh Young, .	Watch and Clock Maker.	..	Aug. 31, 1781.
409	" " "	Patrick M'Farlan, .	Coppersmith.	..	July 19, "
410	" " "	James Law, .	Founder.	..	Aug. 31, "
411	" " "	John Dawson, .	Goldsmith.	..	June 14, "
412	" " "	Peter Frazer, .	Silversmith.	..	Mar. 7, 1777.
413	" " "	John Inglis, .	Watch and Clock Maker.	..	Aug. 30, 1781.
414	" " "	Archibald Miller, .	Smith.	..	Aug. 28, "
415	Aug. 30, 1782,	William Leichman,	Armourer.	..	Aug. 23, 1782.
416	" " "	David Munro, .	Jeweller.	..	" "
417	" " "	Bevy Parkhill, .	Hamr.	..	Mar. 7, "
418	" " "	Archibald M'Lellan, .	" "	..	Aug. 28, "
419	" " "	Thomas Dunbar, .	Coppersmith.	..	Sept. 5, 1781.
420	" " "	James Falconer, .	Merchant.	..	Aug. 30, 1782.
421	" " "	Thomas Rattray, .	" "	..	Nov. 5, 1777.
422	" " "	William Bell, .	Hamr.	..	June 11, 1778.

ESSAYS.

384. A pair of stirrup irons.
 385. A pair of clock weights.
 386. A saddle girth.
 387. A bridle "rain."
 388. A pair of hands to a watch.
 389. A pen knife, a razor, and a pair of "scizars."
 390. Three cast of nails.
 391. A full welted or hunting saddle.
 392. A pair of tea tongs.
 393. A watch verge.
 394. A hand hammer.
 395. A wheel and pinion for a watch.
 396. A cast of nails.
 397. A welted saddle.
 398. A cast of nails.
 399. A scabbard for a Hanger.
 400. A plain iron.
 401. A hand hammer.
 403. No Essay (Pendicle).

404. A cast of nails.
 405. A lead ink stan dish.
 406. A screw plate and tops.
 407. No Essay (Pendicle).
 408. A horizontal "wheel."
 409. A hard soddered tea kettle.
 410. A small bear cock.
 411. A gold ring.
 412. A pair of piercers.
 413. A wheel and pinion.
 414. A horse shoe and foot of nails.
 415. A pair of six inch hinges.
 416. A mourning ring.
 417. A screw bolt and nut.
 418. A strap with a buckle.
 419. A sauce pan.
 420. A third wheel and pinion.
 421. A cullen screw.
 422. A pair of ear piercers.

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
423	Nov. 29, 1782.	John Burnside.	Merchant.	S.	.. ..
424	Aug. 28, 1783.	Robert Craig.	Baker.	S.	Aug. 13, 1761.
425	Sept. 18, ..	Andrew Fleming.	Hornr.	S.	May 27, 1741.
426	.. ..	William Lindsay.	Writer.	S.	Sept. 17, 1783.
427	.. ..	Walter Bell.	Merchant.	S.L.	May 4, 1776.
428	.. ..	John Duncan.	Flesher.	S.	Oct. 3, 1782.
429	.. ..	William Falconer.	Hornr.	A.	Sept. 18, 1783.
430	.. ..	Thomas Gardner.	..	S.	.. ..
431	.. ..	James Rennie.	White Iron Smith.	S.	.. ..
432	.. ..	George Craig.	Merchant.	S.	Sept. 16 ..
433	.. ..	Andrew Kirkland.	Baker.	S.	Sept. 20, 1775.
434	.. ..	William Craig, Jr.	Merchant.	S.	Sept. 18, 1777.
435	.. ..	William Falconer.	Cooper.	S.	Nov. 24, 1779.
436	July 19, 1784.	Robert Craig.	Baker.	S.	.. ..
437	Aug. 27. ..	Archibald Lang.	Jeweller.	..	Aug. 27, 1784.
438	.. ..	John Wyllie.	..	..	July .. 20, ..
439	.. ..	James Park.	Nailer.	..	.. ..
440	.. ..	William Mirrilies.	Saddle Tree Maker.	..	June 24, 1783.
441	.. ..	William Falconer.	White Iron Smith.	..	Sept. 18, ..
442	.. ..	George Scott.	Coach Maker.	..	.. ..
443	June 28, 1785.	Alexander Paterson.	Wright.	S.L.	Sept. 19, 1771.
444	Aug. 26. ..	John Fleming.	Smith.	..	Aug. 26, 1785.
445	.. ..	Henry Wardrop.	Merchant.	..	Aug. 23, ..
446	.. ..	John Scott.	Coach and Harness Maker.	..	Aug. 26, ..
447	.. ..	Charles Miller.	Coppersmith.	..	.. ..
448	.. ..	Matthew Maxwell.	White Iron Smith.	..	.. ..
449	.. ..	James Galbraith.	..	..	.. ..
450	.. ..	James Kinnebrough.	Pewterer.	..	Sept. 17, 1772.
451	.. ..	James Pollock.	Coppersmith.	..	Aug. 26, 1785.
452	.. ..	George Lyon.	White Iron Smith.	..	.. ..
453	.. ..	George Buchanan.	Saddler.	..	Aug. 18, ..
454	.. ..	Robert Ballantine.	..	..	Aug. 25, ..
455	.. ..	John Donald.	Silversmith.	..	Aug. 26, ..
456	.. ..	William Aird.	Saddler.	..	.. ..
457	.. ..	William Ingram.	Merchant.	..	April 27, 1780.
458	Aug. 25, 1786.	Joseph Payler.	Bridle Cutter.	..	Nov. 13, 1766.
459	.. ..	Andrew McCulloch.	Smith.	..	Aug. 24, 1786.
460	.. ..	James Wyllie.	Copper and White Iron Smith.	..	Aug. 23, ..

ESSAYS.

422. No Essay (Pendicle).
 424. No Essay (Pendicle).
 425. No Essay.
 426. No Essay (Pendicle).
 427. No Essay (Pendicle).
 428. No Essay (Pendicle).
 429. No Essay.
 430. No Essay.
 431. A coffee pot.
 432. No Essay (Pendicle).
 433. No Essay (Pendicle).
 434. No Essay (Pendicle).
 435. No Essay (Pendicle).
 436. No Essay (Pendicle).
 437. A Roman hair ring.
 438. A gold locket.
 439. Three cast of nails.
 440. Rivetting of a saddle-tree. At first refused to make this essay (see Mins., 15th June, 1784).

441. A coffee pot with a half sphere head.
 442. A belt.
 443. No Essay (Pendicle).
 444. A horse shoe.
 445. A crampet for a staff.
 446. A rein for a bridle.
 447. A tea kettle.
 448. A white iron kale pott.
 449. A tea pott japanned.
 450. A bulged decanter.
 451. A skillet pan.
 452. A coffee pott.
 453. A welted saddle.
 454. A hunting side saddle
 455. A pair of silver shoe buckles.
 456. A man's hunting saddle.
 457. A belt.
 458. A pellham bridle.
 459. A twelve inch beam.
 460. A coffee pot.

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
461	Aug. 25, 1786,	Adam Wright, . . .	Coppersmith.	..	Aug. 24, 1786.
462	Aug. 31, 1787,	James Robb, . . .	Smith.	..	Aug. 31, 1787.
463	" "	James Bannerman, . . .	Wright, Carver, and Gilder.	..	Sept. 26, 1786.
464	" "	Dugald Baine, . . .	Saddle-tree Maker.	..	Aug. 28, 1788.
465	" "	James Simpson, . . .	Saddler.	..	June 11, 1784.
466	" "	Thomas Smith, . . .	"	..	Aug. 30, 1787.
467	" "	John M'Nair, . . .	Hamr.	..	Nov. 30, 1786.
468	" "	Joseph Payler, . . .	Saddler.	..	Oct. 18, "
469	Sept. 20, "	John Campbell, . . .	Merchant.	..	" "
470	Aug. 28, 1788,	William Thomson, . . .	Saddler.	..	Aug. 21, 1788.
471	" "	Andrew M'Kendrick, . . .	Pewterer.	..	Aug. 28, "
472	" "	James Wyllie, . . .	Goldsmith and Jeweller.	..	Nov. 1, 1786.
473	" "	James Duncan, . . .	Jeweller.	..	Aug. 26, 1788.
474	" "	John Patterson, . . .	"	..	" "
475	" "	James M'Lachlan, . . .	Iron Founder.	..	Aug. 28, "
476	" "	William Downie, . . .	Smith and Farrier.	..	Aug. 27, "
477	" "	Robert Sheddau, . . .	Hamr.	..	" "
478	" "	David Smith, . . .	"	..	July 24, "
479	Sept. 18, "	John Ogilvie, . . .	Smith.	..	Sept. 18, "
480	Aug. 23, 1789,	John Brand, . . .	"	..	Aug. 27, 1789.
481-1	" "	Duncan Smith, . . .	Hamr.	..	Sept. 18, "
481-2	" "	William Downie, . . .	Smith and Farrier.	..	" "
482	" "	Thomas Patterson, . . .	Smith.	..	Aug. 28, "
483	" "	John M'Indoe, . . .	Tinsmith.	..	Oct. 18, 1786.
484	" "	John Livingstone, . . .	Smith.	..	Aug. 28, 1789.
485	Sept. 14, "	John Sharp, . . .	Merchant.	S.	Sept. 14, "
486	" "	Thomas Ranken, Senr, . . .	"	S.L.	Sept. 3, 1784.
487	" "	Thomas Ranken, Jr., . . .	"	S.	Aug. 2, 1786.
488	Aug. 27, 1790,	James Ross, . . .	Watch and Clock Maker.	..	Aug. 25, 1790.
489	" "	Richard Padgett, . . .	Cutler.	..	Aug. 26, "
490	" "	Alexander Morton, . . .	White Iron Smith.	..	" "
491	" "	John Gardner, . . .	Horse Shoer.	..	Aug. 27, "
492	Sept. 16, "	Andrew Hosie, . . .	Weaver.	S.L.	Sept. 15, "
493	Aug. 26, 1791,	Robert Miller, . . .	Coppersmith.	S.	Oct. 16, 1786.
494	" "	William Lang, . . .	Smith.	S.	" "
495	" "	Robert Dick, . . .	"	S.	Sept. 26, "
496	" "	John Downie, . . .	Horse Shoer.	S.	Aug. 25, 1791.
497	" "	James Pennecuick, . . .	Clock and Watch Maker.	S.L.	May 6, "
498	" "	Archibald Ronald, . . .	Glover.	S.L.	" "
499	" "	James M'Kendrick, . . .	Silversmith.	..	May 14, 1789.

ESSAYS.

461. A copper tea kettle.
 462. A mortis lock and a hand vice.
 463. A leather belt.
 464. A rivetted saddle-tree.
 465. A side saddle.
 466. A plain hunting saddle.
 467. A desk lock and pair of four inch hinges.
 468. A plain hunting saddle.
 469. A belt.
 470. A man's hunting saddle full welted.
 471. A sacrament cup and a water flagon.
 472. A silver wine funnel.
 473. A gold breast locket.
 474. A hair ring.
 475. A cast-iron wheel.
 476. A horse shoe and foot of nails.
 477. A hand hammer.
 478. No Essay.
 479. A hunting saddle tree rivetted.
 480. A spinning roller.

- 481-1. A horse shoe and foot of nails.
 481-2. A horse shoe and foot of nails
 482. A horse shoe and foot of nails.
 483. A mellen shape.
 484. A lock and a pair of hinges.
 485. No Essay (Pendicle).
 486. No Essay (Pendicle).
 487. No Essay (Pendicle).
 488. A pair of watch hands.
 489. A razor and a pair of scizars.
 490. A white iron drainer and a saucepan.
 491. A horse shoe and foot of nails.
 492. No Essay (Pendicle).
 493. A copper tea kettle.
 494. A cut cupboard lock sett in brass.
 495. A heater.
 496. A horse shoe and foot of nails.
 497. A fork and a bellstead.
 498. A leather belt.
 499. A pair of silver buckles.

THE HAMMERMEN OF GLASGOW.

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
500	Aug. 26, 1791,	William M'Calpin, .	Saddler.	A.	Aug. 26, 1791.
501	" "	Alexander Bell, .	Clock and Watchmaker.	A.	Aug. 25, "
502	" "	William Smellie, .	Coppersmith.	A.	" "
503	" "	James Carse, .	Copper and White Iron Smith.	A.	Aug. 3, "
504	" "	David Spears, .	Smith.	A.	Sept. 21, 1786.
505	" "	Wm Mottershead, .	Cotton Machine Maker.	Str.	Aug. 26, 1791.
506	" "	Daniel Campbell, .	Horse Shoer.	Str.	" "
507	" "	Dugald M'Vann, .	White Iron Smith.	Str.	" "
508	" "	Peter Mirrlees, .	Saddler.	Str.	" "
509	" "	William Smart, .	Merchant.	Str.	May 10, 1785.
510-1	" "	James Buchanan, .	Maltman.	Str.	" "
510-2	" "	John Craig, .	Merchant.	"	" "
511	Sept. 15, "	Archd. Gillies, .	"	S.L.	Jan. 1, 1790.
512	Aug. 31, 1792,	Archd. Thomson, .	Saddler.	S.	July 7, 1791.
513	" "	David Pollock, .	Hammerman.	S.	Aug. 31, 1792.
514	" "	Peter Forrest, .	Smith and Janitor in the College.	Str.	May 12, "
515	" "	Alexander Forrest, .	Coppersmith.	S.	July 20, "
516	" "	Peter M'Lenochan, .	Smith.	S.	Aug. 31, "
517	" "	Jacob Ewing, .	"	S.	" "
518	" "	Charles Mirrlees, .	Hammerman.	S.L.	July 20, "
519	" "	John Thomson, .	Silversmith.	A.	Aug. 27, 1790.
520	" "	John Clark, .	Saddler.	A.	Aug. 29, 1792.
521	" "	James Muir, .	Watch and Clock Maker.	A.	Aug. 24, "
522	" "	Archd. M'Vicar, .	"	A.	" "
523	" "	John Logan, .	Coppersmith.	Str.	Aug. 30, "
524	" "	Andrew Lawson, .	Wright and Cotton Machine Maker.	Str.	Oct. 6, 1786.
525	" "	Henry Hemming, .	Hammerman.	Str.	Aug. 31, 1792.
526	" "	George Muir, .	Saddle-tree Maker and Hammerman.	Str.	Aug. 30, "
527	" "	Joseph Bain, .	Merchant.	Str.	Aug. 31, "
528	Sept. 7, "	John Steven, .	"	"	Sept. 7, "
529	" "	John Gardner, .	"	"	Aug. 1, 1786.
530	" "	James Sword, Jr., .	"	S.	" "
531	" "	Moses M'Culloch, .	"	Str.	" "
532	" "	William Barr, .	Merchant.	S.	Sept. 20, 1792.
533	Sept. 20, "	James Kirkwood, .	Shoemaker.	S.	Sept. 20, 1787.
534	Aug. 30, 1793,	John Machen, .	Founder.	S.	Aug. 30, 1793.

ESSAYS.

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|---|---|
| 500. A walted saddle and a pair of guths. | 518. A leather belt. |
| 501. A wheel and pinion. | 519. Half a dozen silver tea spoons. |
| 502. A copper tea kettle and skillet pan. | 520. A walted saddle. |
| 503. A white iron coffee pot and a copper tea kettle. | 521. A pin wheel and pinion. |
| 504. A pair of forging tongs and a flesh fork. | 522. A watch center wheel and pinion |
| 505. A brass wheel and pinion. | 523. A copper tea kettle and a skillet pan |
| 506. A horse shoe and foot of nails. | 524. A head for drawing cotton with three rollers and a pair of card rollers. |
| 507. A coffee pot and a drainer. | 525. A white iron mutchkin pan |
| 508. A walted hunting saddle. | 526. A rivetted saddle-tree. |
| 509. A leather belt. | 527. A white iron mutchkin pan. |
| 510-1. A white iron pan. | 528. A belt. |
| 511. No Essay (Pendicle). | 529. A belt |
| 512. A hunting saddle. | 530. A cast of nails |
| 513. An adze. | 531. A cast of nails. |
| 514. A belt. | 532. A belt. |
| 515. A copper tea kettle. | 533. A belt. |
| 516. A pair of six inch hinges. | 534. A pair of brass candlesticks. |
| 517. A small screw plate. | |

No.	Date of Entry.	Name	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
535	Aug. 30, 1793,	James Gray, . . .	Goldsmith.	A.	Aug. 30, 1793.
536	" "	James Spittal, . . .	Watchmaker.	A.	Aug. 29, "
537	" "	Andrew Coats, . . .	Brassfounder.	A.	Aug. 30, "
538	" "	Alexander Bontroun, . . .	Smith.	Str.	" "
539	" "	James Liddell, . . .	Frame Smith.	Str.	Oct. 16, 1786.
540	" "	James Adshead, . . .	Jeweller and Lapidary.	Str.	Aug. 22, 1793.
541	" "	William Waddell, . . .	Saddler.	A.	Aug. 30, "
542	" "	John White, . . .	Cotton Machine Maker.	Str.	" "
543	" "	John Chadwick, . . .	"	Str.	" "
544	" "	James Graham, . . .	Watchmaker.	A.	Aug. 26, "
545	Aug. 29, 1794,	John Sinclair, . . .	Smith.	Str.	Aug. 29, 1794.
546	" "	Archibald Coats, . . .	Merchant.	Str.	" "
547	" "	Hugh M'Lauchlane, . . .	Saddler.	Str.	Aug. 29, "
548	" "	John Smith, . . .	Smith.	A.	" "
549	" "	John Hogg, . . .	White Iron Smith.	A.	" "
550	" "	John Leechman, . . .	Hamr.	S.	Aug. 14, "
551	" "	William Love, . . .	Merchant.	S.L.	Jan. 29, 1791.
552	Dec. 16, "	James Murdoch, . . .	Hamr.	S.	Dec. 27, 1794.
553	Aug. 28, 1795,	Stephen Miller, . . .	"	S.	Aug. 27, 1795.
554	" "	George Young, . . .	Hamr.	Str.	Aug. 6, "
555	" "	John Neilson, . . .	Smith.	Str.	May 2, "
556	" "	David Fleming, Jr., . . .	Merchant.	Str.	Aug. 24, 1782.
557	" "	William Johnston, . . .	"	Str.	Aug. 24, 1795.
558	" "	James Liddle, . . .	Hamr.	A.	Aug. 27, "
559	Sept. 8, "	William Mudie, . . .	Merchant.	S.L.	May 9, 1776.
560	Sept. 11, "	Walter Scott, . . .	Hamr.	S.	Sept. 9, 1795.
561	" "	James Lumsden, Jr., . . .	"	S.	" "
562	Oct. 6, "	James Craig, . . .	Hamr.	S.	Oct. 6, "
563	Mar. 31, 1796,	Boyd M. Crocket, . . .	Baker.	S.	" "
564	Aug. 26, "	Malcolm M'Gregor, . . .	Merchant.	Str.	Aug. 26, 1796.
565	" "	Robt. Thomson, . . .	Watch Maker.	A.	Aug. 24, "
566	" "	William Drew, . . .	Hamr.	A.	Aug. 23, "
567	" "	Hay Lapsley, . . .	Goldsmith.	A.	Aug. 24, "
568	" "	John Lyon, . . .	Hammerman.	A.	Aug. 23, "
569	" "	Alexander Brunton, . . .	Saddler.	Str.	Aug. 25, "
570	" "	William Hannington, . . .	Watchmaker.	A.	Aug. 24, "
571	" "	Robert Gay, . . .	Horse Shoer.	Str.	Aug. 26, "
572	" "	Daniel Gibson, . . .	Hamr.	A.	Aug. 25, "
573	" "	James Lennox, . . .	"	A.	" "

ESSAYS.

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| <p>535. A wine filler.</p> <p>536. A minute wheel and pinion.</p> <p>537. A pair of brass candlesticks.</p> <p>538. A pair of double-jointed edge hinges.</p> <p>539. A pair of needle moulds.</p> <p>540. A gold seal.</p> <p>541. A welted saddle.</p> <p>542. A fluted roller and small cut wheel.</p> <p>543. A wheel and roller.</p> <p>544. A crown wheel and pinion of a clock</p> <p>545. A horse shoe and foot of nails.</p> <p>546. A belt.</p> <p>547. A welted saddle.</p> <p>548. A black beam and a screw plate.</p> <p>549. A two-handed drainer.</p> <p>550. A hand hammer and broad hammer.</p> <p>551. A belt.</p> <p>552. A cotton miln spindle turned and furnished with a fly.</p> <p>553. A raised covered tea kettle.</p> <p>554. A cabinetmaker's brace and bitts.</p> | <p>555. An iron "rollar" and a water spindle and fly.</p> <p>556. A leather belt.</p> <p>557. A leather belt.</p> <p>558. A "cappoose."</p> <p>559. No Essay (Pendicle).</p> <p>560. A surgeon's spatula.</p> <p>561. A bolt.</p> <p>562. A leather belt.</p> <p>563. No Essay (Pendicle).</p> <p>564. A cast of nails.</p> <p>565. A crown wheel and pinion.</p> <p>566. A coffee biggon and a stake dish.</p> <p>567. A locket and a hair ring.</p> <p>568. A small pan and a choppen decanter.</p> <p>569. A hunting saddle.</p> <p>570. A watch verge.</p> <p>571. A horse shoe and foot of nails.</p> <p>572. A pen knife and a razor.</p> <p>573. A screw plate and tops.</p> |
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THE HAMMERMEN OF GLASGOW.

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
574	Aug. 26, 1796,	James Snodgrass,	Hamr.	A.	Aug. 25, 1796.
575	" " " "	Robert Beith,	"	A.	Aug. 19, "
576	Sept. 22, "	Edwards Alder,	"	A.	Aug. 11, "
577	July 28, 1797,	James Ure,	Baker.	S.L.	Sept. 6, 1763.
578	Aug. 25, "	Wm. Warden,	"	Str.	Aug. 25, 1797.
579	" " " "	Daniel M'Donald,	"	A.	Aug. 21, "
580	" " " "	Norman Kerr,	"	Str.	Aug. 24, "
581	" " " "	John Leechman,	White Iron Smith.	S.	" " " "
582	Mar. 5, 1798.	Alexander Law,	Hamr.	S.	Feb. 26, 1798.
583	Aug. 31, "	Francis Murray,	Merchant.	Str.	Feb. 6, 1790.
584	" " " "	David Smith,	"	S.	Aug. 31, 1798.
585	" " " "	James M'Vicar,	White Iron Smith.	Str.	Aug. 28, "
586	" " " "	Ronald M'Donald,	Saddler.	Str.	Aug. 31, "
587	" " " "	William Paterson,	Smith.	S.	Aug. 30, "
588	" " " "	Richd. M'Lean,	Silversmith and Jeweller.	A.	Aug. 27, "
589	" " " "	Wm. Rae,	Blacksmith and Engineer.	Str.	Aug. 31, "
590	" " " "	Hugh M'Dugal,	White Iron Smith.	A.	Aug. 16, "
591	" " " "	Andrew Graham,	Brassfounder.	A.	Aug. 30, "
592	" " " "	Andrew Crichton,	Blacksmith.	S.	" " " "
593	" " " "	Wm. Mitchell,	Watchmaker.	Str.	Aug. 31, "
594	" " " "	Wm. Cameron,	Smith.	A.	Aug. 30, "
595	Nov. 30, "	Rob. Somerville,	Clock and Watchmaker.	A.	Nov. 30, "
596	Feb. 26, 1799,	Nicol Baird,	Enginer.	Str.	Feb. 25, 1799.
597	June 14, "	Walter Stewart,	Coalmaster at Lightburn.	Str.	Mar. 8, "
598	Aug. 30, "	Thomas Williamson,	Frame Smith.	"	Aug. 30, "
599	" " " "	Robert Baird,	Merchant.	"	" " " "
600	" " " "	Hugh Baird,	"	"	" " " "
601	" " " "	Alexander Wilson,	Hamr.	"	" " " "
602	" " " "	Thomas Steel,	Brassfounder.	"	" " " "
603	" " " "	William Stewart,	Smith.	"	Mar. 8, "
604	Dec. 27, "	Robert Napier,	"	Str.	Dec. 27, "
605	Aug. 29, 1800,	John M'Farlane,	Coach, etc., Maker.	Str.	Aug. 29, 1800.
606	" " " "	John Napier,	Iron Founder.	S.	" " " "
607	" " " "	James Sym,	Mathematical Inst. Maker.	Str.	July 26, 1792.
608	" " " "	Walter Macadam,	Clock and Watchmaker.	A.	Aug. 28, 1800.
609	" " " "	George Easton,	Silversmith.	A.	Aug. 26, "
610	" " " "	Wm. Robertson, Jr.,	Smith.	Str.	Aug. 28, "
611	" " " "	James Brown,	Smith.	Str.	Aug. 26, "
612	" " " "	John Fulton,	Anchor Smith.	S.	" " " "
613	" " " "	Alexander Fulton,	Smith and Iron Founder.	S.	" " " "

ESSAYS.

- 574. A drainer and a sauce pan.
- 575. A block tin coffee pot.
- 576. A room door lock.
- 577. No Essay (Pendicle).
- 578. A side saddle.
- 579. A brander.
- 580. A raised covered copper tea kettle.
- 581. A white iron coffee pot.
- 582. A surgeon's spatula.
- 583. A leather belt.
- 584. A printfield gouge.
- 585. A white iron coffee pot.
- 586. A belted saddle.
- 587. A horse shoe and foot of nails.
- 588. A silver wine funnel.
- 589. A hand or board hammer.
- 590. A white iron coffee pot.
- 591. A pair of brass candlesticks.
- 592. A scale beam.
- 593. A screw nail.

- 594. A board hammer.
- 595. A watch cocke screw.
- 596. No Essay.
- 597. No Essay.
- 598. A collar screw.
- 599. A cast of nails.
- 600. A leather belt.
- 601. A box ring.
- 602. A pair of brass candlesticks.
- 603. A horse shoe and nail.
- 604. No Essay (Pendicle).
- 605. A leather belt.
- 606. A cast of nails.
- 607. A screw nail and a nut.
- 608. A pair of watch hands.
- 609. A pair of silver salts.
- 610. A cast of nails.
- 611. A hand hammer.
- 612. A hand hammer.
- 613. A cast-iron wheel.

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
614	Aug. 29, 1800,	Wm. Halbert, . . .	Clock and Watchmaker.	Str.	Aug. 26, 1800.
615	" " "	John Graham, . . .	Jeweller.	Str.	Aug. 19, "
616	Aug. 28, 1801,	Wm. Logan, . . .	Hamr.	..	Aug. 27, 1801.
617	" " "	Wm. Stewart, . . .	Smith and Ferrier.	..	" " "
618	" " "	James Neilson, . . .	Merchant.	..	Aug. 28, "
619	" " "	William Dunn, . . .	Machine Maker.	..	Aug. 27, "
620	" " "	James Turnbull, . . .	Silversmith.	..	Aug. 28, "
621	" " "	John M'Intyre, . . .	Smith.	..	Aug. 26, "
622	" " "	James Graham, . . .	..	S.	Aug. 28, "
623	" " "	John Smith, . . .	..	A.	" " "
624	" " "	Wm. Augustus Norrie, .	Cutler and Surgeon's Inst. Maker.	..	" " "
625	" " "	James M'Arthur, . . .	Saddler.	..	" " "
626	" " "	Thomas Bowman, . . .	..	A.	Aug. 27, "
627	" " "	John Adam, . . .	..	S.L.	Aug. 24, "
628	" " "	Robert Carse, . . .	..	A.	Aug. 28, "
629	" " "	John Johnston, . . .	Coach and Harness Maker.	..	" " "
630	" " "	Robert Watson, . . .	Saddler.	A.	" " "
631	" " "	Daniel Aitkenhead, . .	Wright.	A.	Oct. 18, 1786.
632	" " "	John Thorburn, . . .	Coach and Harness Maker.	..	Aug. 28, 1801.
633	" " "	Ebenezer Robertson, .	Watch and Clock Maker.	A.	Oct. 12, 1786.
634	Sept. 17, "	Wm. Lawson, . . .	Hardware Merchant.	S.L.	June 2, 1796.
635	Aug. 11, 1802,	Wm. Mirrles, Jr., . .	Hamr.	S.	" " "
636	Aug. 27, "	John Dobbie, . . .	Watch and Clock Maker.	Str.	Aug. 26, 1802.
637	" " "	David Liddell, . . .	Saddler.	Str.	" " "
638	" " "	John Muir, . . .	Tinsmith.	Str.	Aug. 25, "
639	" " "	John Murdoch Robertson,	Merchant.	Str.	" " "
640	" " "	John Wright, . . .	Weaver.	Str.	Aug. 26, 1800.
641	" " "	James Bisset, . . .	Hamr.	Str.	Aug. 27, 1802.
642	" " "	Geo. Anderson Muirhead	Merchant.	S.	" " "
643	" " "	Wm. Russell, . . .	Watch Maker.	..	Aug. 24, "
644	" " "	Wm. Gray, . . .	Merchant.	S.	Aug. 26, "
645	" " "	Robert Robertson, . .	Watch and Clock Maker.	S.	Aug. 27, "
646	" " "	Robert M'Farlane, . .	(Admitted, 1773).	..	" " "
647	Sept. 16, "	Wm. Scott, . . .	..	S.L.	April 8, 1795.
648	Mar. 4, 1803,	John Miller, . . .	Hamr.	A.	Mar. 4, 1803.
649	Aug. 26, "	John Cowie, . . .	Smith.	Str.	" " "
650					
651-1	" " "	Alexander Philip, . .	Watch and Clock Maker.	Str.	Aug. 26, "
651-2	" " "	James Finlayson, . .	Machine Maker,	Str.	" " "

ESSAYS.

614. A verge.
 615. A pair of piercers.
 616. The centre wheel and pinion of a watch.
 617. A horse shoe and foot of nails.
 618. A cast of nails.
 619. A screw and a nut.
 620. A wine funnel.
 621. A hand hammer.
 622. A razor and a pen knife.
 623. A drainer.
 624. A pen knife.
 625. A hunting home saddle.
 626. A pipe rimmed lock and key.
 627. A clock wheel and pinion.
 628. A block tin coffee pot.
 629. A cross breast belt.
 630. A hunting saddle.
 631. A coffee biggin.
 632. A buckle and belt.

633. A screw nail.
 634. No Essay (?).
 635. A belt.
 636. A pin wheel pinion of a clock.
 637. A hunting saddle.
 638. A drainer and a tin callender.
 639. A cast of nails.
 640. A leather belt.
 641. A leather belt.
 642. A plain hunting saddle.
 643. A watch cylinder.
 644. A plain gold ring.
 645. A clock wheel and pinion.
 646. An iron square.
 647. No Essay.
 648. A surgeon's spatula.
 649. A hammer.
 651-1. A watch verge.
 651-2. A fire chisel.

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
652	Aug. 26, 1803,	James Dawson,	Brassfounder.	S.	Aug. 25, 1803.
653	" "	John Philips,	Merchant.	Str.	Dec. 30, 1800.
654	" "	Edward Brown,	Tinsmith.	A.	Aug. 26, 1803.
655	" "	George Bell,	Tinsmith.	S.	" "
656	" "	James Miller,	Tinsmith.	A.	Aug. 24, "
657	" "	Walter Corbitt,	Smith.	S.	" "
658	" "	James Lennox,	Saddler.	Str.	Aug. 21, "
659	" "	John Thomas,	Coach and Harness Maker.	Str.	Aug. 26, "
660	Jan. 19, 1804,	George Rutherford,	Merchant.	"	" "
661	Aug. 30, "	Daniel Mellis,	Tailor.	S.L.	Sept. 19, 1798.
662	Aug. 31, "	James Martin,	Wright.	Str.	Sept. 20, 1786.
663	" "	Andrew Burrell,	Hamr.	Str.	Aug. 21, 1804.
664	" "	William Dobbie,	"	S.	Aug. 31, "
665	" "	Robert Mackay,	Wright.	Str.	Dec. 29, 1794.
666	" "	Robert Crichton,	Hamr.	Str.	Aug. 31, 1804.
667	" "	William Craig,	"	S.	Aug. 26, 1802.
668	" "	John Smith,	"	Str.	Aug. 29, 1804.
669	" "	James Walker,	"	Str.	Aug. 31, "
670	Sept. 20, "	John Edington,	"	S.	" "
671	" "	Thos. Edington,	"	S.	" "
672	Aug. 31, 1805,	David Reid,	Clockmaker.	Str.	Aug. 29, 1805.
673	" "	William Brydon,	Coach and Harness Maker.	Str.	Aug. 30, "
674	" "	William Scott,	Saddler.	A.	Aug. 29, "
675	" "	John Cram,	"	Str.	June 25, "
676	" "	Robert Turner,	Pewterer.	A.	Aug. 29, "
677	" "	George Munro,	Tinsmith.	A.	July 28, "
678	" "	John Scott,	Smith.	Str.	Aug. 30, "
679	" "	David Sinclair,	Hamr.	Str.	Aug. 15, "
680	" "	James Brown Adshead,	Jeweller.	S.	" "
681	Sept. 19, "	John M'Phail,	Merchant.	S.L.	Sept. 19, "
682	Aug. 29, 1806,	William Cowan,	Watchmaker.	Str.	Aug. 29, 1806.
683	" "	Charles Brown,	Saddle-tree Rivetter.	Str.	" "
684	" "	Duncan Turner,	Coppersmith.	Str.	April 17, "
685	" "	Robert Fisher,	Smith.	Str.	Aug. 29, "
686	" "	Walter Gray,	Silversmith.	A.	" "
687	" "	John Thomson,	Tinsmith.	A.	" "
688	" "	John M'Arthur,	Coppersmith.	A.	Mar. 1, "
689	" "	John Smith,	Watchmaker.	S.	Aug. 28, "
690	" "	John M'Kinnon Wardrop,	Tinsmith.	S.	Aug. 26, "

ESSAYS.

652.	A brass lock.	672.	A clock screw.
653.	Three cast of nails.	673.	A screw bolt.
654.	A dish cover.	674.	A hunting saddle.
655.	A coffee pot.	675.	A bridle.
656.	A tea kettle.	676.	A pewter dividing spoon.
657.	A beam.	677.	A strainer.
658.	A hem strap.	678.	A screw bolt.
659.	A cheque brace.	679.	A hand hammer.
660.	A leather belt.	680.	A gold ring.
661.	No Essay.	681.	No Essay.
662.	A cast of nails.	682.	A watch verge.
663.	A gold seal.	683.	A saddle-tree.
664.	A third wheel and pinion.	684.	A tea kettle.
665.	A screw bolt.	685.	A small beam.
666.	A leather belt and buckle.	686.	A plain gold ring.
667.	A leather belt and buckle.	687.	A drainer.
668.	A table hammer.	688.	A copper tea kettle.
669.	A cast of nails.	689.	A watch verge.
670.	A cast of nails.	690.	A tin tea kettle.
671.	A cast of nails.		

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
691	Aug. 29, 1806,	Henry Wardrop, Jr.,	Coppersmith.	S.	Aug. 26, 1806.
692	" "	Robert Reid, .	Watchmaker.	S.	Aug. 22, "
693	" "	James Liddell, Jr., .	Smith.	S.	Aug. 28, "
694	" "	Alexander M'Lean,	Smith and Farrier.	Str.	Aug. 29, "
695	" "	Thomas Adshead, .	Jeweller.	S.	" "
696	" "	James Law, Jr., .	Tinsmith.	S.	Sept. 14, 1803.
697	" "	Alexander Nisbet, .	Grocer and Spirit Dealer.	Str.	Aug. 27, 1806.
698	" "	John Cowan, .	Merchant.	S.L.	Aug. 29, "
699	Sept. 18, "	Alexander Nisbet, .	Saddler.	S.	Sept. 17, "
700	" "	Peter Grosart, .	Shoemaker.	S.L.	Sept. 14, 1802.
701	" "	Thomas Yuille, .	Merchant.	S.	Aug. 26, "
702	" "	Robert Ranken, .	Weaver.	S.L.	Jan. 30, 1794.
703	Nov. 28, "	John Hosie, .	Tinsmith.	S.	Nov. 27, 1806.
704	Aug. 28, 1807,	James Stewart, .	Vintner.	Str.	Aug. 25, 1807.
705	" "	John Stewart, .	Merchant.	Str.	Aug. 27, "
706	" "	Wm. Thomson, .	Smith.	Str.	Aug. 26, "
707	" "	Gabriel Ewing, .	Blacksmith.	S.	Aug. 24, "
708	" "	Robert Crichton, .	Smith.	S.	Aug. 27, "
709	" "	James Finlayson, .	Goldsmith.	Str.	Aug. 18, "
710	" "	William Dunipace, .	Tinsmith.	"	" "
711	" "	Archibald Sinclair, .	Farrier.	Str.	Aug. 27, "
712	" "	Alexander Walker, .	Smith.	Str.	Aug. 28, "
713	Sept. 17, "	James Marshall, .	"	A.	Sept. 17, "
714	" "	John Gardner, .	Hamr.	A.	" "
715	" "	Basil Ronald, .	"	S.L.	May 13, 1779.
716	" "	Charles Walker, .	"	Str.	" "
717	Nov. 10, "	Robert Napier, .	Smith, Inverary.	S.	Nov. 10, 1807.
718	" "	James Napier, .	Smith, Dumbarton.	S.	" "
719	July 27, 1808,	George Lumsden, .	Merchant.	S.	April 12, 1808.
720	Aug. 26, "	James Heriot, .	Smith.	Str.	July 7, "
721	" "	Robert Imrie, .	Smith.	Str.	May 12, "
722	" "	Duncan M'Callum, .	Smith.	Str.	June 20, "
723	" "	John Dunn, .	Coachmaker.	"	Aug. 26, "
724	" "	John Neilson, .	Smith and Engine Maker.	Str.	" "
725	" "	John Scott, .	Smith.	Str.	May 11, "
726	Sept. 15, "	Peter Aitken, .	Jeweller.	A.	Sept. 16, 1801.
727	Nov. 23, "	James Newlands, .	"	Str.	" "
728	Aug. 24, 1809,	Andrew Gilmour, .	Merchant.	S.	Aug. 17, 1809.
729	Aug. 25, "	Robert Thallow, .	Blacksmith.	Str.	Aug. 22, "
730	" "	John Smith, .	Cutler.	Str.	Aug. 24, "

ESSAYS.

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|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 691. A pair of copper scales. | 711. A horse shoe and nails. |
| 692. A watch verge. | 712. A horse shoe. |
| 693. A small beam. | 713. ? |
| 694. A horse shoe and foot of nails. | 714. A cast of nails. |
| 695. A plain gold ring. | 715. A leather belt. |
| 696. A water cheese toaster. | 716. A leather belt. |
| 697. A leather belt. | 717. No Essay (Pendicle). |
| 698. No Essay. | 718. No Essay (Pendicle). |
| 699. A leather belt. | 719. A leather belt. |
| 700. ? | 720. A hand vice. |
| 701. ? | 721. A table hammer. |
| 702. ? | 722. A hammer. |
| 703. A tin jug. | 723. A leather belt. |
| 704. A pair of silver piercers. | 724. A screw bolt. |
| 705. A leather strap. | 725. A horse shoe and foot of nails. |
| 706. A steel tip. | 726. A gold " broach." |
| 707. A hand vice. | 727. A gold ring. |
| 708. A small beam. | 728. A leather belt. |
| 709. A tureen spoon. | 729. A horse shoe and foot of nails. |
| 710. A tin lamp. | 730. A razor. |

THE HAMMERMEN OF GLASGOW.

No.	Date of Entry	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
731	Aug. 24, 1809.	Neil MacNeil,	Smith.	Str.	Aug. 22, 1809.
732	" " "	John Kerr,	Saddler.	Str.	Aug. 23, "
733	" " "	David Hill,	Smith.	S.L.	Aug. 25, "
734	" " "	Andrew M'Lelland,	Coach and Harness Maker.	Str.	" " "
735	" " "	David McIntosh,	" " "	Str.	" " "
736	" " "	Robert Crookshank,	Smith.	Str.	Aug. 23, "
737	" " "	John Hawkins,	" " "	Str.	" " "
738	" " "	Alexander Barker,	" " "	Str.	" " "
739	" " "	James Gibson,	Watchmaker.	Str.	" " "
740	" " "	John Gibson,	" " "	Str.	" " "
741	Sept. 12, "	Mathew Dunn,	Hamr.	Str.	Sept. 12, "
742	Sept. 28, "	John McCash,	Merchant.	S.	May 12, 1808.
743	June 6, 1810,	William Walker,	Gardener.	S.	Mar. 10, 1797.
744	Aug. 31, "	Philip Grierson,	Jeweller.	Str.	July 5, 1810.
745	" " "	James Learmouth,	Saddler.	Str.	Aug. 31, "
746	" " "	William Taylor,	Blacksmith.	Str.	Aug. 29, "
747	" " "	Robert Irvine,	Smith.	Str.	Aug. 21, "
748	" " "	John M'Vicar,	Tinsmith.	Str.	Aug. 31, "
749	" " "	Samuel Whelar,	Watchmaker.	Str.	Aug. 30, "
750	" " "	Thomas Elder,	Locksmith.	A.	Aug. 28, "
751	" " "	Archd. Cochrane,	Jeweller.	A.	Aug. 31, "
752	" " "	Thomas Cochrane,	Clock and Watchmaker.	A.	Aug. 30, "
753	" " "	Alexander Wood,	Smith.	Str.	" " "
754	" " "	William Wotherston,	" " "	A.	Aug. 29, "
755	" " "	William Wright,	Blacksmith.	Str.	Aug. 7, "
756	" " "	John M'Gregor,	" " "	S.L.	Aug. 20, "
757	" " "	James Rae,	" " "	S.L.	Aug. 28, "
758	" " "	Thomas Chalmers,	Smith.	Str.	Aug. 31, "
759	" " "	William Renton,	" " "	Str.	" " "
760	" " "	John Neilson,	Clock and Watchmaker.	A.	Aug. 28, "
761	" " "	James Watts,	Smith.	Str.	Aug. 31, "
762	Sept. 14, "	John Robertson,	" " "	Str.	Sept. 10, "
763	" " "	John Jamieson Craig,	Weaver.	S.	Oct. 28, 1796.
764	Sept. 18, "	Allan Craig,	Engineer.	S.	Sept. 17, 1810.
765	Sept. 19, "	John Lunsdon,	" " "	S (?)	Sept. 19, "
766	Sept. 20, "	Mathew Park,	Mason.	Str.	July 17, 1798.
767	" " "	Mathew Paterson,	" " "	Str.	April 19, 1792.
768	" " "	William Crawford,	Merchant.	S.L.	Oct. 18, 1786.
769	Aug. 22, 1811,	Archibald Stewart,	Tailor.	S.L.	Aug. 2, 1791.
770	" " "	Robert Brown,	Merchant.	S.L.	April 22, 1808.

ESSAYS.

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|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 731. A carpenter's adze. | 751. A gold ring set with pearls. |
| 732. A bridle. | 752. A cylinder. |
| 733. A board hammer. | 753. A small beam. |
| 734. A screw bolt. | 754. A board hammer. |
| 735. A leather strap. | 755. A hand vice. |
| 736. A broad hammer. | 756. A horse shoe and foot of nails. |
| 737. A horse shoe and foot of nails. | 757. An iron-rimmed lock. |
| 738. Three links of a cast chain. | 758. A small waste beam. |
| 739. A watch cylinder. | 759. A small board hammer. |
| 740. A clock wheel and pinion. | 760. A small wheel. |
| 741. A brass pinion. | 761. A screw bolt. |
| 742. A screw bolt. | 762. A screw bolt. |
| 743. A cast of nails. | 763. No Essay (Pendicle). |
| 744. A plain gold ring. | 764. A leather belt. |
| 745. A snapper bridle. | 765. No Essay (Pendicle). |
| 746. A hand hammer. | 766. A mason's punchion. |
| 747. A horse shoe and foot of nails. | 767. A mason's punchion. |
| 748. A tea pot. | 768. No Essay (Pendicle). |
| 749. A wheel and pinion. | 769. No Essay (Pendicle). |
| 750. A rim lock. | 770. No Essay (Pendicle). |

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
771	Aug. 22, 1811,	John M'Aulay, . . .	Weaver.	S.L.	Sept. 9, 1734.
772	Aug. 30, "	George Murdoch, . . .	Smith.	S.	June 18, 1810.
773	" "	James Coghill, . . .	Watchmaker.	A.	Aug. 29, 1811.
774	" "	Peter M'Arthur, . . .	Brassfounder.	Str.	Aug. 28, "
775	" "	Archd. M'Fadyen, . . .	Jeweller.	A.	Aug. 30, "
776	" "	William M'Aulay, . . .	Smith.	S.	Aug. 29, "
777	" "	James Sommerville, . . .	Ironmonger.	Str.	Aug. 30, "
778	" "	John Austin, . . .	Jeweller.	Str.	" "
779	Sept. 17, "	Andrew Fleming, . . .	..	S.	Sept. 7, "
800	Nov. 29, "	Robertson Buchanan, . . .	Engineer.	Str.	June 9, 1910.
801	" "	James Edington, . . .	Merchant.	S.	..
802	" "	Thomas (James ?) Edington, . . .	Ironfounder.	Str.	July 16, 1806.
803	Feb. 21, 1812,	Benjamin Gow, . . .	Tailor.	S.L.	Nov. 16, 1789.
804	July 31, "	John Mann, . . .	Goldsmith.	Str.	..
805	Aug. 28, "	James Downie, . . .	Silversmith.	S.	Aug. 27, 1812.
806	" "	Donald Brodie, . . .	Brassfounder.	A.	Aug. 15, "
807	" "	William Purcell, . . .	"	Str.	Aug. 27, "
808	" "	Robert M'Callum, . . .	"	Str.	" "
809	" "	George Purcell, . . .	"	Str.	" "
810	" "	Thomas M'Culloch, . . .	Smith.	Str.	" "
811	" "	James Mann, . . .	Gunsmith.	S.	" "
812	" "	Robert Leechman, . . .	Blacksmith.	S.	" "
813	" "	Thomas Finlayson, . . .	Jeweller.	Str.	" "
814	" "	Robert Gibson, . . .	Blacksmith.	Str.	..
815	" "	Robert Muir, . . .	Tinsmith.	Str.	..
816	Sept. 17, "	James Gardner, . . .	Merchant.	S.L.	Sept. 17, "
817	Nov. 26, "	John Pearson, . . .	Wright.	Str.	Mar. 29, 1897.
818	Nov. 27, "	Torquil Dallas, . . .	Hamr.	S.	Nov. 27, 1812.
819	" "	William Pearson, . . .	Writer.	S.	Nov. 26, "
820	Aug. 26, 1813,	John Smith, . . .	Warehouseman.	S.L.	Aug. 26, 1813.
821	" "	Donald M'Pherson, . . .	Vintner.	..	June 25, "
822	Aug. 27, "	Archibald M'Lellan, . . .	Coachmaker.	S.	Aug. 26, "
823	" "	James Maxwell, . . .	Hamr.	S.	" "
824	" "	Angus M'Kinlay, . . .	Blacksmith, Hutcheson-town.	Str.	..
825	" "	James Stewart, . . .	Blacksmith.	S.	Aug. 26, "
826	" "	Walter Inglis, . . .	Watchmaker.	Str.	Aug. 26, 1814.
827	" "	John Ritchie, . . .	Coppersmith.	Str.	Aug. 25, 1813.
828	" "	Alexander Wotherspoon, . . .	Blacksmith.	Str.	Aug. 26, "

ESSAYS.

771.	No Essay (Pendicle).	811.	A main spring of a gun lock.
772.	A pair of broad hammers.	812.	A screw bolt and nut.
773.	A watch verge.	813.	A gold seal.
774.	A pair of brass candlesticks.	814.	A horse shoe and foot of nails.
775.	A snuff box mounted with silver.	815.	A tinplate teapot.
776.	A small hammer.	816.	No Essay (Pendicle).
777.	A cast of nails.	817.	No Essay (Pendicle).
778.	A gold seal.	818.	A sauce pan.
800.	A screw bolt and nut.	819.	A cast of nails.
801.	A cast of nails.	820.	No Essay (Pendicle).
802.	A cast of nails.	821.	No Essay (Pendicle).
803.	No Essay (Pendicle).	822.	A screw bolt and nut.
804.	No Essay (Pendicle).	823.	A copper pot.
805.	A silver punch spoon.	824.	A board hammer.
806.	A pair of brass candlesticks.	825.	A horse shoe and foot of nails
807.	A table bell.	826.	A bolt for a watch.
808.	A cork screw.	827.	A tea kettle of copper.
809.	A table castor.	828.	A hand hammer.
810.	A cast of nails.		

THE HAMMERMEN OF GLASGOW.

No.	Date of Entry	Name.	Occupation.	Class	Date of Burgess Ticket.
829	Aug. 27, 1813,	Robert Duncan,	Merchant Goldsmith and Jeweller.	Str.	Aug. 26, 1813.
830	" "	John Anderson,	Blacksmith.	A.	Aug. 25, "
831	" "	James Wise,	Flesher (Pewterer).	A.	Dec. 29, 1800.
832	Sept. 16, "	James Witherspoon,	Merchant.	S.L.	Sept. 15, 1813.
833	Nov. 25, "	John Speirs,	"	S.L.	June 5, 1798.
834	Aug. 12, 1814,	John Calder, junior.	Watchmaker.	S.	Aug. 11, 1814.
835	Aug. 26, "	William Steven,	Brassfounder.	A.	" "
836	" "	David Napier,	Smith and Founder.	S.	May 13, 1813.
837	" "	Duncan Turner,	Tinsmith.	S.	Aug. 26, 1814.
838	" "	John Reid,	Watch and Clock Maker.	S.	Aug. 25, "
839	" "	John Bannatyne,	Tinsmith.	A.	Aug. 22, "
840	" "	John Macalpine,	Blacksmith.	Str.	Aug. 26, "
841	" "	James Bennet,	Brassfounder.	Str.	Aug. 25, "
842	" "	Richard Curtis,	Brassfr., Silver Plater, and Trumpet Maker.	Str.	Aug. 26, "
843-1	" "	John Paterson,	Hinge Maker.	S.	Aug. 23, "
843-2	" "	Robert Napier,	Smith and Founder.	S.	" "
844	Sept. 15, "	William Paterson,	Blacksmith.	Str.	Sept. 15, "
845	April 21, 1815,	Campbell Chrystie (Christie),	Tinsmith.	A.	Mar. 9, 1815.
846	June 20, "	Archibald M'Whannell,	"	A.	June 6, "
847	Aug. 25, "	Malcolm M'Callum,	Shoemaker.	Str.	" "
848	" "	Francis Clark,	Hammerman.	S.	Aug. 24, "
849	" "	Donald M'Callum,	Jeweller and Goldsmith.	Str.	" "
850	" "	Alexr. Tolmie,	Brassfounder.	Str.	Aug. 25, "
851	" "	Peter M'Nab,	Smith.	Str.	" "
852	" "	John Bruce,	Working Jeweller and Lapidary.	A.	" "
853	" "	John Bulloch,	Merchant.	S.L.	Aug. 20, 1801.
854	" "	James Watson,	Blacksmith.	Str.	Aug. 25, 1815.
855	" "	William M'Lay,	"	Str.	" "
856	" "	Andrew Rowand,	Smith and Farrier.	Str.	June 4, 1823.
857	" "	John Graham,	Saddler.	Str.	Aug. 24, 1815.
858	" "	William Higgins,	Merchant.	Str.	Aug. 25, "
859	" "	Robert Napier,	Smith.	S.	Aug. 21, "
860	" "	William Morrison,	Saddler.	Str.	Aug. 24, "
861	" "	John Munro,	"	Str.	" "
862	" "	Peter Peddie,	Portmanteau Manufr.	Str.	Aug. 23, "
863	Sept. 21, "	Patrick Auld,	Merchant.	S.L.	" "
864	Aug. 30, 1816,	William Ure,	"	Str.	Aug. 31, "

ESSAYS.

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|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 829. A plain gold ring. | 847. A plain gold ring. |
| 830. A board hammer. | 848. A screw bolt and nut. |
| 831. A pewter table spoon. | 849. An ear piercer. |
| 832. No Essay (Pendicle). | 850. A pair of table fasteners. |
| 833. No Essay (Pendicle). | 851. A board hammer. |
| 834. A watch cylinder. | 852. A split gold ring. |
| 835. A pair of brass candlesticks. | 853. A brass name plate. |
| 836. A screw bolt and nut. | 854. A swan-necked beam. |
| 837. A patent lamp (one burner). | 855. A horse shoe and nails. |
| 838. A watch verge. | 856. A horse shoe and foot of nails. |
| 839. An egg caster. | 857. A strap and buckle. |
| 840. A hand hammer. | 858. A brass name plate. |
| 841. A pair of brass candlesticks. | 859. A board hammer. |
| 842. A concert trumpet. | 860. A gentleman's hunting saddle. |
| 843-1. A pair of screw hinges. | 861. A gentleman's hunting saddle. |
| 843-2. A screw bolt and nut. | 862. A belt and buckle. |
| 844. A board hammer. | 863. A sauce pan. |
| 845. A sauce pan. | 864. A brass square. |
| 846. A small tin bassan. | |

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
865	Aug. 13, 1816,	Robert Smith,	Watchmaker.	S.	Aug. 12, 1816.
866	" "	David Scouler,	Pewterer.	A.	Aug. 24, "
867	" "	William Galbraith,	Tinplate Worker.	S.	Aug. 30, "
868	" "	William Logan,	"	S.	Aug. 18, "
869	" "	John Ferguson,	Tinsmith.	A.	Aug. 25, "
870	" "	John Forrest,	"	A.	" "
871	" "	George Downie,	"	S.	May 4, 1802
872	" "	Luke Frazer Newlands,	Goldsmith.	Str.	" "
873	Sept. 4, "	Robert Mitchell,	Blacksmith.	Str.	July 30, 1828.
874	" "	James Pollock,	Saddler.	Str.	" "
875	" "	James Ferrier,	Smith and Farrier.	S.	" "
876	Sept. 17, "	James Sorymgeour,	Watchmaker.	Str.	Aug. 13, 1816.
877	" "	Robert Thomson,	Pewterer.	Str.	Aug. 27, 1818.
878	" "	James Adam,	Smith.	Str.	" "
879	Sept. 19, "	William M'Lea,	"	"	" "
880	Dec. 5, "	Allan Gilmour,	Flesher.	S.L.	Sept. 14, 1803.
881	" "	James Gardner,	Skinner.	Str.	Sept. 15, 1807.
882	Aug. 29, 1817.	Walter Crichton,	Smith.	S.	Aug. 29, 1817.
883	" "	Andrew Liddell,	"	Str.	Aug. 28, "
884	" "	Nathaniel Morrison,	Saddler.	Str.	Nov. 14, 1828.
885	" "	Henry Creighton,	Engineer.	Str.	June 13, 1817.
886	" "	Hugh M'Donald,	Tinsmith.	A.	Aug. 5, "
887	" "	James Lennox,	Smith.	S.	Aug. 29, "
888	" "	Archd. Sinclair,	"	S.	Aug. 28, "
889	" "	David Nisbet,	"	S.L.	July 31, 1813.
890	" "	James Muirhead,	Watchmaker.	A.	Aug. 29, 1817.
891	Sept. 18, "	John Rankin Gardner,	Merchant.	S.	Sept. 8, "
892	" "	David Law,	"	S.	Sept. 18, "
893	" "	James Galbraith,	"	S.	Sept. 16, "
894	" "	Alexander Fullarton,	"	S.L.	" "
895	" "	John Logan,	"	S.	Aug. 24, 1814.
896	Jan. 30, 1818,	David Caldwell,	Of the Eagle Inn.	Str.	April 8, 1808.
897-1	Aug. 27, "	George Forsyth,	Writer.	Str.	Aug. 26, 1818.
897-2	Oct. 28, 1817,	John Murdoch,	"	"	Oct. 17, 1817.
897-3	" "	William Murdoch,	"	"	" "
898	Aug. 28, 1818,	James M'Adam,	Tinplate Worker.	Str.	Mar. 30, 1818.
899	" "	Alexander Bilsland,	Japanner.	Str.	May 13, 1817.
900	" "	John Buchanan,	Jeweller.	A.	Aug. 28, 1818.
901	" "	Henry Field,	Tinsmith.	A.	Aug. 26, "
902	" "	William Steel,	Clock and Watchmaker.	S.	Aug. 27, "

ESSAYS.

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|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 865. The verge of a watch. | 885. A screw bolt and nut. |
| 866. A dividing spoon. | 886. A bellied tin jug. |
| 867. A block tin tea kettle. | 887. A pair of screw dies. |
| 868. A tin jug. | 888. A horse shoe and set of nails. |
| 869. A block tin tea pot. | 889. A cast of nails. |
| 870. A block tin bellied jug. | 890. A balance spring. |
| 871. A horse shoe and foot of nails. | 891. No Essay (Pendicle). |
| 872. A plain gold ring. | 892. A surgeon's spatula. |
| 873. A beard hammer. | 893. A tin jug. |
| 874. A snaffle bridle. | 894. A small sauce pan. |
| 875. A horse shoe and foot of nails. | 895. A shaving pot. |
| 876. A balance spring. | 896. A sauce pan. |
| 877. A table spoon. | 897-1. A surgeon's spatula. |
| 878. A small weighing beam. | 897-2. No Essay (Pendicle). |
| 879. No Essay. | 897-3. No Essay (Pendicle). |
| 880. No Essay (Pendicle). | 898. A block tin bellied jug. |
| 881. No Essay (Pendicle). | 899. A surgeon's spatula. |
| 882. A small beam. | 900. A plain gold ring. |
| 883. A screw bolt and nut. | 901. A block tin bellied jug. |
| 884. A horse bridle. | 902. A watch centre pinion. |

THE HAMMERMEN OF GLASGOW.

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class	Date of Burgess Ticket.
903	Aug. 28, 1818,	Charles Gourlie, . . .	Gunsmith.	Str.	Aug. 6, 1818.
904	" " "	Alexander Kerr, . . .	Tinsmith.	S.	Aug. 24, "
905	" " "	Samuel Collier, . . .	Blacksmith.	Str.	July 13, 1824.
906	" " "	Robert M'Lean, . . .	Gunmaker.	Str.	" "
907	" " "	Ogilvie Heggie, . . .	Brassfounder.	Str.	Aug. 22, 1818.
908	" " "	William M'Alpine, . . .	Hamr.	S.	Aug. 28, "
909	Nov. 20, "	John Cuthbertson, . . .	Maltman.	S.	Mar. 17, 1774.
910	Nov. 27, "	Wm. Cuthbertson, . . .	Ironmonger.	S.	May 1, 1817.
911	June 18, 1819,	George Lyon, Junr., . . .	Tinsmith.	S.	Aug. 31, 1815.
912	" " "	William Lyon, . . .	"	S.L.	June 18, 1819.
913	Aug. 27, "	James Jackson, . . .	"	A.	Aug. 25, "
914	" " "	John Wilson, Junr., . . .	Wire Worker.	Str.	Aug. 26, "
915	" " "	James Robison (Robertson)	Iron Merchant.	A.	April 17, 1817.
916	" " "	John Dougal, . . .	Fish-hook Maker.	Str.	April 12, 1808.
917	" " "	William Aird, Junr., . . .	Saddler.	S.	Aug. 27, 1819.
918	" " "	George Innes, . . .	Goldsmith.	A.	" " "
919	" " "	Robert Watt, . . .	Smith.	Str.	" " "
919½	" " "	John Coventry, . . .	Pewterer.	Str.	" " "
920	Jan. 19, 1820.	Samuel Neil, . . .	Blacksmith.	Str.	Jan. 10, 1820.
921	Aug. 25, "	David Bell, . . .	Bellovs Pipe Maker and Brassfounder.	Str.	Feb. 8, 1830.
922	" " "	James Bowman, . . .	Smith.	S.	" "
923	" " "	Andrew Dobbie, . . .	Watch and Clock Maker.	A.	" "
924	" " "	John Buchanan, . . .	Blacksmith.	Str.	" "
925	" " "	George Fyfe, . . .	Tinplate Worker.	Str.	July 30, 1828.
926	" " "	John Cross, . . .	"	A.	" "
927	Oct. 10, "	Richard Kidston, . . .	Merchant.	S.L.	Oct. 6, 1808.
928	Nov. 24, "	William M'Kendrick, . . .	"	S.	Oct. 3, 1820.
929	April 27, 1821,	Lachlane Lumsden, . . .	Writer.	S.	" "
930	" " "	John Yuill, . . .	Maltman.	S.L.	" "
931	June 5, "	John Tod, . . .	Beam Maker.	Str.	" "
932	Aug. 31, "	Thomas Beggs, . . .	Watchmaker.	Str.	Aug. 30, 1821.
933	" " "	James Napier, . . .	Blacksmith.	S.	Aug. 27, "
934	" " "	Richard Ferguson, . . .	Tinsmith.	Str.	Aug. 31, "
935	" " "	Hugh Moncrieff, . . .	Writer.	Str.	Jan. 21, 1828.
936	" " "	William Ferguson, . . .	Blacksmith.	Str.	Aug. 31, 1821.
937	" " "	Duncan M'Intyre, . . .	"	A.	" "
938	" " "	Henry Ingram, . . .	Saddle-tree Maker.	Str.	" "
939	" " "	George Young, . . .	Edge Tool Maker.	S.	Aug. 30, 1822.
940	" " "	James Young, . . .	"	S.	" "

ESSAYS.

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|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 903. A gear spring. | 922. A screw bolt and nut. |
| 904. A choppin jug. | 923. A verge. |
| 905. A board hammer. | 924. A hand hammer. |
| 906. A screw nail for a lock. | 925. A block tin tea kettle. |
| 907. A beer cock. | 926. A tin basin. |
| 908. A rivetted iron ring. | 927. No Essay (Pendicle). |
| 909. No Essay (Pendicle). | 928. A sauce pan. |
| 910. A cast of nails. | 929. No Essay (Pendicle). |
| 911. A ten inch dish cover. | 930. No Essay (Pendicle). |
| 912. A tin jug. | 931. A beam. |
| 913. A block tin tea pot. | 932. A clock hammer. |
| 914. A cast of nails. | 933. A screw bolt. |
| 915. A board hammer. | 934. A tin jug. |
| 916. A small steel opener. | 935. A tin pen. |
| 917. A hunting saddle. | 936. A horse shoe and foot of nails. |
| 918. A plain gold ring. | 937. A board hammer. |
| 919. A cast of nails. | 938. A pair of coach hames. |
| 919½. A divider. | 939. A screw top. |
| 920. A screw bolt and nut. | 940. A pair of eyes and hooks. |
| 921. A brass bellows pipe. | |

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
941	Aug. 30, 1822,	Edward Kerr, . . .	Coppersmith.	A.	Aug. 30, 1822.
942	" "	Patrick Fleming, . . .	Smith in Paisley.	Str.	Aug. 27, "
943	" "	Charles Brown, . . .	Smith and Ironmonger.	Str.	Aug. 23, "
944	" "	John Brown, . . .	" "	Str.	Aug. 28, "
945	" "	Alexr. Wilson, . . .	Hamr.	S.L.	Aug. 30, "
946	" "	Alexr. Mitchell, . . .	Watchmaker and Silver-smith.	S.	" "
947	" "	Revd. John Muir, . . .	Minister of the Parish of St. James'.	S.L.	" "
948	" "	Peter Fleming, . . .	Ironmonger and Hamr.	S.	Aug. 30, "
949	" "	James Gow, Jutr., . . .	Tailor.	"	Aug. 24, 1814.
950	" "	Edward M'Crone, . . .	Surveyor of the Gas Light Company.	S.L.	" "
951	" "	David Crichton, . . .	Watchmaker.	Str.	" "
952	" "	John Aitken, . . .	Silversmith.	A.	Mar. 9, 1824.
953	" "	John Ferguson, . . .	" "	A.	" "
954	" "	William Martin, . . .	Smith and Ironmonger.	S.	Sept. 3, 1822.
955	" "	James Martin, . . .	" "	S.	" "
956	" "	David Forsyth, . . .	Smith and Farrier.	A.	Oct. 24, 1823.
957	" "	Robert Corbet, . . .	Clock and Watchmaker.	A.	Aug. 28, 1824.
958	" "	Archd. Nisbet Burns, . . .	Smith and Ironmonger.	Str.	Feb. 13, 1823.
959	" "	James Middleton, . . .	Jeweller.	Str.	Nov. 14, "
960	" "	Donald Rose, . . .	Hamr.	Str.	Aug. 28, 1822.
961	Sept. 18, "	William Walker, . . .	Merchant.	S.	" "
962	Sept. 26, "	William White, . . .	" "	S.L.	Sept. 17, "
963	" "	James Moffat, . . .	Wright.	S.L.	Aug. 21, 1818.
964	" "	Mathew Paterson, . . .	Mason.	S.	Sept. 16, "
965	Aug. 29, 1823,	James Muirhead, . . .	Watch and Clock Maker.	S.	July 14, "
966	" "	John Innes, . . .	Tinsmith.	A.	Aug. 28, 1873.
967	" "	George Chalmers, . . .	Brassfounder.	Str.	Aug. 18, "
968	" "	Daniel Christie, . . .	Smith.	A.	Aug. 27, "
969	" "	John Lockhart, . . .	Tinsmith.	A.	April 5, "
970	" "	Robert Fleming, . . .	Blacksmith.	S.	Aug. 28, "
971	" "	Francis Reid, . . .	Watchmaker.	S.	Aug. 26, "
972	" "	John Campbell, . . .	" "	A.	" "
973	" "	James Gibson, . . .	Tinsmith.	Str.	" "
974	" "	Wilham Malcolm, . . .	" "	Str.	June 18, 1817.
975	" "	John Todd, . . .	Watchmaker.	Str.	" "
976	" "	William Wilson, . . .	Plane Maker.	Str.	" "
977	" "	James M'Lean, . . .	Smith	Str.	" "
978	" "	George Watson, . . .	Saddler.	Str.	" "

ESSAYS.

941. A closet basin.	961. No Essay.
942. A screw bolt and nut.	962. A surgeon's spatula.
943. A screw bolt and nut.	963. A cast of nails.
944. A cast of nails.	964. A mason's puncheon.
945. A horse shoe and foot of nails.	965. A clock key.
946. A plain gold ring for the Deacon's wife.	966. A tin tea kettle.
947. A surgeon's spatula.	967. A brass candlestick.
948. A cast of nails.	968. A hand hammer.
950. A cast of nails.	969. A tin basin.
951. A verge.	970. A cast of nails.
952. A tea spoon.	971. A centre pinion.
953. A punch spoon.	972. A third wheel pinion.
954. A cast of nails.	973. A sauce pan.
955. A screw bolt and nut.	974. A sauce pan.
956. A horse shoe and foot of nails.	975. A verge watch.
957. A watch pinion.	976. A plane iron.
958. A screw bolt.	977. A horse shoe and foot of nails.
959. A plain gold ring.	978. A bilgate and buckle.
960. A screw bolt and nut.	

THE HAMMERMEN OF GLASGOW.

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
979	Aug. 29, 1823,	Thomas Norris, . .	Ironfounder.	Str.	..
980	" "	James Cook, . .	Engineer.	Str.	..
981	Sept. 18, "	John Barclay, . .	Merchant.	Str.	Sept. 25, 1804.
982	Nov. 28, "	Alexander Hislop, . .	Watchmaker.	Str.	..
983	Dec. 26, "	Hugh Steven, . .	Brassfounder.	S.	Oct. 27, 1823.
984	Feb. 13, 1824,	William M'Credie, . .	Jail Clerk.	S.L.	Feb. 9, 1824.
985	Aug. 19, "	George Ure, . .	Baker.	..	Aug. 2, 1796.
986	Aug. 27, "	James Laird, . .	Tinsmith.	A.	Mar. 15, 1823.
987	" "	James Govan, . .	Mason,	Str.	Sept. 17, 1813.
989	" "	William Forrest, . .	Tinsmith.	A.	Aug. 16, 1824.
990	" "	James Downie, . .	Smith.	S.	Aug. 26, "
991	" "	John M'Innes, . .	Blacksmith.	Str.	Feb. 17, "
992	" "	George White, . .	Watchmaker.	Str.	Aug. 27, "
993	" "	Thomas Durnan, . .	Smith.	A.	..
994	" "	Angus M'Donald, . .	Silversmith.	Str.	..
995	" "	James Browning, . .	Saddler.	A.	June 26, 1827.
996	" "	Robert Cross, . .	Founder.	Str.	..
997	" "	Thomas Collier, . .	Smith.	S.	..
998	" "	William Dixon, . .	Smith and Founder.	Str.	..
999	" "	John Dixon, . .	" "	Str.	..
1000	" "	Archibald Jafray, . .	Blacksmith.	Str.	..
1001	Sept. 15, "	David Kelly, . .	Brassfounder.	Str.	Sept. 11, 1824.
1002	Nov. 26, "	Robert Thomas, . .	Coachmaker.	A.	Nov. 25, "
1003	" "	John Brodie, . .	Hammerman.	S.	..
1004	Mar. 18, 1825,	Angus M'Donald, . .	Silversmith.	Str.	Feb. 22, 1825.
1005	May 6, "	Robert Murdoch, . .	Smith.	Str.	Mar. 18, "
1006	" "	John M'Alpine, . .	Tinsmith.	..	Mar. 15, "
1007	" "	James Coates, . .	Brassfounder.	S.	..
1008	Aug. 25, "	James Burrell, . .	Goldsmith.	S.	Aug. 23, 1825.
1009	Aug. 24, "	William Scott, . .	Blacksmith.	Str.	Oct. 8, 1824.
1010	" "	Dugald Forsyth, . .	" "	Str.	Nov. 23, "
1011	" "	Alexander Stewart, . .	Hamr. "	Str.	Nov. 26, "
1012	" "	Alexander King, . .	Wright.	Str.	April 18, 1799.
1013	" "	John Ritchie, . .	Smith and Ironfounder.	S.L.	Jan. 28, 1825.
1014	" "	John Jones, . .	Tinsmith.	Str.	" "
1015	" "	James Bell Simpson, . .	" "	A.	" "
1016	" "	David Murray, . .	Coppersmith.	Str.	" "
1017	" "	John Brown Gourlay, . .	Gunmaker.	Str.	May 21, "
1018	" "	James Wylie, . .	Coppersmith.	A.	May 7, "
1019	" "	Robert Drummond, . .	" "	Str.	" "

ESSAYS.

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|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 979. A screw bolt. | 1000. A horse shoe and foot of nails. |
| 980. A screw bolt. | 1001. An inch stopcock. |
| 981. A screw bolt and nut. | 1002. A bolt and nut. |
| 982. A pinion. | 1003. A brass cock. |
| 983. A pair of brass candlesticks | 1004. A watch case. |
| 984. No Essay (Pendicle). | 1005. A screw bolt (1814). |
| 985. No Essay (Pendicle). | 1007. A brass candlestick. |
| 986. A block tin tea kettle. | 1008. A plain gold ring. |
| 987. A mason's puncheon iron. | 1009. A board hammer. |
| 989. A block tin tea pot. | 1010. A brander. |
| 990. A horse shoe and foot of nails. | 1011. A carpenter's axe. |
| 991. A board hammer. | 1012. A screw bolt and nut. |
| 992. A verge. | 1013. A bevil wheel. |
| 993. A pair of pliers. | 1014. A block tin tea kettle. |
| 994. A watch case. | 1015. A block tin tea kettle. |
| 995. A stirrup leather. | 1016. A gallon measure. |
| 996. A bevel wheel. | 1017. A gunlock. |
| 997. A board hammer. | 1018. A copper gallon measure. |
| 998. A bevel wheel. | 1019. A copper half-gallon measure. |
| 999. A screw bolt and nut. | |

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
1020	Aug. 26, 1825,	William Scadlock, .	Coppersmith.	A.	May 17, 1825.
1021	" "	Alexander Pollok Robertson, .	Tinplate Worker.	A.	June 9, "
1022	" "	William Taylor, .	Edge Tool Maker.	A.	June 3, "
1023	" "	John Shanks, .	Mason.	Str.	April 23, 1817.
1024	" "	William Leishman, .	Smith.	S.	July 8, 1825.
1025	" "	James Leishman, .	"	S.	" "
1026	" "	Robert Gunn, .	Lock Maker.	Str.	July 9, "
1027	" "	William Lang, Junr.,	Brassfounder.	S.	Aug. 4, "
1028	" "	David Kerr, .	Smith and Brassfounder.	Str.	Aug. 12, "
1029	" "	William Innes, .	Watch and Clock Maker.	Str.	" "
1030	" "	Robert Kerr, .	Coppersmith.	Str.	Aug. 16, "
1031	" "	David Welsh, .	Blacksmith.	S.L.	Aug. 22, "
1032	" "	William Drew, .	Tinsmith.	S.	Aug. 23, "
1033	" "	Peter Drew, .	Pewterer.	S.	" "
1034	" "	George Scott, .	Smith and Cartwright.	Str.	Sept. 20, 1815.
1035	" "	Thomas Bartie, .	Jeweller.	Str.	Oct. 15, 1824.
1036	" "	Alexander M'Pherson,	Brassfounder.	Str.	Aug. 26, 1825.
1037	" "	John M'Kell, .	Silversmith.	Str.	Aug. 26, 1825.
1038	" "	Alexander Lindsay,	Blacksmith.	Str.	Aug. 5, "
1039	Nov. 25, "	Alexander Burton, .	"	S.L.	Sept. 1, "
1040	" "	David Neill, .	"	S.	Sept. 22, "
1041	" "	John Welsh, .	Watchmaker.	S.	Oct. 14, "
1042	" "	James Carmichael, .	Mason.	S.L.	Aug. 29, 1817.
1043	" "	Robert Aitken, .	"	S.L.	Jan. 3, 1790.
1044	" "	John Dawson, junr.,	Brassfounder.	S.	Nov. 21, 1825.
1045	May 12, 1826,	Robert Burns, .	Coachmaker.	Str.	Feb. 24, 1826.
1046	Aug. 25, "	James Fraser, .	Smith.	Str.	Oct. 20, 1825.
1047	" "	John Aitchison, .	Saddler.	Str.	Mar. 4, 1826.
1048	" "	Alexander Donaldson,	"	A.	Mar. 3, "
1049	" "	William Spencer, .	Jeweller.	S.L.	April 21, 1817.
1050	" "	Robert Imrie, .	Blacksmith.	S.	May 23, 1826.
1051	" "	Alexander Burns, .	Coachmaker.	S.	Mar. 9, "
1052	" "	Alexander Broom, .	Mason.	Str.	June 17, 1806.
1053	" "	Robert Steven, .	Saddler.	A.	July 21, 1826.
1054	" "	Walter Thorburn, .	Coachmaker.	S.	Aug. 11, "
1055	" "	John Yool, .	Maltman.	S.L.	Nov. 7, 1815.
1056	" "	Thomas Muir, .	Silversmith.	A.	Aug. 21, 1826.
1057	Nov. 29, "	John Dobbie, .	Watchmaker.	S.	June 9, "
1058	" "	John Law, .	"	Str.	Aug. 22, "

ESSAYS.

1020. A copper tea kettle.
 1021. A block tin tea kettle.
 1022. A pair of tinsmith's hand scissors.
 1023. A mason's puncheon.
 1024. A board hammer.
 1025. A board hammer.
 1026. A ten inch iron Rind lock.
 1027. A brass main stopcock.
 1028. A board hammer.
 1029. A watch verge.
 1030. A gallon measure.
 1031. A screw bolt and nut.
 1032. A block tin coffee cup.
 1033. A table spoon.
 1034. A screw bolt and nut.
 1035. A plain gold ring.
 1036. An inch cock.
 1037. A dessert spoon.
 1038. A board hammer.
 1039. A pair of gas pipe nippers.

1040. A board hammer.
 1041. A verge.
 1042. A mason's puncheon iron.
 1043. A drove.
 1044. A brass cock.
 1045. A hame strap and buckle.
 1046. A horse shoe.
 1047. A bridle.
 1048. A riding saddle.
 1049. A plain gold ring.
 1050. A board hammer.
 1051. A screw bolt and nut.
 1052. A mason's puncheon iron.
 1053. A snaffle bridle.
 1054. A screw bolt and nut.
 1055. A cast of nails.
 1056. A plain gold ring.
 1057. A watch verge.
 1058. A watch verge.

No.	Date of Entry	Name	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
1059	Dec. 22, 1826.	John Waddell, . . .	Clock and Watchmaker.	Str.	Aug. 11, 1826.
1060	" " "	John Eadie, . . .	Provision Dealer.	Str.	Dec. 22, "
1061	Aug. 31, 1827.	James Cocker, . . .	Cutler.	Str.	Oct. 28, "
1062	" " "	Edward Bell, . . .	Goldsmith.	A.	Aug. 5, "
1063	" " "	John Cochran, . . .	Tinsmith.	Str.	Feb. 9, 1827.
1064	" " "	William Strath, . . .	"	A.	" " "
1065	" " "	Hugh Strath, . . .	"	A.	" " "
1066	" " "	James Eadie, . . .	Blacksmith.	S.	Dec. 22, 1826.
1067	" " "	William Napier, . . .	"	S.	Mar. 30, 1827.
1068	" " "	James Buchanan, . . .	"	Str.	June 7, "
1069	" " "	John Smart, . . .	"	Str.	" " "
1070	" " "	Patrick Falconer, junr., . . .	"	Str.	July 6, "
1071	" " "	Adam Young, . . .	"	Str.	" " "
1072	" " "	James Leckhart Spencer, . . .	Jeweller.	S.	Dec. 21, 1815.
1073	" " "	William Aitken, . . .	Mason.	S.	Sept. 21, "
1074	" " "	James Rae, junr., . . .	Blacksmith.	S.	July 5, 1827.
1075	" " "	Charles Porteus, . . .	"	Str.	Oct. 13, 1825.
1076	" " "	James Torrance, . . .	Mason.	Str.	Sept. 16, 1818.
1077	" " "	Andrew Thomson, . . .	Watchmaker.	Str.	July 17, 1827.
1078	" " "	John Malloch, . . .	Blacksmith.	Str.	Aug. 9, "
1079	" " "	William Sinclair, . . .	"	A.	Aug. 10, "
1080	" " "	Robert Aitken, junr., . . .	Mason.	S.	Sept. 15, 1812.
1081	" " "	David Napier, . . .	Blacksmith.	S.	Aug. 23, 1827.
1082	" " "	John M'Andrew, junr., . . .	Founder and Smith.	Str.	Aug. 24, "
1083	" " "	John Manderson, . . .	Saddler.	A.	Aug. 30, "
1084	Nov. 29, "	Duncan M'Donald, . . .	Weaver.	S.L.	Nov. 28, "
1085	" " "	Henry M'Donald, . . .	"	S.	" " "
1086	Nov. 30, "	James M'Vicar, . . .	Tinsmith.	S.	Nov. 27, "
1087	" " "	William Russell, . . .	Watchmaker and Jeweller.	Str.	Nov. 26, 1824.
1088	May 22, 1828.	Robert Galbraith, . . .	Tinsmith.	S.	Mar. 17, 1828.
1089	" " "	James Steven, . . .	Brassfounder.	S.	Mar. 14, "
1090	" " "	William Steven, . . .	"	S.	" " "
1091	Aug. 28, "	John Gray, . . .	Saddler.	Str.	" " "
1092	Aug. 29, "	Robert Pollock, . . .	Smith and Founder.	Str.	Dec. 5, 1827.
1093	" " "	James Beaumont Neilson, . . .	Smith and Engineer.	Str.	May 22, 1828.
1094	" " "	David M'Donald, . . .	Silversmith and Jeweller.	Str.	May 17, "
1095	" " "	David Balfour, . . .	Blacksmith.	Str.	June 20, "
1096	" " "	Robert Barclay, . . .	"	S.	" " "
1097	" " "	James Ralston, . . .	Tinsmith.	A.	July 23, "
1098	" " "	John Buchanan, junr., . . .	Smith.	S.	July 8, "

ESSAYS.

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|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1059. A clock wheel. | 1079. A horse shoe and foot of nails. |
| 1060. No Essay (Pendicle). | 1080. A mason's puncheon. |
| 1061. A pen knife. | 1081. A bolt and nut. |
| 1062. A plain gold ring. | 1082. A spur pinion. |
| 1063. A tea kettle. | 1083. A strap and buckle. |
| 1064. A coffee pot. | 1084. No Essay (Pendicle). |
| 1065. A tea pot. | 1085. No Essay (Pendicle). |
| 1066. A board hammer. | 1086. A block tin jug. |
| 1067. A hand hammer. | 1087. A plain gold ring. |
| 1068. A cooper's adze. | 1088. A block tin teapot. |
| 1069. A wright's hammer. | 1089. A pair of brass candlesticks. |
| 1070. A board hammer. | 1090. A stuff cock. |
| 1071. A screw bolt and nut. | 1091. A belt and buckle. |
| 1072. A link for the Deacon's gold chain. | 1092. A bevil wheel. |
| 1073. A mason's puncheon. | 1093. A board hammer. |
| 1074. A ten-inch bolted rimmed lock. | 1094. A plain gold ring. |
| 1075. A screw bolt and nut. | 1095. A board hammer. |
| 1076. A mason's drove. | 1096. A screw bolt and nut. |
| 1077. A watch verge. | 1097. A block tin sauce pan |
| 1078. A beam. | 1098. A board hammer. |

APPENDIX TO BOOK I.

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No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
1099	Aug. 29, 1828,	Robert Guy, . . .	Smith.	S.	July 4, 1828.
1100	" "	Andrew Drysdale, . . .	Coppersmith.	Str.	June 6, "
1101	" "	John Sinclair, . . .	Blacksmith.	A.	Aug. 6, "
1102	" "	Peter Gray, . . .	Saddler.	Str.	Aug. 21, "
1103	Nov. 27, "	Andrew Rae, . . .	Barber.	"	May 8, 1800.
1104	May 11, 1829,	James Wardrop, . . .	Saddler.	Str.	" "
1105	Aug. 27, "	Thrift Meldrum, . . .	Ironmonger.	S.L.	Aug. 27, 1829.
1106	Aug. 28, "	John Thomson, . . .	Blacksmith.	Str.	Sept. 5, 1828.
1107	" "	John Cree, . . .	Clock and Watchmaker.	A.	Feb. 27, 1829.
1108	" "	Daniel Robertson, . . .	Goldsmith and Jeweller.	Str.	" "
1109	" "	James Aitken, . . .	Smith and Founder.	Str.	April 3, "
1110	" "	Thomas Wingate, . . .	"	S.L.	" "
1111	" "	Christopher Irvine, . . .	Blacksmith.	S.	" "
1112	" "	William Mills, . . .	Coppersmith.	A.	April 2, 1829.
1113	" "	Alexander Stewart, . . .	Blacksmith.	Str.	April 3, "
1114	" "	Andrew Sim (Sym), . . .	"	S.	" "
1115	" "	Thomas Barclay, . . .	"	S.	Mar. 10, "
1116	" "	Thomas Girwood Hardie, . . .	Smith and Joiner.	Str.	Aug. 27, "
1117	" "	Samuel Neil, . . .	Tinsmith.	A.	" "
1118	Nov. 27, "	George Brown, . . .	Watchmaker in Airdrie.	S.	Sept. 9, "
1119	" "	William Stewart, . . .	Moulder and Blacksmith.	Str.	Oct. 11, "
1120	" "	Colin M'Andrew, . . .	Blacksmith.	Str.	Oct. 26, "
1121	Feb. 9, 1830,	Daniel M'Farlane, . . .	Grocer.	S.L.	June 26, 1821.
1122	" "	John Muir, . . .	Blacksmith.	Str.	May 16, 1828.
1123	Aug. 27, "	Robert Thomson, . . .	Tinsmith.	Str.	Nov. 19, 1829.
1124	" "	James Ferguson, . . .	"	A.	Nov. 18, "
1125	" "	Alexander Wood, junr., . . .	Blacksmith.	S.	Dec. 7, "
1126	" "	Archibald Kerr, . . .	Hamr.	S.	Dec. 17, "
1127	" "	Andrew Russell, . . .	Tinsmith.	A.	Feb. 8, 1830.
1128	" "	Basil Lyon, . . .	"	S.	Feb. 9, "
1129	" "	George Brown, . . .	Watchmaker.	S.	Feb. 4, "
1130	" "	John M'Callum, . . .	Blacksmith.	S.	Feb. 10, "
1131	" "	David Mabon, . . .	Tinsmith.	A.	May 7, "
1132	" "	William Cook, . . .	Brassfounder.	Str.	" "
1133	" "	James Munn Kerr, . . .	Tinsmith.	S.	June 17, "
1134	" "	William Cowan, . . .	Brassfounder.	Str.	June 22, "
1135	" "	William Brodie, . . .	"	S.	Mar. 2, "
1136	" "	William M'Crone, . . .	Tinsmith.	A.	July 2, "
1137	" "	John Ross, . . .	Blacksmith.	Str.	June 17, "
1138	" "	John Wotherspoon, . . .	Watch and Clock Maker.	S.	July 1, "

ESSAYS.

1099.	A mason's drove.	1119.	A bevel wheel.
1100.	A half-gallon measure.	1120.	A board hammer.
1101.	An iron square.	1121.	No Essay.
1102.	A pair of stirrup leathers.	1122.	A board hammer.
1103.	No Essay (Pendicle).	1123.	A block tin teapot.
1104.	A snaffle bridle.	1124.	A block tin tea kettle.
1105.	No Essay (Pendicle).	1125.	A small polished beam.
1106.	A board hammer.	1126.	A sauce pan.
1107.	A watch verge.	1127.	A block tin tea kettle.
1108.	A chased gold ring.	1128.	A block tin tea kettle.
1109.	A bevel wheel.	1129.	A watch verge.
1110.	A bevel wheel.	1130.	A board hammer.
1111.	A board hammer.	1131.	A bellied jug.
1112.	A copper tea kettle.	1132.	A brass name plate.
1113.	A board hammer.	1133.	A bellied jug.
1114.	A handle for a block tin sauce pan.	1134.	A gas pillar.
1115.	A screw bolt, nut and washer.	1135.	A brass name plate.
1116.	A screw bolt and nut.	1136.	A bellied jug of block tin.
1117.	A drainer of tin.	1137.	A board hammer.
1118.	A watch verge.	1138.	A watch verge.

No.	Date of Entry	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
1139	Aug. 27, 1830,	Thomas Chalmers, junr.,	Blacksmith.	S.	July 30, 1830.
1140	" "	Alexander Walker, junr.,	"	S.	July 20, "
1141	" "	Archibald Armstrong,	Silversmith.	Str.	Feb. 2, "
1142	Sept. 16, "	John Speirs, .	Japanner.	S.	Sept. 13, "
1143	Sept. 17, "	Peter Gillies, .	Blacksmith.	Str.	Mar. 2, "
1144	Oct. 19, "	William Douglas, .	"	Str.	June 17, "
1145	Nov. 26, "	George Watson, senr.,	Hamr.	Str.	Oct. 19, "
1146	July 1, 1831,	David Sutherland, .	Jeweller.	A.	May 26, 1831.
1147	Aug. 25, "	Andrew Carsa, .	Tailor.	S.L.	Dec. 18, 1817.
1148	Aug. 26, "	Robert Watson, .	Blacksmith.	S.	Oct. 19, 1830.
1149	" "	James Hunter, .	Shipbuilder.	Str.	July 10, 1828.
1150	" "	Alexander More, .	Smith and Millwright.	Str.	Aug. 6, "
1151	" "	John Smith, .	Tinsmith.	S.	June 1, 1831.
1152	" "	William Urie Paterson, .	"	A.	May 31, "
1153	" "	William Adshead, .	Jeweller.	S.	June 10, "
1154	" "	Henry Downs, .	Goldsmith.	A.	Aug. 3, "
1155	" "	Thomas Tannock, .	Blacksmith.	A.	Aug. 24, "
1156	Nov. 25, "	Walter Macnair, .	Hamr.	S.L.	Nov. 24, "
1157	" "	George Barclay, .	Blacksmith.	Str.	" "
1158	Feb. 14, 1832,	George Raitton, .	Jeweller and Goldsmith.	Str.	Jan. 5, 1824.
1159	Aug. 31, "	John Croll, .	Blacksmith.	Str.	Dec. 21, 1831.
1160	" "	David Crichton Rait,	Goldsmith and Jeweller.	Str.	July 2, 1828.
1161	" "	William Dempster, .	Smith and Cutler.	A.	" "
1162	" "	John Collier, .	Blacksmith.	S.	May 21, 1832.
1163	" "	Charles Menzies, .	Blacksmith.	S.L.	July 20, "
1164	" "	Dugald Bannatyne Stark,	Hamr.	Str.	July 31, "
1165	" "	Robert Robertson, .	Saddler.	S.	Aug. 30, "
1166	" "	William Fleming, .	Smith and Farrier.	S.	July 24, "
1167	Mar. 14, 1833,	William Stewart, .	Tinsmith.	A.	Feb. 27, 1833.
1168	June 11, "	David Burgess, .	Brassfounder.	Str.	April 13, "
1169	Aug. 30, "	George Hadfield, .	Cutler.	Str.	Sept. 10, 1831.
1170	" "	Robert Rettie, .	Brassfounder.	Str.	Mar. 14, 1833.
1171	" "	John Cross, .	Engineer.	Str.	April 19, "
1172	" "	John Barr, .	Tinsmith.	A.	April 18, "
1173	" "	James Russell, .	Saddle-tree Rivetter.	S.L.	July 19, "
1174	" "	Peter Cameron, .	Blacksmith.	S.	July 19, "
1175	" "	William Cameron, .	"	S.	" "
1176	" "	George Thomson, .	Watchmaker.	A.	Aug. 22, "
1177	" "	David Tod, .	Blacksmith.	Str.	Aug. 23, "
1178	" "	John McGregor, .	"	Str.	April 23, "

ESSAYS.

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|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1139. A board hammer. | 1160. A plain gold ring. |
| 1140. A horse shoe and foot of nails. | 1161. A plasterer's metring tool. |
| 1141. A tureen spoon. | 1162. A screw bolt and nut. |
| 1143. A board hammer. | 1163. A screw bolt and nut. |
| 1144. A horse shoe and foot of nails. | 1164. A screw bolt, nut and washer. |
| 1145. A screw bolt and nut. | 1165. A side saddle. |
| 1146. A chased gold ring. | 1166. A horse shoe and foot of nails. |
| 1147. No Essay. | 1167. A bellied jug. |
| 1148. A board hammer. | 1168. A pair of small brass bushes. |
| 1149. A screw bolt and nut. | 1169. A carving knife. |
| 1150. A bevel wheel. | 1170. A brass coat of arms. |
| 1151. A block tin sauce pan. | 1171. A bevel wheel. |
| 1152. A block tin tea kettle. | 1172. A block tin tea kettle. |
| 1153. A plain gold ring. | 1173. A pair of small polished hames. |
| 1154. A plain gold ring. | 1174. A board hammer. |
| 1155. A bolt and nut. | 1175. A board hammer. |
| 1156. A screw bolt and nut. | 1176. A verge. |
| 1157. A screw bolt and nut. | 1177. A hand vice. |
| 1158. A chased gold ring. | 1178. A screw bolt, nut and washer. |
| 1159. A hand hammer. | |

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
1179	Aug. 30, 1833,	William Braid, senr.,	Brassfounder.	Str.	Aug. 28, 1833.
1180	June 13, 1834,	James Young,	Wright.	Str.	Oct. 19, 1786.
1181	Aug. 29, "	Charles Bryson,	Jeweller.	Str.	July 14, 1823.
1182	" "	Alexander Wood,	Watch and Clockmaker in Stirling.	A.	Oct. 24, 1833.
1183	" "	Alexander Bowman,	Smith.	S.	Nov. 28, "
1184	" "	John Mitchell,	Jeweller.	S.	" "
1185	" "	William Mitchell,	"	S.	" "
1186	" "	Peter Mein,	Innkeeper and Smith.	Str.	" "
1187	" "	William Stobo,	Blacksmith.	A.	Jan. 7, 1834.
1188	" "	Mungo M'Callum,	Merchant.	Str.	May 1, "
1189	" "	Wilson Stewart,	Tinsmith.	A.	April 23, "
1190	" "	James Young, junr.,	Engineer and Smith.	S.	June 13, "
1191	" "	William Kidd,	Tinsmith.	Str.	" "
1192	" "	William M'Innes,	Watchmaker.	A.	June 12, "
1193	" "	Andrew Lockhart,	Tinsmith.	A.	June 13, "
1194	" "	James Strang,	Watchmaker.	A.	June 12, "
1195	" "	Robert Clark,	Saddler.	A.	June 27, "
1196	" "	Andrew Kelly,	Watchmaker.	A.	July 4, "
1197	" "	{ Alexander } Brown,	Blacksmith.	Str.	July 10, "
		{ Andrew }			
1198	" "	William Munro,	Tinsmith.	S.	July 7, "
1199	" "	William Keir,	Blacksmith.	Str.	July 29, "
1200	" "	John Murray,	"	Str.	" "
1201	" "	David Webster,	"	Str.	" "
1202	" "	William Murray,	Coppersmith.	Str.	" "
1203	Aug. 28, 1835.	Peter M'Farlane,	Blacksmith.	Str.	Nov. 27, 1834.
1204	" "	Joseph Graham,	Goldsmith and Jeweller.	Str.	July 14, 1823.
1205	" "	William Alexander,	"	Str.	Feb. 6, 1835.
1206	" "	Alexander Dron,	Edge Toolmaker.	Str.	May 5, "
1207	" "	James Bryce Heggie,	Brassfounder.	S.	July 31, "
1208	" "	William Campbell,	Blacksmith.	S.L.	" "
1209	" "	John Scott,	Farrier.	S.	Aug. 19, "
1210-1	" "	Alexander Martin,	Gunmaker in Paisley.	S.	July 22, "
1210-2	" "	Alexander Martin,	Gunmaker in Glasgow.	S.	" "
1211	" "	Benjamin Musgrove,	Cutler.	Str.	Aug. 19, "
1212	" "	Robert Buchanan, junr.,	Clock and Watchmaker.	A.	Aug. 20, "
1213	" "	Alexander Walker			
		Alexander,	Clock and Watchmaker.	A.	Aug. 19, "
1214	" "	Archibald M'Vicar,	Blacksmith.	Str.	Aug. 8, "
1215	Sept. 17, "	James More,	Blacksmith and Iron Merchant.	Str.	July 3, 1817.

ESSAYS.

1179.	A brass bush.	1198.	A drainer.
1180.	No Essay.	1199.	A board hammer.
1181.	A pair of ear piercers.	1200.	A screw bolt and nut.
1182.	A watch verge.	1201.	A screw bolt and nut.
1183.	A board hammer.	1202.	A copper scale.
1184.	A watch verge.	1203.	A board hammer.
1185.	A plain gold ring.	1204.	A plain gold ring.
1186.	A horse shoe and foot of nails.	1205.	A plain gold ring.
1187.	A board hammer.	1206.	A screw auger.
1188.	A nail.	1207.	A cock.
1189.	A bellied jug.	1208.	A screw bolt and nut.
1190.	A screw bolt and nut.	1209.	A horse shoe and foot of nails.
1191.	A bellied jug.	1210-1.	A gun main spring.
1192.	A verge wheel.	1210-2.	A gun main spring.
1193.	A bellied jug.	1211.	A pen knife.
1194.	A verge wheel.	1212.	A verge wheel.
1195.	A buckle and strap.	1213.	A cork screw.
1196.	A verge wheel.	1214.	Two links of a chain
1197.	A board hammer.	1215.	A foot of nails.

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
1216	Nov. 26, 1835,	John Cuthbert,	Blacksmith.	Str.	Sept. 17, 1835.
1217	" "	William Parkins,	Silver Plater.	Str.	Nov. 26, "
1218	" "	Robt. Lorimer,	Brassfounder.	Str.	July 16, "
1219	Aug. 26, 1836,	John M'Aulay,	Tinsmith.	A.	June 30, 1836.
1220	" "	James Mitchell,	Blacksmith and Engineer.	Str.	Aug. 4, "
1221	" "	Andrew Graham,	Brassfounder.	A.	" "
1222	" "	James Urquhart,	"	S.L.	" "
1223	" "	Robert Bald,	Tinsmith.	A.	" "
1224	" "	Alexander Aitken,	Watchmaker and Jeweller.	Str.	Aug. 17, "
1225	" "	James Allan,	Tinsmith.	A.	Aug. 16, "
1226	" "	John Henderson,	Saddle-tree Rivetter.	Str.	Aug. 18, "
1227	" "	William Walls Christie,	Ironfounder.	S.L.	Aug. 23, "
1228	Aug. 26, "	John Campbell,	"	Str.	Aug. 25, "
1229	" "	Archd. Colquhoun Wood,	Blacksmith.	S.	" "
1230	Aug. 25, 1837,	Peter Pollok,	Saddler.	S.	" "
1231	" "	James Anderson,	Tinsmith.	A.	Nov. 2, "
1232	" "	James Taylor,	Blacksmith.	Str.	Dec. 27, "
1233	" "	Colin M'Alpine,	"	Str.	Feb. 14, 1837.
1234	" "	John Ross,	Coppersmith.	A.	Mar. 7, "
1235	" "	John Lyon,	Tinsmith.	S.	Aug. 31, 1815.
1236	" "	George M'Lean,	Watchmaker.	A.	July 3, 1837.
1237	" "	Adam Primrose,	Coppersmith.	Str.	June 27, "
1238	" "	Alexander Brown,	Watchmaker.	S.	July 4, "
1239	" "	Charles Watt,	Coppersmith.	S.	July 13, "
1240	" "	William Neilson,	Engineer and Blacksmith.	S.	July 25, "
1241	" "	Andrew M'Millan,	Watchmaker.	A.	" "
1242	" "	John M'Gregor,	Blacksmith and Farrier.	Str.	Aug. 19, 1835.
1243	Aug. 31, 1838,	John Lawson,	Blacksmith.	Str.	Nov. 10, 1837.
1244	" "	William Robertson,	Saddler.	Str.	June 7, 1838.
1245	" "	Henry Muirhead,	Watchmaker.	S.	" "
1246	" "	George Robertson,	Blacksmith.	Str.	" "
1247	" "	George Morrison,	Tinsmith.	A.	Aug. 7, 1838.
1248	" "	William Bilsland,	"	A.	Aug. 2, "
1249	Aug. 30, 1839,	Andrew Watson,	Brassfounder.	Str.	Dec. 23, "
1250	" "	George Paterson,	Blacksmith.	S.	Oct. 19, 1839.
1251	" "	John Darge,	"	Str.	April 24, "
1252	" "	Duncan M'Leod,	Fish Hook Maker.	Str.	Mar. 19, "
1253	" "	John Donaldson,	Watch Manufacturer.	Str.	" "
1254	" "	James Allan,	Blacksmith.	Str.	Aug. 2, "
1255	" "	Walter M'Gilvray,	"	Str.	" "

ESSAYS.

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|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1216. A board hammer. | 1236. A watch verge. |
| 1217. A reflector. | 1237. A gallon measure. |
| 1218. A gas branch. | 1238. A watch verge. |
| 1219. A bellied jug. | 1239. A half-gallon measure. |
| 1220. A screw bolt and nut. | 1240. A screw bolt and nut. |
| 1221. A small bush. | 1241. A watch verge. |
| 1222. A small bush. | 1242. A screw bolt and nut. |
| 1223. A bellied jug. | 1243. A horse shoe and foot of nails. |
| 1224. A gold ring. | 1244. A belt and buckle. |
| 1225. A bellied jug. | 1245. A watch verge. |
| 1226. A stump bar. | 1246. A hammer. |
| 1227. A wedge. | 1247. A bellied jug. |
| 1228. A wedge. | 1248. A tin teapot. |
| 1229. An iron chest lock. | 1249. A bush. |
| 1230. A strap and buckle. | 1250. A bench hammer. |
| 1231. A bellied jug. | 1251. A hand hammer. |
| 1232. A screw bolt and nut | 1252. A chisel. |
| 1233. A screw bolt and nut. | 1253. A watch verge. |
| 1234. A half-gallon measure. | 1254. A screw bolt and nut. |
| 1235. A bellied jug. | 1255. A screw bolt and nut. |

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
1256	Aug. 28, 1840,	James Beith, . . .	Blacksmith and Founder.	Str.	Nov. 27, 1839.
1257	" "	Crawford Thomson, . .	Smith and Founder.	Str.	" "
1258	" "	John M'Leod, . . .	Fish Hook Maker.	S.	Mar. 19, "
1259	" "	William Clark, . . .	" "	A.	Mar. 5, 1840.
1260	" "	Dugald Cameron, . . .	Hammerman.	A.	Feb. 25, "
1261	" "	John Maxwell, . . .	Saddler.	Str.	Feb. 17, "
1262	" "	John Hood, . . .	Blacksmith.	A.	Mar. 31, "
1263	" "	James Taylor, . . .	" "	S.	April 30, "
1264	" "	David Steel, . . .	Brassfounder.	A.	July 31, 1834.
1265	" "	John Finlay, . . .	Ironmonger and Smith.	Str.	" "
1266	" "	John Fyfe, . . .	Residing in Greenock.	Str.	Aug. 13, 1839.
1267	" "	Alexander Wyllie, . .	Tinsmith.	S.	..... 16, 1840.
1268	" "	David Wyllie, . . .	" "	S.	Mar. 16, "
1269	" "	John Arthur, . . .	Jeweller.	A.	June 30, "
1270	" "	John Gordon, . . .	Brassfounder.	Str.	July 15, "
1271	" "	Thomas Millen, . . .	Tinsmith.	A.	Feb. 6, "
1272	" "	George Buchanan, . .	A.	A.	July 2, "
1273	" "	William Dixon Cocker, .	Cutler.	S.	Aug. 6, "
1274	" "	John Smeaton, . . .	" "	Str.	July 31, "
1275	" "	John Crichton, . . .	Blacksmith.	S.	..... , 1840.
1276	" "	William M'Cracker, . .	Watchmaker.	Str.	Aug. 24, 1837.
1277	" "	John Wright, . . .	Tinsmith.	A.	Aug. 6, 1840.
1278	" "	James Colquhoun, . .	Brassfounder.	Str.	Nov. 7, 1839.
1279	" "	Michael Rowand Buchanan	Tinsmith.	Str.	April 30, 1838.
1280	Feb. 16, 1841,	George Stephen, . . .	" "	"	Oct. 15, 1832.
1281	Aug. 4, "	Thomas Leithhead, . .	Coachmaker.	Str.	April 25, 1839.
1282	Aug. 27, "	Thomas Barr, . . .	Tinsmith.	A.	Jan. 14, 1841.
1283	" "	William Macfarlane, .	Hamr.	Str.	Feb. 16, "
1284	" "	James Finlay, . . .	" "	Str.	Sept. 3, 1810.
1285	" "	William Neilson, . . .	" "	Str.	" "
1286	" "	John King, . . .	Smith.	S.	Mar. 11, 1841.
1287	" "	Robert Fyfe, . . .	Mathematical Instrument Maker.	S.	Feb. 4, "
1288	" "	William Morrison, . .	Tinsmith.	S.L.	? 8, "
1289	" "	Andrew Hally Hunter, .	Coach and Harness Maker.	Str.	June 23, "
1290	" "	Neil (M'Conechy,) (MacConnochie,)	" "	A.	Aug. 5, "
1291	" "	William Mein, . . .	" "	Str.	Aug. 2, "
1292	" "	Robert Laidlaw, . . .	Hammerman.	Str.	Aug. 10, "
1293	" "	John Gibson, . . .	Watchmaker.	A.	Aug. 16, "

ESSAYS.

1256.	A screw bolt and nut.	1275.	A bolt and nut.
1257.	A screw bolt and nut.	1276.	A watch base.
1258.	A hand chisel.	1277.	A bellied jug.
1259.	A bellied jug.	1278.	A bush.
1260.	A screw bolt and nut.	1279.	?
1261.	A snaffle bridle.	1280.	?
1262.	A screw tap.	1281.	?
1263.	A hand hammer.	1282.	A bellied jug.
1264.	A half-inch connecting screw.	1283.	A screw bolt and nut.
1265.	A screw bolt and nut.	1284.	A wedge.
1266.	A screw bolt and nut.	1285.	A nail.
1267.	A bellied jug.	1286.	A screw bolt.
1268.	A block tin tea kettle.	1287.	A screw nail.
1269.	A plain gold ring.	1288.	A vegetable drainer.
1270.	A brass cock.	1289.	A screw bolt and nut.
1271.	A bellied jug.	1290.	A screw bolt and nut.
1272.	A screw bolt and nut.	1291.	A screw bolt and nut.
1273.	A pen knife.	1292.	A patent brass shield.
1274.	A bench hammer.	1293.	A watch verge.

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
1294	Aug. 27, 1841.	William Anderson, . .	Smith and Farrier.	Str.	Aug. 2, 1841.
1295	" "	Thomas Edington, . .	Merchant.	Str.	Aug. 24, "
1296	" "	Alexr. Gray Edington, . .	"	Str.	" "
1297	" "	David Chapman, . .	"	Str.	" "
1298	" "	John Campbell, . .	Hamr.	S.L.	Aug. 4, "
1299	" "	George Stephen, junr., . .	"	"	Aug. { 26, } "
1300	" "	Thomas McCash, . .	Blacksmith.	S.	Mar. 4, 1835.
1301	" "	William H. Fyfe, . .	Mathematical Instrument Maker.	"	Feb. 4, 1841.
1302	Sept. 15, "	James Walker, . .	Of the Tontine Hotel.	Str.	Dec. 13, 1830.
1303	" "	William Kidston, . .	Merchant.	S.	Sept. 28, 1833.
1304	" "	Richard Kidston, junr., . .	"	S.	Feb. 14, 1839.
1305	" "	Charles Kidston, . .	"	S.	Sept. 11, 1840.
1306	" "	James Minto, . .	Mason.	S.L.	Dec. 10, 1819.
1307	" "	Charles Gray, . .	Merchant.	S.	Sept. 14, 1841.
1308	" "	George Lumsden, . .	"	S.	Sept. 13, "
1309	" "	James Lumsden, junr., . .	"	S.	Oct. 17, 1829.
1310	" "	James Gray, . .	"	S.	Sept. 1, 1821.
1311	" "	William Johnston Paterson, . .	Hamr.	S.	Sept. 13, 1841.
1312	" "	John Steel, . .	Tailor.	S.L.	July 19, 1824.
1313	Nov. 12, "	Archd. MacConnell, . .	Merchant.	"	Oct. 1, 1833.
1314	May 13, 1842,	James Miller, . .	Tinsmith.	Str.	Dec. 9, 1840.
1315	Aug. 26, "	John Morrison, . .	Saddler.	S.	Nov. 11, 1841.
1316	" "	Ninian Paton, . .	Coach and Harness Maker.	A.	Nov. 12, "
1317	" "	Archd. Robertson, . .	Founder and Blacksmith.	Str.	Feb. 22, 1842.
1318	" "	John M'Dowall, . .	"	Str.	" "
1319	" "	John Rae, . .	Barber.	S.	Nov. 21, 1841.
1320	" "	John Neill, . .	Blacksmith.	S.	May 20, 1842.
1321	" "	Samuel McCulloch, . .	Saddler.	Str.	Aug. 10, 1839.
1322	" "	David MacGibbon, . .	"	Str.	July 17, "
1323	Aug. { 11, { "	James Gray, . .	Blacksmith in Edinburgh.	Str.	July 25, 1842.
1324	Aug. 26, "	Robert McConnell, . .	Blacksmith.	Str.	Aug. 3, "
1325	" "	Duncan Campbell, . .	Smith and Cartwright.	S.L.	Aug. 25, "
1326	" "	Robert Stewart, . .	Jeweller.	Str.	Aug. 18, "
1327	" "	Andrew Thom, . .	Saddle-tree Maker.	S.L.	Aug. 19, "
1328	" "	James Wyllie, . .	Writer.	S.	Aug. 24, "
1329	" "	Anthony Inglis, . .	Blacksmith.	A.	Aug. 26, "
1330	" "	John Handlay, . .	Saddler.	A.	Oct. 14, 1839.
1331	" "	Harvey Hilliard, . .	Cutler.	Str.	Feb. 16, 1841.

ESSAYS.

1294. A horse shoe and foot of nails.
 1295. A piece of great metal.
 1296. A screw bolt and nut.
 1297. A screw bolt and nut.
 1298. A screw bolt and nut.
 1299. A bell.
 1300. A board hammer.
 1301. A wedge.
 1302. A horse shoe.
 1303. A wedge.
 1304. A wedge.
 1305. A wedge.
 1306. A wedge.
 1307. A wedge.
 1308. ?
 1309. ?
 1310. ?
 1311. A wedge.
 1312. A wedge

1313. ?
 1314. ?
 1315. A strap and buckle.
 1316. A strap and buckle.
 1317. A wedge.
 1318. A wedge.
 1319. A wedge.
 1320. A screw bolt and nut.
 1321. A buckle and strap.
 1322. A buckle and strap.
 1323. A chisel.
 1324. A screw bolt and nut.
 1325. A bolt and nut.
 1326. A plain gold ring.
 1327. A roller bar.
 1328. A tin jug.
 1329. A screw bolt and nut.
 1330. A buckle strap.
 1331. A scalpel.

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
1332	Feb. 24, 1843,	William Jones, . .	Gardener.	..	Sept. 11, 1838.
1333	Aug. 25, "	David Laidlaw, . .	Brassfounder.	S.	Dec. 23, 1842.
1334	" "	James Combe, . .	Blacksmith.	S.L.	Nov. 1, "
1335	" "	John Rohead, . .	Dyer.	S.L.	Sept. 19, 1839.
1336	" "	William Telfer, . .	Blacksmith.	Str.	April 4, 1842.
1337	" "	Walter Stewart, . .	Blacksmith.	S.	July 11, 1843.
1338	" "	Alexander Lawson, . .	Farrier.	Str.	June 29, "
1339	" "	James Miller, . .	Tinsmith.	S.	Aug. 3, "
1340	" "	William Laidlaw, . .	Brassfounder.	S.	Dec. 23, 1842.
1341	Sept. 20, "	Wm. Clarke Shaw, . .	Jeweller and Goldsmith.	Str.	Sept. 14, 1843.
1342	" "	William Steven, . .	Brassfounder.	S.	Sept. 16, "
1343	Mar. 14, 1844,	David Crichton, . .	Merchant.	S.	..
1344	" "	James Scott, . .	Wright and Tinplate Worker.	Str.	Feb. 17, 1803.
1345	Aug. 30, "	Thomas Brownlie, . .	Mason.	Str.	..
1346	" "	William Neilson, . .	"	Str.	Nov. 2, 1837.
1347	" "	John Buchanan, . .	"	Str.	Sept. 15, 1836.
1348	" "	Allan Scott, . .	Hammerman.	S.	Jan. 9, 1844.
1349	" "	John Bain, . .	Hamr.	S.	Dec. 18, 1822.
1350	" "	John Morison, . .	Slater and Hamr.	Str.	Aug. 30, 1844.
1351	" "	John Watson, . .	Mason and Hamr.	Str.	..
1352	" "	James Fyfe, . .	"	Str.	..
1353	" "	James Willox, . .	"	Str.	Aug. 21, 1833.
1354	" "	Arthur Herriot, . .	Blacksmith.	S.	April —, 1844.
1355	" "	James M'Laren, . .	Engineer.	A.	April 26, "
1356	" "	Joseph Dodds, . .	Plumber and Brassfounder.	Str.	May —, "
1357	" "	Thomas Leadbetter, . .	"	Str.	" "
1358	" "	James Walker, junr., . .	Coachmaker and Farrier.	S.	July 4, "
1359	" "	Thomas Chapman, . .	Cutler.	Str.	May 8, "
1360	" "	Robert Crawford, . .	Blacksmith.	A.	July 4, "
1361	" "	Andrew Reid, . .	Wright.	Str.	..
1362	" "	James Dickson, . .	Farrier and Innkeeper.	Str.	Aug. 20, "
1363	" "	James Eadie, . .	Blacksmith.	Str.	" "
1364	" "	Daniel M'Ewan, . .	Iron Merchant.	S.L.	" "
1365	" "	John M'Bryde, . .	Machine Maker and Hamr.	Str.	Sept. 4, "
1366	" "	Alexander Lucas, . .	Goldsmith.	A.	Aug. 22, "
1367	" "	Andrew Brown, . .	Mason and Hamr.	Str.	Aug. 23, 1838.
1368	" "	James Drew, . .	Blacksmith.	A.	Aug. 19, 1844.
1369	" "	William Weir, . .	Iron Founder.	S.L.	" "
1370	" "	William More, . .	Smith.	S.	Aug. 30, "

ESSAYS.

1332.	?	1352.	A mason's iron.
1333.	A brass vase.	1353.	A mason's iron.
1334.	A screw bolt and nut.	1354.	A hammer.
1335.	A wedge.	1355.	A wedge.
1336.	A tackle hook.	1356.	A brass bell.
1337.	A screw bolt and nut.	1357.	A wedge.
1338.	A horse shoe and foot of nails.	1358.	A horse shoe and foot of nails.
1339.	A tin jug.	1359.	A scalping knife.
1340.	No Essay.	1360.	A chipping hammer.
1341.	A marriage ring.	1361.	A wedge.
1342.	A gas crane.	1362.	A wedge.
1343.	A wedge.	1363.	A screw bolt and nut.
1344.	A tin jug.	1364.	Three horse nails.
1345.	A mason's iron.	1365.	A wedge.
1346.	A wedge.	1366.	A plain gold ring.
1347.	A wedge.	1367.	A wedge.
1348.	A tin jug.	1368.	A screw bolt and nut.
1349.	A wedge.	1369.	A box of railing.
1350.	Three slate nails.	1370.	A screw bolt and nut
1351.	A mason's iron.		

THE HAMMERMEN OF GLASGOW.

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
1371	Aug. 30, 1844,	James Stewart,	Slate Merchant and Hamr.	Str.	Aug. 30, 1844.
1372	" "	Thomas Gray,	Tinsmith.	Str.	" "
1373	" "	Robert Arthur,	Jeweller.	Str.	" "
1374	" "	Robert Mitchell,	Iron Merchant.	Str.	" "
1375	April 22, 1845,	Alexander Mathieson,	Blacksmith and Plane Maker.	Str.	April 23, 1845.
1376	May 22, "	John Stewart,	Cooper and Hamr.	Str.	" "
1377	" "	William Strang,	Blacksmith.	Str.	" "
1378	" "	Mathew Strang,	"	Str.	Mar. 14, "
1379	Aug. 29, "	Andrew Black,	Saddler.	A.	Aug. 28, "
1380	" "	Thomas Kirk,	Hammerman.	Str.	April 2, "
1381	" "	Walter Baird,	Goldsmith and Jeweller.	A.	June 24, "
1382	" "	James Young,	Blacksmith.	Str.	July 10, "
1383	" "	John Speirs,	"	S.	Sept. 13, 1830.
1384	" "	Peter M'Lellan,	"	Str.	Aug. 29, 1845.
1385	" "	John Duff,	Hammerman.	Str.	Aug. 22, "
1386	" "	Alexander Dallas,	"	Str.	Aug. 20, "
1387	" "	John Leckie,	"	"	" "
1388	" "	William Jaffray,	"	Str.	Aug. 1, "
1389	" "	David Tannahill,	Blacksmith.	A.	Aug. 23, "
1390	" "	John Russell,	Jeweller.	A.	Aug. 29, "
1391	" "	Alexander M'Donald,	"	S.	Aug. 26, "
1392	" "	George M'Donald,	Accountant.	S.	" "
1393	" "	John Stewart,	Cooper.	S.	Aug. 18, "
1394	" "	Peter Aitken, junr.,	Jeweller.	S.	Aug. 28, "
1395	" "	James Dalziel Dougall,	Fish Hook Maker.	S.	Sept. 19, 1844.
1396	Mar. 3, 1846,	George Bell,	Gunsmith.	Str.	Jan. 15, 1846.
1397	" "	Archibald Baird,	Tinsmith.	A.	Oct. 4, 1845.
1398	Aug. 28, "	Charles Thomas,	Coach and Harness Maker.	Str.	Sept. 30, "
1399	" "	William Spence,	Hamr. and Architect.	S.L.	Jan. 29, 1846.
1400	" "	William Robertson,	Hamr.	Str.	Aug. 19, "
1401	" "	Thomas Adam Mathieson,	"	S.	Mar. 13, 1845.
1402	" "	Robert M'Gown Lindsay,	"	Str.	Aug. 19, 1846.
1403	" "	John M'Laren,	Blacksmith and Ironmonger.	S.L.	Aug. 27, "
1404	" "	Henry Reid,	Tinsmith.	Str.	Aug. 26, "
1405	" "	John Mahony,	Brassfounder.	Str.	Aug. 28, "
1406	Sept. 17, "	James Ewing,	Wright and Hamr.	Str.	Sept. 7, "
1407	" "	William York,	Mason and Hamr.	Str.	" "
1408	" "	Porteous Sutherland,	Merchant and Hamr.	Str.	" "
1409	" "	Porteous Sutherland, junr.,	Hamr. and Merchant.	S.	" "
1410	" "	John Auchinvole,	Merchant and Hamr.	Str.	Sept. 24, 1833.

ESSAYS.

1371. Three slate nails.
 1372. A tin jug.
 1373. A plain gold ring.
 1374. A wedge.
 1375. A wedge.
 1376. A wedge.
 1377. A wedge.
 1378. A wedge.
 1379. A buckle and strap.
 1380. A chipping hammer.
 1381. A plain gold ring.
 1382. A mason's chisel.
 1383. A wedge.
 1384. A wedge.
 1385. A spindle.
 1386. A screw bolt and nut.
 1387. A plain gold ring.
 1388. A plain gold ring.
 1389. A screw bolt and nut.
 1390. A plain gold ring.

1391. A pair of ear-rings.
 1392. A pair of ear-rings.
 1393. A pair of hoop ear-rings.
 1394. A plain ring.
 1395. A square brooch or widener.
 1396. A dog head.
 1397. A tin jug.
 1398. A wedge.
 1399. A wedge.
 1400. A chipping hammer.
 1401. A wedge.
 1402. A wedge.
 1403. A wedge.
 1404. A tin jug.
 1406. A wedge.
 1407. A mason's iron.
 1408. A wedge.
 1409. A wedge.
 1410. A wedge.

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
1411	Aug. 27, 1847,	John Thomson, . . .	Hamr.	S.	Nov. 20, 1846.
1412	" "	Edward M'Whannell, . . .	"	S.	Feb. 23, 1847.
1413	" "	James Mitchell, . . .	Brassfounder.	A.	Mar. 23, "
1414	" "	David Heron, . . .	Hamr.	Str.	Aug. 14, 1845.
1415	" "	James Hamilton, . . .	"	Str.	June 22, 1847.
1416	" "	William Sutherland, . . .	"	Str.	June 23, "
1417	" "	David M'Connochie, . . .	"	Str.	Sept. 15, 1841.
1418	" "	Peter Drew, . . .	"	S.L.	June 25, 1847.
1419	" "	William Alexander, junr., . . .	Blacksmith.	S.	Aug. 5, "
1420	" "	James Fyfe, junr., . . .	Mason.	S.	Aug. 26, "
1421	" "	Thomas Forgan, . . .	"	Str.	Aug. 22, "
1422	" "	James Crichton, . . .	Hamr.	S.	June 29, "
1423	" "	William Crichton, . . .	"	S.	" "
1424	" "	Joseph Lomas, . . .	"	Str.	Nov. 4, 1846.
1425	" "	Joseph Lomas, junr., . . .	"	S.	Aug. 26, 1847.
1426	" "	John Stewart, . . .	Hamr.	S.	Aug. 27, "
1427	" "	James Stewart, . . .	Cooper.	S.	" "
1428	" "	John M'Lean, . . .	Smith.	Str.	Aug. 19, 1846.
1429	" "	James Steel, . . .	Gardener.	Str.	Sept. 19, 1844.
1430	Sept. 8, "	William Downie, . . .	Farrier.	S.	Aug. 24, 1847.
1431	Sept. 28, "	Walter Campbell, . . .	Blacksmith.	S.	Sept. 14, 1846.
1432	" "	John M'Connochie, . . .	Engineer.	S.	Aug. 5, 1847.
1433	" "	Francis Brown, . . .	Quarrier at Bishop Briggs.	S.	Mar. 23, "
1434	" "	George Fergusson, . . .	Hamr. (with Merry & Cunningham).	S.L.	Sept. 16, 1846.
1435	June 27, 1848.	William Young, . . .	Saddle-tree Maker.	A.	June 2, 1848.
1436	" "	Francis Chapman, . . .	Watchmaker.	S.L.	Jan. 27, "
1437	Aug. 23, "	James Muir, . . .	Tinsmith.	A.	Aug. 22, "
1438	Sept. 20, "	George Purden, . . .	Slater.	Str.	Sept. 20, "
1439	Oct. 13, "	James Geddes, . . .	Boat Builder.	Str.	Oct. 13, "
1440	" "	Peter Ferguson, . . .	Plumber.	S.L.	" "
1441	Nov. 23, "	Robert Bruce, . . .	Stationer.	S.L.	Oct. 14, "
1442	May 8, 1849,	William M'Whannell, . . .	Brassfounder.	S.	Mar. 2, 1849.
1443	Aug. 29, "	James More, . . .	Iron Merchant.	S.	Aug. 27, "
1444	Sept. 18, "	Alexander Taylor, . . .	Residing in Aberdeen.	S.L.	Aug. 31, "
1445	" "	Hugh Locke Anderson, . . .	Mason.	S.L.	Sept. 17, "
1446	" "	John Christie, . . .	"	Str.	May 6, 1841.
1447	" "	Alexander Christie, . . .	Hamr.	A.	Sept. 17, 1849.
1448	" "	Charles York, . . .	"	S.	" "
1449	" "	James Reid, . . .	Ironmonger.	Str.	" "
1450	Sept. 19, "	James York, . . .	Hamr.	S.	Sept. 19, "
1451	" "	Adam Paterson, . . .	Writer.	S.L.	" "
1452	Mar. 8, 1850,	John Bennie, . . .	Wright.	"	Sept. 15, 1835.
1453	July 25, "	John Russell, . . .	Power-loom Manager.	S.L.	July 18, 1850.
1454	Aug. 16, "	Robert Hood, . . .	Working Jeweller.	A.	July 2, "
1455	" "	James Ewing, . . .	Jeweller.	A.	Aug. 12, "
1456	Aug. 28, "	David Yuille, . . .	Maltman.	Str.	Aug. 4, 1845.
1457	Sept. 13, "	Alexander Moncrieff, . . .	Writer.	S.	Sept. 13, 1850.

ESSAYS.

1411.	A wedge.	1423.	A wedge.
1412.	A wedge.	1424.	A screw bolt and nut.
1413.	A brass valve.	1425.	A screw bolt and nut.
1414.	A square.	1426.	A wedge.
1415.	A wedge.	1427.	A wedge.
1416.	A rhone hook.	1428.	?
1417.	A wedge.	1429.	A wedge.
1418.	A wedge.	1430.	A horse shoe.
1419.	A wedge.	1431.	?
1420.	A wedge.	1432.	A wedge.
1421.	A mason's iron.	1433.	A quarry wedge.
1422.	A wedge.	1434.	A wedge.

THE HAMMERMEN OF GLASGOW.

No.	Date of Entry.	Name	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
1458	Nov. 28, 1850,	William Reid,	..	..	Sept. 9, 1817.
1459	Mar. 7, 1851,	Wm. Ebenezer Cook Clark,	Surgeon.	A.	Feb. 24, 1851.
1460	"	James Renton,	Plasterer.	Str.	April 26, 1843.
1461	April 1, "	John Renton,	"	S.	Aug. 2, 1842.
1462	"	James Renton,	"	S.	Feb. 1, 1845.
1463	"	George Renton,	"	S.	Oct. 1, "
1464	"	Hugh Gascoyne,	Spirit Merchant.	S.L.	Mar. 21, 1851.
1465	April 24, "	Peter McGregor,	Engineer and Brassfounder.	Str.	..
1466	July 8, "	Robert Cruikshanks,	Mason.	..	Aug. 25, 1831.
1467	July 29, "	Walter Neilson,	Engineer, Hyde Park.	S.	July 29, 1851.
1468	"	John Neilson,	"	S.	"
1469	"	James Cruikshanks,	Mason.	S.	Aug. 19, 1841.
1470	"	Henry Hardie,	Machine Maker.	Str.	July 29, 1851.
1471	Aug. 27, "	Henry Morison,	Hamr.	S.	Aug. 14, "
1472	Sept. 12, "	Alexander Munro,	Architect.	S.	Sept. 12, "
1473	Oct. 1, "	John Stewart,	Smith.	Str.	..
1474	Mar. 19, 1852,	Joseph Tucker Crawford.	Engineer.	Str.	..
1475	Aug. 26, "	James Simpson,	Jeweller and Goldsmith.	A.	Aug. 11, 1852.
1476	Sept. 15, "	Alexr. Smith,	Slater and Hamr.	Str.	Sept. 15, "
1477	"	Robert Macfarlane,	..	S.L.	"
1478	July 22, 1853.	Alexr. Bilsland, junr.,	Japanner.	S.	July 22, 1853.
1479	"	William Bilsland,	"	S.	"
1480	"	David Bilsland,	"	S.	"
1481	"	Robert Bilsland,	Tinsmith.	S.	"
1482	"	Samuel Falconer,	..	S.L.	"
1483	Aug. 24, "	John Craig Finlayson,	..	S.	Aug. 22, "
1484	"	James Robert Napier,	..	S.	Aug. 19, "
1485	"	John Napier,	..	S.	"
1486	"	James Smith Napier,	..	S.	"
1487	"	William Rigby,	..	S.L.	Aug. 23, "
1488	"	William Galbraith,	Engineer.	S.	Aug. 19, "
1489	"	Walter Smith Galbraith,	Writer.	S.	"
1490	Sept. 13, "	Alexander Hannah,	Hamr.	Str.	Sept. 13, "
1491	"	Bogle Coventry,	..	S.	Aug. 12, 1852.
1492	"	William Rodger,	"	S.L.	Sept. 13, 1853.
1493	Oct. 11, "	Thomas Elder,	Blacksmith.	A.	Sept. 29, "
1494	Nov. 3, "	Alexr. Reid,	..	Str.	Oct. 26, 1821.
1495	"	John Leslie,	..	Str.	Oct. 25, 1853.
1496	"	Thomas Kyle,	..	Str.	"
1497	"	David Yoolow Stewart,	..	Str.	"
1498	Feb. 14, 1854,	James Anderson,	Coal Master.	Str.	May 30, 1851.
1499	Feb. 21, "	John Horne,	"	Str.	May 21, 1842.
1500	"	Alexander McLean,	Blacksmith.	A.	Feb. 14, 1854.
1501	Aug. 8, "	James Henderson	..	S.	Aug. 8, "
		Robertson,	..	S.	Jan. 12, 1855.
1502	Jan. 23, 1855,	Adam Young,	..	S.	Jan. 19, "
1503	May 4, "	John Watson, junr.,	..	S.	Jan. 19, "
1504	July 26, "	John Erskine,	..	Str.	July 26, "
1505	Aug. 30, "	Robert Gilchrist,	..	Str.	July 17, 1844.
1506	Jan. 17, 1856,	Alexander Tolmie,	Metal Broker.	S.	Jan. 17, 1856.
1507	Feb. 14, "	Peter Hamilton,	Merchant.	Str.	Feb. 13, "
1508	Feb. 28, "	Robert McCreath,	Ironmonger.	S.L.	Feb. 7, "
1509	May 20, "	Daniel Ferguson Duncan,	..	Str.	Mar. 20, "
1510	"	Charles McLean,	Hamr.	S.	May 19, "
1511	June 10, "	John Steven,	..	S.	Nov. 24, 1854.
1512	"	Thomas Steven,	..	S.	"
1513	Aug. 12, "	Robert Lindsay,	Teacher.	S.	"
1514	"	Archibald Ewing,	Blacksmith.	S.	Aug. 4, 1856.
1515	Aug. 27, "	John Turner,	Merchant.	S.	..
1516	Sept. 17, "	James Wood,	Skinner.	A.	June 30, 1848.
1517	"	Hugh Wilson,	Hamr.	Str.	Sept. 17, 1856.
1518	Oct. 14, "	James Henderson,	Coachbuilder.	Str.	Oct. 6, "

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
1519	Oct. 14, 1856,	William Herkless, . .	Smith and Machine Maker.	S.L.	Oct. 7, 1856.
1520	" " "	James M'Call, . .	Iron and Steel Merchant.	Str.	Oct. 14, "
1521	Nov. 14, "	James Stewart, junr., .	Slater.	S.	Nov. 14, "
1522	" " "	Angus M'Dougall, . .	Cabinetmaker.	S.L.	" " "
1523	" " "	John Shearer, . .	Steward.	S.L.	" " "
1524	" " "	Robert Crichton, . .	Salesman.	S.	" " "
1525	" " "	William Johnston, . .	Metal Merchant.	Str.	Nov. 12, "
1526	" " "	John Lawrie, . .	Wine Merchant.	Str.	Nov. 14, "
1527	" " "	Donald Campbell, . .	Chemist.	Str.	Nov. 13, "
1528	" " "	James Noble Sutherland,	Plumber.	S.	" " "
1529	Nov. 27, "	Thomas Falconer, . .	" "	A.	Nov. 25, "
1530	" " "	Robert M'Nicol, . .	Sewed Muslin Manufr	S.L.	Nov. 26, "
1531	Dec. 12, "	Charles M'Laren, . .	Glass Merchant, etc.	Str.	Dec. 12, "
1532	" " "	James M'Lean, . .	Hotelkeeper.	Str.	" " "
1533	Jan. 15, 1857,	James Moses, . .	Brassfounder.	Str.	Jan. 15, 1857.
1534	" " "	Andrew Ross, . .	Plumber.	Str.	" " "
1535	" " "	Thomas Robinson, . .	Ironfounder.	Str.	" " "
1536	Jan. 30, "	William Robertson, . .	Banker.	Str.	July 5, 1834.
1537	Feb. 27, "	Robert Glover, . .	Spirit Merchant.	Str.	July 1, 1854.
1538	" " "	James Robertson, . .	Ironfounder.	Str.	Nov. 3, 1856.
1539	Mar. 13, "	Adam M'Lellan, . .	Commission Merchant.	Str.	April 28, 1845.
1540	April 22, "	William Reid, junr., .	Plumber.	S.	April 22, 1857.
1541	" " "	John Reid, . .	Oil Merchant, etc.	S.	" " "
1542	" " "	Robert Johnstone, . .	Tailor.	S.L.	" " "
1543	" " "	John Alexander Ferguson,	Candlemaker.	S.	April 8, "
1544	" " "	William Anderson, . .	Wright.	Str.	Aug. 8, 1842.
1545	" " "	Hugh Hengh Maclure, . .	Civil Engineer.	S.L.	April 22, 1857.
1546	" " "	George M'Levie, . .	Confectioner.	Str.	April 21, "
1547	May 29, "	Robert M'Naught, . .	Thread Manufacturer.	Str.	May 29, "
1548	" " "	Thomas Primrose, . .	Tinsmith.	Str.	" " "
1549	" " "	Edward Primrose, . .	Coppersmith.	S.	" " "
1550	" " "	John Anderson, . .	Ironfounder.	Str.	May 27, "
1551	" " "	James Merry, . .	Iron Master.	Str.	May 1, "
1552	Aug. 27, "	Laurence Aitchison, . .	Jeweller.	A.	Aug. 17, "
1553	" " "	Duncan Ferguson, . .	" "	S.L.	Aug. 24, "
1554	" " "	Daniel Colquhoun, . .	Ironmonger.	Str.	Aug. 26, "
1555	Sept. 8, "	John Boag, . .	Iron Merchant.	Str.	Sept. 4, "
1556	Oct. 1, "	Rev. John Leechman, . .	London.	S.	April 2, "
1557	Aug. 16, "	William Robertson, . .	" "	S.	Oct. 13, "
1558	Nov. 25, "	Andrew Buchanan, . .	Blacksmith.	Str.	Oct. 29, "
1559	" " "	James Buchanan, . .	" "	S.	" " "
1560	Mar. 15, 1858,	Henry Cocker, . .	Fish Hook Maker.	S.L.	" " "
1561	" " "	William Jackson, . .	Tea Merchant.	S.	June 15, 1850.
1562	" " "	Alexander Hastie, . .	Merchant.	S.L.	" " "
1563	May 27, "	James Macintyre, . .	Iron Merchant.	Str.	May 27, 1858.
1564	July 21, "	Alexander Myers, . .	Commission Merchant.	Str.	July 21, "
1565	" " "	Alexander Kay, . .	Writer.	Str.	" " "
1566	" " "	Alexander M'Kerracher, .	Messenger-at-Arms.	Str.	July 13, "
1567	" " "	James Couper, senr., .	Glass Manufacturer.	Str.	Nov. 3, 1852.
1568	Aug. 11, "	James Couper, junr., .	" "	S.	July 9, 1858.
1569	" " "	William Couper, . .	Merchant.	S.	" " "
1570	" " "	Roderick A. Couper, . .	Glass Manufacturer.	S.	" " "
1571	" " "	Robert Morton, . .	Wine and Spirit Merchant.	Str.	July 28, "
1572	Sept. 14, "	E. G. Maxwell, . .	Collector of Police Rates.	Str.	Sept. 6, "
1573	Nov. 25, "	Andrew Brown, . .	Mathematical Instrument Maker.	A.	June 9, "
1574	" " "	Andrew Brown, . .	Tinplate Worker.	S.	Nov. 18, "
1575	" " "	John James Muirhead, .	Jeweller.	S.	Nov. 20, "
1576	" " "	Duncan M'Innes, . .	" "	A.	Nov. 10, "
1577	" " "	Crichton John Rait, . .	" "	S.	Nov. 22, "
1578	Jan. 18, 1859,	Rev. John Glen, . .	Morebattle.	S.L.	June 22, 1857.
1579	" " "	John James Napier, . .	Artist, London.	S.	Jan. 17, 1859.

THE HAMMERMEN OF GLASGOW.

No.	Date of Entry.		Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.	
1580	Jan. 18,	1859,	William Napier,	Coalmaster.	S.	Jan. 17,	1859.
1581	"	"	James Neilson,	Reedmaker.	Str.	Jan. 18,	"
1582	"	"	Thomas Warren,	Glass Bottle Manufacturer.	Str.	Jan. 17,	"
1583	"	"	John Inglis,	Engineer.	A.	"	"
1584	"	"	Charles Malloch,	Glass Merchant.	Str.	"	"
1585	Feb. 3,	"	Malcolm M'Nicol,	Blacksmith.	A.	Dec. 24,	1858.
1586	Aug. 23,	"	John Taylor,	Engineer.	S.	Aug. 20,	1859.
1587	"	"	Walter Maclellan,	Ironmonger.	Str.	Aug. 23,	"
1588	"	"	Joseph Campbell,	Merchant.	Str.	"	"
1589	Aug. 26,	"	John Yule,	Engineer.	Str.	Aug. 25,	"
1590	Sept. 2,	"	William Hope Moncrieff,	Law Student.	S.	Sept. 1,	"
1591	"	"	Thomas Watson,	Coalmaster.	S.	"	"
1592	"	"	Alexander Webster,	Machine Maker.	S.	Aug. 29,	"
1593	Sept. 15,	"	John Drummond,	Contractor.	Str.	Sept. 5,	"
1594	Oct. 4,	"	Daniel Forbes,	Writer.	Str.	Sept. 12,	"
1595	"	"	John M'Donald,	Smith and Gasfitter.	S.	Sept. 1,	"
1596	"	"	Henry Watson,	"	S.	Oct. 3,	"
1597	"	"	James Watson,	"	S.	"	"
1598	"	"	William Watson,	"	S.	"	"
1599	"	"	David Watson,	"	S.	"	"
1600	Nov. 24,	"	James Gray Waddell,	Glover in London.	S.L.	May 25,	"
1601	"	"	William Steven,	Engraver.	Str.	Nov. 24,	"
1602	Dec. 19,	"	James Clinkskill,	Engineer.	Str.	Dec. 19,	"
1603	"	"	Robert Murdoch,	Iron Merchant.	S.	April 19,	"
1604	"	"	James Murdoch,	Engineer.	S.	Dec. 19,	"
1605	"	"	Thomas Allan,	Ironfounder.	Str.	"	"
1606	"	"	Joseph Healy,	Bootmaker.	Str.	Dec. 9,	"
1607	Jan. 20,	1861,	William Sim,	Contractor and Stone Merch.	Str.	Jan. 20,	"
1608	"	"	James Alexander,	Oil Merchant.	S.L.	Jan. 5,	"
1609	Feb. 17,	"	Archibald Jeffrey,	Blacksmith.	Str.	Feb. 1,	"
1610	"	"	Rev. George Jeffrey,	Minister of U.P. Church.	S.	"	"
1611	"	"	Rev. Dr. Robert Thomson Jeffrey,	"	S.	Feb. 2,	"
1612	Mar. 2,	"	Alex. Cochran,	Flint Glass Manufacturer.	Str.	Feb. 18,	"
1613	"	"	Duncan MacDougall,	Tobacco Pipe Manufacturer.	Str.	Mar. 2,	"
1614	"	"	George Waddell,	Smith.	A.	"	"
1615	"	"	John MacBeth,	Watchmaker and Jeweller.	Str.	Jan. 18,	"
1616	April 27,	"	David Law,	Ironfounder.	Str.	April 18,	"
1617	May 16,	"	John Mason, senr.,	China Merchant.	Str.	May 15,	"
1618	"	"	Gavin Mason,	Mercht., Sydney, N.S.W.	S.	"	"
1619	"	"	John Mason, junr.,	Merchant.	S.	"	"
1620	"	"	Robert Mason,	"	S.	"	"
1621	"	"	Robert M'Murphy,	Coml. Traveller.	S.L.	"	"
1622	"	"	Robert MacLaren,	Ironfounder.	S.L.	Mar. 28,	"
1623	Aug. 24,	"	John Stevenson,	Stationer.	A.	Aug. 24,	"
1624	Aug. 29,	"	James Sturrock,	Perfumer.	Str.	Aug. 29,	"
1625	Sept. 19,	"	John Ewing Speirs,	Coml. Traveller.	S.	Sept. 14,	"
1626	Oct. 12,	"	William Caldwell,	Cabinetmaker.	Str.	Aug. 14,	1844.
1627	"	"	William Searcy,	Dining Rooms, Trongate.	Str.	Jan. 26,	1857.
1628	Nov. 28,	"	James Bryden,	Commission Agent.	Str.	Oct. 19,	1860.
1629	"	"	James William Napier,	20 Sardinia Terrace.	S.	Nov. 27,	"
1630	"	"	Robert Douglas,	Salemaker.	Str.	May 28,	1844.
1631	Mar. 8,	1861.	John Cameron,	Smith and Machine Maker.	S.	Mar. 2,	"
1632	"	"	William Smellie,	Tinsmith.	S.	Feb. 26,	"
1633	"	"	John Colquhoun,	Blacksmith.	A.	Jan. 2,	"
1634	April 25,	"	John M'Elroy,	Ironfounder.	S.L.	Mar. 9,	"
1635	"	"	Archibald Gilchrist,	Engineer.	Str.	Mar. 15,	"
1636	"	"	Walter M'Farlane,	Engineer and Founder.	S.L.	Mar. 26,	"
1637	June 13,	"	Charles Liddle (or Liddell),	Surveyor, Glasgow Gas Co.	S.	May 27,	"
1638	"	"	Peter Hamilton, junr.,	Ironmaster.	S.	April 24,	"
1639	"	"	William West Watson,	Merchant.	Str.	Oct. 2,	1845.
1640	Aug. 1,	"	James Sym,	Teacher, Craigton.	S.	Aug. 1,	1861.

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
1641	Aug. 1, 1861,	Alexr. Russell Ewing,	Engraver.	A.	Aug. 1, 1861.
1642	" " "	Robt. Curle, .	Shipbuilder and Engineer.	Str.	" " "
1643	Aug. 19, "	Robert Cassels, .	Ironmaster.	Str.	Aug. 16, "
1644	" " "	Frederick Augustus Barrow, .	Merchant.	Str.	" " "
1645	" " "	John Rattray, .	Plumber.	Str.	" " "
1646	" " "	Lachlan Colquhoun, .	Smith.	Str.	Aug. 17, "
1647	" " "	Robert Sinclair, .	Writer.	Str.	Aug. 16, "
1648	Aug. 28, "	Timothy Warren, .	Glass Bottle Manfr.	S.	Aug. 28, "
1649	" " "	William M'Geoch, .	Ironmonger.	Str.	" " "
1650	" " "	William Darling, .	Iron Merchant.	Str.	Nov. 15, 1855.
1651	Oct. 4, "	James M'Kinlay, .	Horse Dealer.	Str.	Oct. 4, 1861.
1652	Oct. 18, "	John Lawson, .	Engineer.	S.L.	Oct. 18, "
1653	" " "	Charles Randolph Lawson, .	"	S.	" " "
1654	Nov. 8, "	Andrew M'Dowall Houston, .	Lands Valn. Assessor.	Str.	Aug. 14, 1845.
1655	" " "	Duncan Cameron, .	Engineer.	Str.	Nov. 6, 1861.
1656	" " "	James Lindsay, .	House Factor.	Str.	April 2, 1839.
1657	" " "	James Kerr Lindsay, .	"	S.	Nov. 6, 1861.
1658	" " "	George Lindsay, .	"	S.	" " "
1659	" " "	Hugh M'Cormack, .	Flax Merchant.	S.L.	Nov. 7, "
1660	" " "	James Watson, .	Mason and Builder.	Str.	Aug. 28, 1855.
1661	Dec. 23, "	Thomas Fassett Bowstead, .	Metal Refiner.	Str.	Nov. 6, 1861.
1662	" " "	Gavin Wotherspoon, .	Letterpress Printer.	S.	Sept. 17, "
1663	" " "	John Neilson, .	Ironfounder.	S.	Dec. 23, "
1664	" " "	Robert Millar, .	Inspector of Lighting.	Str.	Dec. 19, "
1665	" " "	Alexander Robertson, .	Surgeon.	S.	Dec. 23, "
1666	" " "	Benjamin Gow, .	Stationer.	S.	Oct. 9, "
1667	" " "	William James Morrier, .	Brush Manufacturer.	S.L.	Aug. 21, 1845.
1668	" " "	James Scott, .	Oil and Colour Merchant.	Str.	Dec. 23, 1861.
1669	Feb. 19, 1862,	John Donald, .	Iron Merchant.	Str.	Feb. 19, 1862.
1670	" " "	John Mann, .	Accountant.	Str.	" " "
1671	" " "	Samuel Stewart, .	Civil Engineer.	A.	Feb. 19, "
1672	" " "	James Baird, .	Iron Master.	Str.	" " "
1673	" " "	John Inglis, .	Engineer.	S.	" " "
1674	July 25, "	William Duff, .	Merchant.	S.L.	July 25, "
1675	" " "	Joseph Townsend, .	Manufacturing Chemist.	Str.	" " "
1676	Aug. 25, "	James Ewing, .	Photographic Artist.	S.	Dec. 23, 1861.
1677	" " "	Thomas Stewart, .	Cooper.	S.	Aug. 24, 1855.
1678	" " "	Alexander Hill Stewart, .	"	S.	Aug. 28, 1861.
1679	Aug. 29, "	Archibald Abercromby, .	Plumber.	S.L.	Aug. 25, 1862.
1680	Sept. 15, "	Richard Ferguson, .	Ironmonger.	S.	Sept. 16, "
1681	Oct. 14, "	Alexander Frew, .	Coal Merchant.	Str.	Oct. 14, "
1682	" " "	Thomas Marshall, .	Veterinary Surgeon.	Str.	" " "
1683	" " "	Alexander Finlay, .	Packing Box Maker.	S.L.	Oct. 29, 1858.
1684	Oct. 28, "	John Scott, .	Confectioner.	Str.	May 13, 1863.
1685	Nov. 14, "	Neil Bannatyne Dalveen, .	Wine and Spirit Dealer.	Str.	Nov. 13, 1862.
1686	" " "	William Smith, .	Engineer.	Str.	Nov. 14, "
1687	Dec. 22, "	Thomas Bollen Seath, .	Iron Shipbuilder.	Str.	Dec. 22, "
1688	" " "	John Law, .	Ironfounder.	Str.	" " "
1689	Feb. 13, 1863,	Archibald Russell, .	Coalmaster.	Str.	Feb. 13, 1863.
1690	" " "	John Hamilton, .	Portioner (formerly Wright).	Str.	July 30, 1839.
1691	" " "	James Hamilton, .	Tobacco Manufacturer.	S.	Feb. 12, 1863.
1692	" " "	John Mitchell, .	Grocer.	Str.	Feb. 12, "
1693	April 3, "	John Hurl, .	Fire Brick Manufacturer.	Str.	April 3, "
1694	" " "	George Hamilton, .	Tobacconist.	S.	Feb. 19, "
1695	" " "	John Hamilton, junr., .	"	S.	" " "
1696	" " "	James Pritchard, .	Manufacturer.	Str.	April 3, "
1697	July 14, "	Alexander Smith, .	Slater.	S.	July 14, "
1698	" " "	William Sharp, .	Goldsmith.	Str.	" " "
1699	" " "	James Daly, .	Warehouseman.	Str.	" " "
1700	" " "	William M'Adam, .	Potter, etc.	S.L.	Nov. 4, 1852.
1701	" " "	Robert Millar, .	Portioner.	Str.	Nov. 6, 1861.

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
1702	July 14, 1863,	William Millar, . . .	Warehouseman.	S.	Nov. 6, 1861.
1703	Sept. 9, ..	John Turnbull, . . .	Engineer.	Str.	Sept. 9, 1863.
1704	Oct. 9, ..	Daniel Wright, . . .	Tinsmith.	A.	Dec. 12, 1846.
1705	Oct. 30, ..	Alexander Lindsay, . . .	Doctor of Medicine.	S.	Oct. 12, 1863.
1706	Dec. 23, ..	Ross Ferguson, . . .	Wine Merchant.	Str.	July 29, ..
1707	" ..	Alexander M'Kinlay, . . .	Horse Dealer.	S.	Oct. 6, ..
1708	Jan. 20, 1864,	Alexander Craig, . . .	Sugar Broker.	S.L.	Dec. 31, ..
1709	" ..	Andrew MacKie Niven, . . .	Warehouseman.	S.L.	May 7, ..
1710	" ..	Donald M'Lennan, . . .	Merchant.	Str.	Jan. 20, 1864.
1711	Mar. 9, ..	Humphrey Campbell Dixon, . . .	Auctioneer.	Str.	Mar. 9, ..
1712	June 29, ..	John Hosie, . . .	Cabinetmaker.	S.	Mar. 27, 1861.
1713	Oct. 7, ..	John Workman, . . .	Drysalter.	Str.	Oct. 7, 1864.
1714	" ..	Archibald Stevenson Dickson, . . .	Merchant.	S.	" ..
1715	Oct. 28, ..	John Fergusson, . . .	Book-keeper.	Str.	Oct. " 28, ..
1716	Nov. 23, ..	David Wilson, . . .	Brassfounder.	Str.	Nov. 23, ..
1717	" ..	Robert Hutchison, . . .	Auctioneer.	Str.	" ..
1718	" ..	George Hill, . . .	Baker.	Str.	Feb. " 18, ..
1719	" ..	William Brand Field, . . .	Furnishing Ironmonger.	S.	Nov. 8, ..
1720	" ..	Joseph Robertson, . . .	Manufacturer.	Str.	Nov. 23, ..
1721	Feb. 1, 1865,	William Warren, . . .	Merchant's Clerk.	S.	Feb. 1, 1865.
1722	Mar. 22, ..	James Steel, . . .	Brewer.	Str.	Mar. 22, ..
1723	" ..	James Donaldson, . . .	Merchant.	Str.	" ..
1724	" ..	Joseph Ferrie, . . .	Bookseller.	Str.	Jan. 17, 1863.
1725	" ..	Walter Bannerman, . . .	Wright.	Str.	Aug. 24, 1840.
1726	May 3, ..	James Park, . . .	Draper.	Str.	April 26, 1865.
1727	" ..	James Jack, . . .	Spirit Merchant.	S.L.	" ..
1728	June 7, ..	Archd. McNeil Allardyce, . . .	Plumber.	S.L.	Aug. 16, 1864.
1729	July 26, ..	Kenneth Fraser, . . .	Smith.	S.	Sept. 21, 1855.
1730	" ..	David Barry, . . .	Tinsmith.	Str.	June 30, 1865.
1731	" ..	Thomas Ross, . . .	Working Jeweller.	A.	July 26, ..
1732	Aug. 16, ..	George MacLellan, . . .	Ironmonger.	S.	Aug. 14, ..
1733	" ..	James Shaw MacLellan, . . .	Accountant.	S.	" ..
1734	" ..	William Sharp, junr., . . .	Goldsmith.	S.	Aug. 16, ..
1735	Oct. 3, ..	William Charles Tennant Sloan, . . .	Civil Engineer.	Str.	Oct. 3, ..
1736	" ..	Robert Brown, . . .	Wright.	S.L.	Dec. 24, 1860.
1737	" ..	George Jones Combe, . . .	Engineer.	S.	Sept. 27, 1865.
1738	" ..	William Combe, . . .	" ..	S.	" ..
1739	Feb. 2, 1866,	Joseph Baker, . . .	Tube Manufacturer.	Str.	Feb. 2, 1866.
1740	" ..	George Bell, . . .	Architect.	Str.	" ..
1741	" ..	Matthew Watson Finlay, . . .	Baker.	Str.	" ..
1742	April 25, ..	James Steel, . . .	Modeller.	Str.	April 25, ..
1743	Aug. 29, ..	James Galbraith, . . .	Surgeon.	S.	May 31, ..
1744	Sept. 17, ..	James Craig, junr., . . .	Wine Merchant.	Str.	Dec. 12, 1861.
1745	" ..	George Sheriff, . . .	Merchant.	Str.	June 26, 1865.
1746	" ..	James Morris, . . .	Iron Merchant.	Str.	Sept. 17, 1866.
1747	Oct. 3, ..	Robert Mitchell, . . .	Veterinary Surgeon.	S.	Sept. 2, 1845.
1748	" ..	John Hunter Jackson, . . .	Worsted Spinner.	S.	April 23, 1855.
1749	Dec. 19, ..	John Young, . . .	Spirit Merchant.	Str.	Dec. 12, 1866.
1750	" ..	John Turnbull, . . .	Accountant.	Str.	" ..
1751	" ..	James Steel, . . .	Hotel Keeper.	Str.	" ..
1752	" ..	James Allan Thomas, . . .	Coachbuilder.	S.	Dec. " 18, ..
1753	" ..	William Norman Clark, . . .	Tinsmith.	S.	" ..
1754	Jan. 11, 1867,	David Swan, junr., . . .	Timber Merchant.	Str.	Sept. 18, 1845.
1755	" ..	John Gardner, . . .	Engineer.	Str.	Jan. 11, 1867.
1756	Mar. 6, ..	William Tait, . . .	" ..	Str.	Mar. 6, ..
1757	" ..	William Weir, . . .	Wine Merchant.	Str.	" ..
1758	" ..	James Ebenezer Dunn, . . .	Merchant.	S.L.	" ..
1759	" ..	Robert Murdoch, . . .	Banker.	Str.	" ..
1760	June 5, ..	Andrew Maclean, . . .	Shipbuilder.	Str.	June 4, ..

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
1761	June 5, 1867,	John Ferguson, . . .	Shipbuilder.	Str.	June 4, 1867.
1762	" " "	John Broadfoot, . . .	Plumber.	Str.	" " "
1763	July 31, "	Donald Patrick Stewart, .	Surgeon.	Str.	July 30, "
1764	Aug. 28, "	John Lumsden Paterson,	Student.	S.	Aug. 23, "
1765	" " "	Hugh Moncrieff, . . .	"	S.	" " "
1766	" " "	Jacob Ewing, . . .	Photographer.	S.	Aug. 21, "
1767	" " "	William Brown, . . .	Wood Merchant.	Str.	" " "
1768	" " "	Thomas Blyth, . . .	Bootmaker.	Str.	Sept. 17, 1840.
1769	" " "	James Graham, . . .	Wright and Builder.	Str.	Sept. 2, 1822.
1770	Sept. 11, "	Alexander Forrester,	Confectioner.	Str.	Mar. 10, 1863.
1771	" " "	Charles Wilson, . . .	Wine Merchant.	Str.	Sept. 10, 1867.
1772	" " "	James Anderson, . . .	Oil and Colour Merchant.	Str.	" " "
1773	Nov. 20, "	William M'Onie, . . .	Engineer.	Str.	Nov. 5, "
1774	" " "	Andrew M'Onie, . . .	"	Str.	Nov. 20, "
1775	" " "	Colin Campbell, . . .	Coppersmith.	Str.	" " "
1776	" " "	William Young, . . .	Plumber and Brassfounder.	Str.	" " "
1777	" " "	John Phillips, . . .	Smith and Brassfounder.	Str.	" " "
1778	Dec. 24, "	James Blair, . . .	Coppersmith.	Str.	Dec. 20, "
1779	" " "	Hugh MacBean, . . .	Oil and Colour Merchant, etc.	Str.	Dec. 23, "
1780	" " "	John Yuill Kay, . . .	Engineer and Ironfounder.	Str.	Feb. 6, 1851.
1781	Feb. 12, 1868,	Robert Chrystal, . . .	Wine Merchant.	Str.	Feb. 12, 1868.
1782	" " "	John Belch, . . .	Wine and Spirit Merchant.	Str.	Aug. 12, 1867.
1783	" " "	Thomas Kay, . . .	Builder.	Str.	Feb. 12, 1868.
1784	" " "	John Brown Bennett, .	Painter.	Str.	Mar. 17, 1858.
1785	" " "	James Howatt, . . .	Measurer.	Str.	Sept. 26, 1867.
1786	" " "	John Duncan, . . .	Merchant.	Str.	Feb. 12, 1868.
1787	" " "	James Cochran, . . .	Grain Merchant.	S.L.	" " "
1788	" " "	James Smellie, . . .	M.D. and Surgeon.	S.L.	" " "
1789	Mar. 11, "	David Tod, . . .	Engineer and Shipbuilder.	S.	Mar. 10, "
1790	" " "	John M'Gregor, . . .	Shipbuilder.	S.	" " "
1791	" " "	Henry Dubs, . . .	Engineer.	Str.	Mar. 11, "
1792	April 15, "	David More, . . .	"	S.	April 10, "
1793	" " "	William Dron, . . .	Machine and Tool Maker.	S.	" " "
1794	" " "	Daniel Miller, . . .	Civil Engineer.	S.	" " "
1795	" " "	Robert Kirkland Muirhead,	Jeweller.	S.	" " "
1796	" " "	James Rodger Thomson,	Engineer and Shipbuilder.	Str.	" " "
1797	" " "	George Smith, . . .	Writer.	Str.	" " "
1798	" " "	Thomas Boston, . . .	Tea Merchant.	Str.	April 14, "
1799	" " "	Peter M'Intosh, . . .	Currier and Leather Mercht.	Str.	Jan. 28, "
1800	" " "	John Duncanson, . . .	Mason.	Str.	Oct. 12, 1864.
1801	May 6, "	John Christie, . . .	Ironfounder.	S.	May 4, 1868.
1802	" " "	William Walls Christie, .	Ironmonger.	S.	" " "
1803	" " "	Alexander Craig Peterson,	Student.	S.	" " "
1804	" " "	John Lennox Kincaid	"	"	" " "
		Jamieson, . . .	Engineer,	Str.	May 5, "
1805	" " "	David Manwell, . . .	Contractor.	Str.	Sept. 21, 1854.
1806	June 17, "	James Steel, . . .	Merchant.	Str.	Nov. 3, 1847.
1807	" " "	James Napier, . . .	Student.	S.	June 16, 1868.
1808	" " "	George Glen Napier, . .	"	S.	" " "
1809	" " "	James Manwell, . . .	Contractor.	S.	Sept. 21, 1854.
1810	" " "	David Manwell, . . .	"	S.	Sept. 20, 1866.
1811	" " "	Robert Faulds, . . .	Wagon Builder.	Str.	Aug. 1, 1843.
1812	July 29, "	William Neilson, . . .	Bank and Insurance.	Str.	April 14, 1855.
1813	Aug. 26, "	John Graham, . . .	Accountant.	Str.	Oct. 1, 1867.
1814	" " "	James Gilchrist, junr., .	Ironmonger.	Str.	Jan. 19, "
1815	" " "	Campbell Tait Bowie, .	House Painter.	Str.	Aug. 25, 1868.
1816	" " "	Daniel Fisher, . . .	"	S.L.	" " "
1817	" " "	James Gilchrist, . . .	Engineer.	S.	" " "
1818	" " "	James Broadfoot, . . .	Engineer.	S.	" " "
1819	" " "	James Turner Donald,	Iron Merchant.	S.	" " "
1820	" " "	Archibald Macvicar, . .	Chain Cable, etc., Manufr.	S.	" " "
1821	" " "	James Steel, junr., . .	Oil and Colour Merchant.	S.	Aug. 26, "

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
1822	Sept. 16, 1868,	Andrew Watson,	Ironfounder.	Str.	Sept. 15, 1868.
1823	" " "	Robert Gow, junr.,	"	Str.	July 18, 1839.
1824	" " "	Maxwell Miller,	Coppersmith.	S.	Sept. 15, 1868.
1825	Oct. 7, "	John Cochrane,	Engineer.	Str.	Sept. 22, "
1826	" " "	Thomas Cochrane,	"	S.	" " "
1827	" " "	George Henry Gibson,	Chief Clerk, Inland Revenue Office, Glasgow,	Str.	Oct. 6, "
1828	" " "	Thomas Macnee,	Manufacturer.	Str.	" " "
1829	" " "	Ninian Glen,	Student.	S.	" " "
1830	" " "	James Glen,	"	S.	" " "
1831	Oct. 28, "	John Coats,	Doctor of Medicine.	Str.	Oct. 21, "
1832	Nov. 25, "	Alexander Whitelaw,	Soap Manufacturer.	Str.	Nov. 24, "
1833	" " "	David Brown,	Wine and Spirit Merchant.	Str.	" " "
1834	" " "	John Brand,	Music Hall Proprietor.	Str.	" " "
1835	" " "	William Haddow,	Wine Merchant.	Str.	" " "
1836	" " "	Archd. Russell,	Coalmaster.	S.	" " "
1837	" " "	Charles Hutchison,	Manager.	S.L.	" " "
1838	" " "	William Joseph Hepburn,	Doctor of Medicine.	S.L.	" " "
1839	" " "	John Forrester,	Baker.	Str.	Mar. 10, 1863.
1840	Dec. 22, "	Hugh Ritchie,	Store Master.	Str.	Feb. 14, "
1841	" " "	Robert Brown,	Merchant.	Str.	Dec. 22, "
1842	Jan. 27, 1869,	John Young,	Ironfounder.	Str.	Jan. 25, 1869.
1843	Mar. 24, "	George Douglas Francis,	Lessee of the Theatre Royal.	Str.	Mar. 24, "
1844	" " "	John Stirling,	Governor of Glasgow Prison.	Str.	" " "
1845	" " "	Joseph Doran,	Wholesale Stationer.	S.L.	" " "
1846	" " "	Hugh Smith,	Engineer.	S.	" " "
1847	" " "	William Ross,	Mercantile Clerk.	S.	" " "
1848	May 12, "	Robert Cansh,	Wine and Spirit Merchant.	Str.	May 12, "
1849	" " "	Thomas Cansh,	" " "Merchant."	Str.	" " "
1850	" " "	Alexander Ross M'Allister,	Fish and Ice Merchant.	Str.	" " "
1851	Aug. 4, "	Gavin Bell Millar,	Merchant,	S.	Aug. 4, "
1852	Aug. 25, "	George Galt Galbraith,	Coachmaker.	S.	Aug. 5, "
1853	" " "	Fergus Ferguson Galbraith,	Physician and Surgeon.	S.	" " "
1854	" " "	David Fairly Galbraith,	Engineer.	S.	" " "
1855	Sept. 15, "	Jonathan Ranken Paterson,	Residing at Springhall.	S.	Sept. 15, "
1856	Oct. 6, "	Hugh Moncrieff Paterson,	"	S.	Oct. 5, "
1857	Nov. 22, "	Andrew Maclean, junr.,	Student.	S.	Nov. 20, "
1858	" " "	William Maclean,	"	S.	" " "
1859	" " "	William Broadfoot,	"	S.	" " "
1860	" " "	William Moses,	Ironfounder.	S.	" " "
1861	" " "	Robert Moses,	"	S.	" " "
1862	" " "	William Boyd,	"	Str.	" " "
1863	" " "	George Mackay,	Chief Constable, Lanark-shire.	Str.	" " "
1864	" " "	Thomas Tiernan,	Merchant.	Str.	Oct. 5, 1859.
1865	" " "	Francis Gibb Dougall,	Banker.	Str.	April 27, 1848.
1866	Dec. 22, "	Archd. Connal Stevenson,	Glass Bottle Manufr.	Str.	Dec. 21, 1869.
1867	" " "	William Mathison,	Writer.	Str.	Sept. 8, 1854.
1868	" " "	John Gourlay,	Accountant.	S.	Dec. 21, 1869.
1869	" " "	Archd. Stirling M'Farlane,	Smith.	S.	" " "
1870	" " "	Hugh Cameron,	Engineer.	S.	" " "
1871	Feb. 15, 1870.	William Leckie Ewing	"	"	"
		M'Lean,	Forgemaster.	Str.	Feb. 15, 1870.
1872	" " "	David Kinghorn,	Engineer and Shipbuilder.	Str.	" " "
1873	" " "	John Steel,	Merchant.	S.	Nov. 29, 1869.
1874	July 4, "	Alexander M'Queen,	Governor of Dundee Prison.	S.L.	April 4, 1870.
1875	" " "	John Maclaren Roger,	Engineer.	Str.	June 8, "
1876	" " "	James Govan,	Merchant.	S.	July 4, "
1877	Oct. 10, "	James Gray,	Smith.	Str.	Sept. 20, "
1878	" " "	William Mills,	Slater.	Str.	" " "
1879	Oct. 24, "	David Fulton,	Engraver to Calico Printers.	Str.	Oct. 24, "
1880	Dec. 14, "	John Napier,	9 Woodside Place.	S.	Dec. 13, "

APPENDIX TO BOOK I.

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No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
1881	Dec. 14, 1870,	James Langmuir Napier,	Student.	S.	Dec. 13, 1870.
1882	" "	Robert Chrystal, junr.,	Wine Merchant.	S.	" "
1883	" "	Charles Wilson, junr.,	"	S.	" "
1884	" "	John Ferguson, junr.,	Apprentice Shipbuilder.	S.	" "
1885	" "	George Paterson,	Student.	S.	" "
1886	" "	John Hamilton,	Shipbuilder.	S.	" "
1887	" "	James Hamilton, junr.,	Ship Draughtsman.	S.	" "
1888	" "	Andrew M'Onie, junr.,	Student.	S.	" "
1889	" "	William M'Onie, junr.,	Engineer.	S.	" "
1890	" "	Archibald Gilchrist, junr.,	Student.	S.	" "
1891	" "	Robert Barclay Curle,	"	S.	" "
1892	" "	Robert Killoch Donald,	"	S.	" "
1893	" "	James Harvey Steel,	"	S.	" "
1894	" "	William Graham Taylor,	Goldsmith and Jeweller.	S.L.	" "
1895	" "	Archibald Walker,	Distiller.	Str.	" "
1896	" "	John Dodd,	Ale and Porter Merchant.	Str.	" "
1897	" "	James Brown,	Timber Merchant.	Str.	Aug. 26, 1868.
1898	" "	Robert Wilson,	Engineer.	Str.	Dec. 13, 1870.
1899	" "	James Macgregor,	Wood Measurer.	Str.	" "
1900	" "	James Smith,	Engineer.	Str.	" "
1901	" "	Walter M'Farlane,	Calico Printer.	Str.	" "
1902	" "	John M'Adam,	"	Str.	" "
1903	" "	John Paterson Smith,	Civil Engineer.	Str.	" "
1904	" "	Benjamin Conner,	Locomotive Engineer.	Str.	" "
1905	" "	Alexander Smith,	Engineer.	Str.	" "
1906	" "	James Donald,	"	Str.	" "
1907	Feb. 22, 1871,	Robert Law,	Ironfounder.	Str.	Feb. 22, 1871.
1908	" "	Alexander Law,	"	Str.	" "
1909	" "	John Wilson,	Tube Manufacturer.	Str.	" "
1910	" "	David Thomson Maclay,	Writer.	Str.	" "
1911	" "	Gordon Smith,	"	Str.	" "
1912	" "	William Chalmers,	Ironmonger.	Str.	" "
1913	" "	Thomas Blackwood,	Engineer and Shipbuilder.	Str.	" "
1914	" "	Robert Gow Watson,	Student.	S.	" "
1915	" "	Thomas Allan, junr.,	Ironfounder.	S.	" "
1916	" "	James Greenshields			
		Leadbetter,	Plumber, etc.	S.	
1917	" "	Hugh Kennedy,	Wright and Contractor.	Str.	Aug. 26, 1854.
1918	May 3, "	Ross Alexander Ferguson,	Mercantile Clerk.	S.	Mar. 16, 1871.
1919	Aug. 23, "	James Gray Lawrie,	Engineer and Shipbuilder.	Str.	Aug. 22, "
1920	" "	James Buchanan,	Fish Hook Manufacturer.	Str.	" "
1921	" "	William Wylie,	Iron Tube Manufacturer.	Str.	" "
1922	" "	David M'Nutt,	Shipbroker and Comm. Mer.	S.L.	" "
1923	" "	William Connell,	Plumber and Brassfounder.	Str.	June 19, 1844.
1924	" "	James Anderson Snell,	Merchant.	Str.	Aug. 22, 1871.
1925	" "	John R. Cassels,	Ironmaster.	S.	Aug. 23, "
1926	" "	Robert Cassels, junr.,	"	S.	" "
1927	" "	Peter Wilson Cassels,	Student.	S.	" "
1928	" "	Thomas Manwell,	Eden Cottage, Pollokshields.	S.	Aug. 3, "
1929	" "	Alfred Manwell,	"	S.	" "
1930	" "	David Gilchrist,	Accountant.	S.L.	" "
1931	" "	Hugh Mitchell Fyfe,	Ship Chandler.	S.	Aug. 23, "
1932	Oct. 4, "	James Taylor,	Heddle Manufacturer.	Str.	Sept. 21, "
1933	Dec. 13, "	Thomas Russell,	Ironfounder.	S.	Dec. 12, "
1934	" "	Peter Wood MacOnie,	Bruce Road, Pollokshields.	S.	" "
1935	" "	John Montgomerie Napier,	No. 1a Fitzroy Sq., London.	S.	" "
1936	" "	Thomas (Greenshields)			
		Leadbetter,	Hillside, Bothwell.	S.	
1937	" "	James Caldwell,	Engineer.	S.	Sept. 5, 1855.
1938	" "	Colin Campbell,	Iron and Steel Merchant.	Str.	Dec. 12, 1871.
1939	" "	Thomas Baker,	Tube Manufacturer.	Str.	" "
1940	" "	James MacLellan Blair,	Engineer.	Str.	Dec. 13, "

THE HAMMERMEN OF GLASGOW.

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
1941	Dec. 13, 1871.	William Wilson, . .	Warehouseman.	Str.	Nov. 5, 1863.
1942	" "	James Marshall, . .	Ironfounder.	Str.	Dec. 12, 1871.
1943	" "	Dugald Butler, . .	Merchant.	Str.	Oct. 25, "
1944	Feb. 14, 1872,	Robert Mitchel, junr., .	Veterinary Surgeon.	S.	Feb. 13, 1872.
1945	" "	William Robertson Smith,	Mercantile Clerk.	S.	" "
1946	" "	Matthew Gemmel Wilson,	Student.	S.	" "
1947	" "	David Donald, . .	"	S.	" "
1948	" "	William Wylie, junr., .	Iron Tube Manufacturer.	S.	" "
1949	" "	George Brown, . .	Engineer.	Str.	" "
1950	" "	William Wilson, . .	Engineer and Boilermaker.	Str.	" "
1951	" "	George William Jaffrey, .	Engineer.	Str.	" "
1952	" "	John Turnbull, . .	Cashier, City Bank.	Str.	" "
1953	" "	George MacLellan Blair, .	Iron Merchant.	Str.	" "
1954	" "	Archibald Browning Drysdale, . .	Warehouseman.	S.L.	Feb. 8, "
1955	" "	Andrew Shaw, . .	Ironmonger.	Str.	Feb. 13, "
1956	" "	John Dixon, . .	Auctioneer.	S.	" "
1957	" "	John Wyse Mackie Chrystal, . .	Shipping Agent.	S.	" "
1958	Mar. 27, "	Robert Murdoch, junr., .	Student.	S.	Mar. 26, "
1959	" "	James Robert Stewart, .	Jeweller.	S.	" "
1960	" "	Neil Adshead, . .	Stationer.	S.	" "
1961	" "	Robert Gourlay, . .	Manufacturer.	S.	Sept. 24, 1862.
1962	" "	Walter Brock, . .	Engineer.	Str.	Mar. 27, 1872.
1963	" "	George Gray, . .	Writer.	Str.	Jan. 30, "
1964	" "	William Forrest, . .	Engineer.	Str.	Mar. 26, "
1965	" "	James Cairns Kay, . .	"	S.	" "
1966	May 22, "	Thomas Wingate, . .	Engineer and Shipbuilder.	S.	May 22, "
1967	" "	Paterson Wingate, . .	" "	S.	" "
1968	" "	Alexander Harvey Morro Jamieson, . .	22 Carlton Place.	S.	" "
1969	" "	James Buchanan Mirrlees,	Engineer.	S.	Nov. 6, 1862.
1970	" "	Robert Dundas, . .	Civil Engineer.	S.L.	May 22, 1872.
1971	" "	John Marshall, . .	Iron Tube Manufacturer.	Str.	" "
1972	" "	Alex. Moffatt, . .	Merchant and Shipowner.	Str.	" "
1973	" "	Anderson Kirkwood, . .	Doctor of Laws, Writer.	Str.	" "
1974	" "	John Jamieson, . .	Fishcurer.	Str.	" "
1975	" "	John Lamont, . .	Merchant.	Str.	" "
1976	" "	Robert Lamb, . .	Baker.	Str.	" "
1977	" "	Robert Hunter, . .	Tailor.	Str.	Mar. 14, 1861.
1978	" "	John Burnet, . .	Architect.	Str.	Dec. 9, 1868.
1979	" "	John Merry Forrester, .	114 Bath Street.	S.	May 22, 1872.
1980	Aug. 12, "	William Henry Hill, . .	Writer.	Str.	Aug. 22, 1861.
1981	" "	Andrew Hoggan, . .	"	Str.	Sept. 6, 1866.
1982	" "	Andrew Hoggan, junr., .	Civil Engineer.	S.	Aug. 1, 1872.
1983	" "	George Bradbury Hoggan,	Writer.	S.	" "
1984	" "	Robert Laidlaw, . .	Ironfounder.	S.	Aug. 9, "
1985	" "	William Fraser, . .	Wine and Spirit Merchant.	Str.	" "
1986	" "	Robert Baldie, . .	Architect.	Str.	" "
1987	Sept. 12, "	David Davidson, . .	Ironfounder.	Str.	Sept. 11, "
1988	" "	William Boyd, junr., .	"	S.	" "
1989	" "	James William Paterson,	Residing at Springhall.	S.	" "
1990	" "	George Strang, . .	Watch and Clock Maker.	S.	Aug. 14, "
1991	" "	Alexander Mein, . .	Glass Bottle Manufr.	Str.	Sept. 12, "
1992	Oct. 7, "	James Bain, . .	Merchant.	Str.	Nov. 4, 1863.
1993	" "	James Lawrie, . .	"	Str.	Oct. 5, 1872.
1994	" "	James Forrester, . .	Metal Broker.	Str.	Oct. 4, "
1995	" "	David Campbell Paton, .	Merchant.	S.L.	" "
1996	" "	John Shiell Kay, . .	Student.	S.	" "
1997	" "	James Young Grandison Young, . .	105 Hill Street.	S.	" "
1998	" "	James Steel, . .	Student.	S.	" "

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
1999	Oct. 7, 1872,	Alexander Young Steel, .	"	S.	Oct. 4, 1872.
2000	Nov. 27, "	Hugh Macpherson Lead-better, .	Hillside, Bothwell.	S.	Nov. 26, "
2001	" "	Lewis Potter Muirhead, .	Goldsmith.	S.	" "
2002	" "	Edward Stanley Paterson, .	Residing at Springhall.	S.	" "
2003	" "	Thomas Leburn Arnott, .	Merchant.	S.L.	" "
2004	" "	Grahame Hardie Thomson, .	Iron Merchant.	S.L.	" "
2005	" "	James Johnstone, .	Merchant.	S.L.	" "
2006	" "	James Earl Douglas, .	"	S.L.	" "
2007	" "	Ebenezer Millen, .	M.A., Teacher.	S.L.	" "
2008	" "	James Boyd, .	Writer.	S.L.	" "
2009	" "	John M'Kenzie, .	Wine and Spirit Merchant.	Str.	" "
2010	" "	Duncan Keith, .	Auctioneer and Valuator.	Str.	" "
2011	" "	William Ramsay, .	Ironmonger.	Str.	Sept. 16, 1845.
2012	Mar. 17, 1873,	Archibald Russell, .	Student.	S.	Mar. 17, 1873.
2013	" "	William Black Stewart, .	Engineer.	S.	" "
2014	" "	Alexander Wood, .	Cashier.	S.	" "
2015	" "	John Clark Alexander, .	Student.	S.	" "
2016	" "	Forrester Alexander, .	"	S.	" "
2017	" "	Hugh Neilson, .	Ironmaster.	S.	" "
2018	" "	Archibald Gilchrist Gibb, .	Merchant.	S.L.	" "
2019	" "	Charles Henry Alston, .	Engineer and Ironfounder.	Str.	" "
2020	" "	John Hendrie, .	Coalmaster.	Str.	" "
2021	" "	Andrew Miller, .	Cashier.	Str.	" "
2022	" "	David Corss Glen, .	Engineer.	Str.	" "
2023	" "	Robert Asheton Napier, .	Engineer, etc.	S.	Feb. 9, 1871.
2024	" "	John Watson, .	Student.	S.	Mar. 17, 1873.
2025	" "	Thomas William Watson, .	"	S.	" "
2026	" "	Archibald Walker, junr., .	"	S.	" "
2027	" "	James George Walker, .	"	S.	" "
2028	" "	Thomas Smart Blyth, .	"	S.	" "
2029	" "	Alexander Mackenzie, .	Upholsterer.	Str.	Aug. 7, 1844.
2030	April 23, "	Walter Neilson, .	Ironmaster.	S.	April 22, 1873.
2031	" "	George Erskine Darling, .	Coalmaster.	S.	" "
2032	" "	John Darling, .	"	S.	" "
2033	" "	Robert MacLaren, junr., .	Student.	S.	" "
2034	" "	George Sheriff, junr., .	Merchant.	S.	" "
2035	" "	Samuel Francis Forrester, .	Student.	S.	" "
2036	" "	James Neilson, .	Of Biggar Park.	Str.	Dec. 1, 1842.
2037	" "	Ebenezer Kemp, .	Engineer and Shipbuilder.	Str.	April 23, 1873.
2038	July 23, "	John Neilson, .	Ironmaster.	S.	July 11, "
2039	" "	James Neilson, .	"	S.	" "
2040	" "	William Stirling, .	Joiner.	S.	July 22, "
2041	" "	William Taylor, .	Surgeon Dentist.	A.	June 6, "
2042	" "	James Hendry, .	Saddler.	Str.	July 15, "
2043	" "	William Falconer Donaldson, .	Ship and Insurance Broker.	S.	July 11, "
2044	" "	Alexander Marshall, .	Wright and Builder.	Str.	Aug. 18, 1865.
2045	Sept. 10, "	Andrew Barker Kelley, .	Watchmaker.	S.	Aug. 12, 1873.
2046	" "	George Scott MacLellan, .	Ironmonger.	S.	" "
2047	" "	John Rae, .	Plate Glass Merchant.	S.L.	" "
2048	" "	William Kier, .	Glass Stamer.	Str.	" "
2049	" "	Hugh Wallace, .	Engineer and Boilermaker.	Str.	" "
2050	" "	John Arthur, junr., .	Grain Miller.	Str.	Sept. 28, 1863.
2051	" "	William Stevenson, .	"	Str.	Aug. 12, 1873.
2052	" "	Alexander M'Ouat, .	Slate Merchant.	Str.	" "
2053	" "	John Norman, .	Engineer and Millwright.	Str.	Aug. 13, "
2054	" "	James Boucher, .	Architect.	Str.	Aug. 22, "
2055	" "	James Clow MacEwan, .	Cashier, Phoenix Iron Works.	Str.	" "
2056	Oct. 7, "	David M'Gregor, .	Calico Printer.	Str.	Aug. 29, "
2057	Oct. 21, "	Joseph Andrew Wylie, .	Student.	S.	Oct. 20, "
2058	" "	Patrick Brown Russell, .	"	S.	" "

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
2059	Oct. 21, 1873,	James Stewart, . . .	Slate Merchant.	S.	Oct. 21, 1873.
2060	" "	John M'Lean M'Kendrick, . . .	Engineer.	S.	" "
2061	" "	Robert Summers Stronach, . . .	Banker.	Str.	Oct. " 20, "
2062	" "	William Murdoch, . . .	Commission Merchant.	Str.	" "
2063	" "	David Brown, . . .	Coalmaster.	Str.	" "
2064	" "	William Metcalfe, . . .	House Factor.	Str.	" "
2065	" "	James Cook, . . .	Brassfounder.	Str.	" "
2066	" "	James M'Gowan, senr., . . .	Maunfacturer.	Str.	May 7, 1872.
2067	" "	John M'Farlane, . . .	Baker.	Str.	Aug. 12, 1867.
2068	Nov. 19, "	James M'Farlane, . . .	Student.	S.	Aug. 15, 1872.
2069	" "	James M'Gowan, junr., . . .	Merchant.	S.	Nov. 19, 1873.
2070	" "	Thomas Jackson, . . .	Accountant.	Str.	" "
2071	" "	Robert Jackson, . . .	Calenderer.	Str.	Nov. " 18, "
2072	" "	John Watt, . . .	Banker.	Str.	" "
2073	" "	Robert Robertson, . . .	Manager, Etna Foundry.	Str.	" "
2074	" "	John Thomson Hornsby, . . .	Brickmaker and Builder.	Str.	" "
2075	" "	Christopher Cairns, . . .	Ironfounder.	Str.	" "
2076	" "	Alexander Christie, . . .	Brassfounder.	Str.	" "
2077	" "	Duncan Stewart, . . .	Engineer.	Str.	" "
2078	Jan. 21, 1874,	Robert Cowan Marshall, . . .	Iron Tube Manufacturer.	S.	Jan. 15, 1874.
2079	" "	David Marshall, . . .	Engineer.	S.	" "
2080	" "	Samuel M'Culloch Morison, . . .	Slater and Slate Manufr.	S.	Jan. " 19, "
2081	" "	William Woodhouse Pritchard, . . .		S.	" "
2082	" "	John Stevenson, . . .	Student.	S.	" "
2083	" "	James Robertson, . . .	Saddler.	S.	" "
2084	" "	Andrew Denny Tolmie, . . .	Iron Merchant.	S.	" "
2085	" "	Alexander Smith M'Dougall, . . .	Cabinetmaker.	S.	Jan. 15, "
2086	" "	Thomas Paterson Miller, . . .	Turkey Red Dyer.	S.L.	" "
2087	" "	William Craig Murdoch, . . .	Book-keeper.	S.L.	" "
2088	" "	John Spencer, . . .	Ironmaster.	S.	Jan. 20, "
2089	" "	Alexander Easton, . . .	Manufacturer.	S.L.	Jan. 19, "
2090	" "	Archibald Gillies, . . .	Cattle Salesman.	S.L.	" "
2091	" "	John Miller, . . .	Writer.	S.L.	Nov. 22, 1873.
2092	" "	James Hamilton, . . .	Coalmaster.	Str.	Jan. 15, 1874.
2093	" "	John Sneddon, . . .	"	Str.	Jan. 19, "
2094	" "	Alexander Osborne, . . .	Merchant.	Str.	Oct. 30, 1862.
2095	" "	Robert Gardner, . . .	Jeweller.	Str.	Jan. 20, 1874.
2096	" "	William Ramage, . . .	Engineers' Ironmonger.	Str.	Jan. 19, "
2097	" "	James Birrell, . . .	Coppersmith.	Str.	" "
2098	" "	Malcolm Colquhoun Thomson, . . .	Merchant.	Str.	" "
2099	" "	Richard Kerr Miller, . . .	Engineer.	S.L.	Jan. " 20, "
2100	" "	William Napier, . . .	Wine and Spirit Merchant.	Str.	Sept. 19, 1872.
2101	Mar. 24, "	Peter Hurl, . . .	Fire-brick Manufacturer.	S.	Mar. 24, 1874.
2102	" "	Walter Neilson, . . .	Ironfounder.	S.	" "
2103	" "	John Neilson, . . .	"	S.	" "
2104	" "	Robert M'Farlane, . . .	28 Napiershall Street.	S.	" "
2105	" "	James Spencer, . . .	Iron and Coal Master.	S.	" "
2106	" "	William Watson Steuart, . . .	Merchant.	S.L.	" "
2107	" "	Daniel Robertson Gardner, . . .	Wine and Spirit Merchant.	S.L.	" "
2108	" "	Henry Brock, . . .	Turkey Red Dyer.	Str.	" "
2109	" "	David Rowan, . . .	Mechanical Engineer.	Str.	" "
2110	" "	David Richmond, . . .	Iron Tube Manufr.	Str.	" "
2111	" "	Hazelton Robson Robson, . . .	Engineer.	Str.	" "
2112	April 29, "	Robert Tweedie Middleton, . . .	Merchant.	S.	April " 28, "
2113	" "	Alexander Marshall Brown, . . .	"	S.L.	" "
2114	" "	George Wilson, . . .	"	S.L.	" "
2115	July 2, "	Thomas Weir, . . .	Writer.	Str.	July 1, "
2116	" "	Edward John Scott, . . .	Shoe Manufacturer.	Str.	Nov. 8, 1871.
2117	Aug. 26, "	William Keir, . . .	Blacksmith.	S.	Aug. 6, 1874.

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
2118	Aug. 26, 1874,	Malcolm M'Ewan, . .	Tobacco Importer.	Str.	Dec. 3, 1868.
2119	" "	Finlay Smith, . . .	Tobacco Manufacturer.	Str.	Aug. 26, 1874.
2120	" "	John Smith, . . .	" "	Str.	" "
2121	Oct. 7, "	Walter Macfarlane, junr.,	Ironfounder. "	Str.	Oct. 6, "
2122	" "	James M'Innes, . . .	Merchant.	Str.	" "
2123	" "	Duncan M'Pherson, . .	Ironfounder.	Str.	" "
2124	" "	Michael Aitken, . . .	" "	Str.	" "
2125	" "	Robert Drummond, . .	Jeweller and Silversmith.	S.L.	" "
2126	" "	Robert Drummond, junr.,	9 Elmgrove Place.	S.	" "
2127	" "	John Broadfoot Drummond,	9 Elmgrove Place.	S.	" "
2128	" "	Peter Ferguson, . . .	Brush Manufacturer.	Str.	Nov. 5, 1846.
2129	Oct. 27, "	Charles Brown Aikman, .	Writer.	S.L.	Oct. 26, 1874.
2130	Jan. 28, 1875,	Thomas Sinclair, . . .	" "	S.	Nov. 13, "
2131	" "	William John Armstrong,	Iron Merchant, etc.	S.L.	Dec. 10, "
2132	" "	Thomas Porter, . . .	Merchant.	A.	Dec. 29, "
2133	" "	Robert Fulton, . . .	Ironfounder.	Str.	Dec. 10, "
2134	" "	Thomas Campbell Kemp,	Manager, Wellpark Brewery.	Str.	Dec. 14, "
2135	" "	William Robertson, . .	Cashier, Wellpark Brewery.	Str.	Dec. 10, "
2136	" "	John Anderson, . . .	Cellarman.	Str.	" "
2137	" "	Howard Bowser, . . .	Ironfounder.	Str.	" "
2138	" "	Thomas Smart, . . .	Clothworker.	Str.	April 21, 1862.
2139	" "	Archibald Tennent, . .	Land Agent.	Str.	Jan. 28, 1875.
2140	" "	Robert Ferguson, . . .	Brush Manufacturer.	Str.	Feb. 6, 1845.
2141	April 15, "	James Robertson Morrison,	Clerk.	S.L.	July 6, 1860.
2142	" "	William Morrison, . . .	Engineer.	S.	Mar. 28, 1866.
2143	" "	Robert Leechman Morrison, . .	Civil Engineer.	S.	Aug. 9, 1872.
2144	" "	James Cowan Wyper, . .	Wholesale Stationer.	Str.	Mar. 18, 1864.
2145	" "	Henry Bruce, . . .	Commission Merchant.	Str.	April 18, 1854.
2146	" "	Robert Donaldson, . .	Iron Merchant.	Str.	April 14, 1875.
2147	" "	David Henderson, . . .	Engineer and Shipbuilder.	Str.	" "
2148	" "	William Henderson, . .	" "	Str.	" "
2149	" "	Archibald Stewart, . .	Cabinetmaker and Upholsterer.	Str.	" "
2150	" "	Robert Porter, . . .	Watchmaker and Jeweller.	Str.	" "
2151	" "	Hugh Christie Paterson, .	Merchant.	Str.	April 15, "
2152	" "	Alexander Whitelaw, . .	Of Gartshore, M.P.	Str.	April 14, "
2153	" "	David Tullis, . . .	Leather Merchant.	Str.	April 15, "
2154	" "	Peter Macfarlane, . . .	Goldsmith.	S.L.	April 14, "
2155	" "	John Taylor Gardner, . .	Jeweller.	S.	" "
2156	" "	John Morrison Swan, . .	Timber Merchant.	S.	" "
2157	" "	Alexander Archibald Tennent, . .	Accountant.	S.	Mar. 2, "
2158	" "	Thomas Archibald Tennent,	Watchmaker and Jeweller.	S.	" "
2159	" "	William Spencer, junr., .	Coalmaster.	S.	April 14, "
2160	" "	Matthew Wallace, . . .	" "	Str.	" "
2161	" "	Matthew Wallace Robertson, . .	Student.	S.	" "
2162	" "	Robert Blackie, . . .	Publisher.	S.L.	April 26, 1844.
2163	July 8, "	John Bell Millar, . . .	Merchant.	S.	July 6, 1875.
2164	" "	Robert M'Connell, . . .	Bleacher.	Str.	Dec. 26, 1870.
2165	" "	William Duncan, . . .	Merchant.	Str.	Sept. 7, 1871.
2166	" "	Alexander Steel, . . .	Modeller.	S.	July 6, 1875.
2167	" "	Henry Bell Wesley Steel,	Architect.	S.	" "
2168	" "	Charles Wilson Steel, . .	Student.	S.	" "
2169	" "	William M'Geoch, junr., .	Ironmonger.	S.	" "
2170	" "	Andrew Jackson M'Geoch,	" "	S.	" "
2171	" "	Henry Milnes Rait, . . .	Engineer.	S.	" "
2172	" "	Frederick David Rait, . .	Goldsmith and Jeweller.	S.	" "
2173	" "	Daniel Riddell, . . .	Grain Merchant.	S.L.	June, 9, "
2174	" "	James Morris Gale, . . .	Civil Engineer.	Str.	July 6, "

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
2175	July 8 1875,	William Forsyth,	Ironfounder.	Str.	July 6, 1875.
2176	" "	John Ritchie Miller,	"	Str.	" "
2177	" "	Alexander, Donaldson,	Iron Merchant.	Str.	" "
2178	" "	St. John Vincent Day,	Civil Engineer.	Str.	" "
2179	" "	Thomas Laurie,	Decorator and Fine Art Dealer.	Str.	" "
2180	" "	Robert Rowat,	Wire Worker.	Str.	" "
2181	Aug. 24, "	Allan Jackson,	Clerk to Blackie & Son.	Str.	July 13, "
2182	" "	Richard Robert Grant,	Engineer.	Str.	Aug. 24, "
2183	" "	Henry Jack,	"	Str.	" "
2184	" "	James Robertson,	Wine Merchant.	S.L.	" "
2185	" "	David Bell,	Cashier, R. Napier & Sons.	S.L.	" "
2186	" "	John Ewing Walker,	Of Dhalling Athor, Kirm.	S.	" "
2187	Sept. 14, "	William Duff Lawrie,	Decorator and Fine Art Dealer.	S.	Sept. 14, "
2188	Oct. 25, "	William Murray,	Dyer.	S.L.	Nov. 16, 1866.
2189	Dec. 1, "	Thomas Reid,	"	S.	Nov. 8, "
2190	" "	James Reid,	"	S.	Sept. 8, 1873.
2191	" "	William Mathie,	Tailor and Clothier.	Str.	Dec. 4, 1868.
2192	" "	James Grant,	Mason and Builder.	Str.	Aug. 22, 1842.
2193	" "	John Chalmers,	Baker.	Str.	Nov. 8, 1865.
2194	" "	James Robb,	Banker.	Str.	Sept. 6, 1842.
2195	" "	Robert Whyte,	Upholsterer.	Str.	June 20, 1863.
2196	" "	George Burn Young,	Writer.	S.L.	Dec. 1, 1875.
2197	" "	James M'Intosh,	Manufacturer.	Str.	Oct. 11, 1870.
2198	" "	Thomas Renton,	Plasterer.	S.	Mar. 2, 1855.
2199	" "	James Shaw,	Accountant.	Str.	Dec. 1, 1875.
2200	" "	Alexander M'Intosh,	Yarn Agent.	Str.	Feb. 10, "
2201	" "	William Millar,	Merchant.	Str.	Feb. 26, 1863.
2202	" "	Archibald Orr Ewing,	"	Str.	Oct. 6, 1864.
2203	" "	David Thomson Boyd,	"	Str.	Dec. 1, 1875.
2204	" "	George Edward,	Goldsmith and Jeweller.	Str.	" "
2205	" "	John Leslie,	Warehouseman and Manufr.	Str.	" "
2206	" "	Peter Hutchison,	Shipowner.	Str.	" "
2207	" "	James Wright,	City Calendering, etc., Works.	Str.	" "
2208	" "	James Millar,	Blacksmith.	Str.	" "
2209	" "	Robert Downie,	Accountant.	Str.	" "
2210	" "	James Butters,	Flesher.	Str.	" "
2211	" "	Alexander Davidson,	Coach Proprietor.	Str.	" "
2212	" "	John Mowat,	Wholesale Grocer.	Str.	Oct. 26, "
2213	" "	Robert M'Culloch,	Accountant.	Str.	May 14, 1868.
2214	" "	William Ure,	Ironfounder.	Str.	Nov. 3, 1875.
2215	" "	John Ancell,	Wine and Spirit Merchant.	Str.	Dec. 1, "
2216	" "	Andrew Dougans,	Wholesale Ironmonger.	Str.	Feb. 26, 1868.
2217	" "	Andrew Dougans, junr.,	"	S.	Dec. 1, 1875.
2218	" "	David Young Dougans,	"	S.	" "
2219	" "	Peter Forbes,	Writer.	S.	" "
2220	" "	Thomas Handley,	Trunk and Portmanteau Maker.	S.	" "
2221	" "	James Handley,	"	S.	" "
2222	" "	William Stevenson, junr.,	Grain Miller.	S.	" "
2223	" "	John Henry Bowie,	House Painter.	S.	" "
2224	" "	Robert Gardner,	Jeweller.	S.	" "
2225	" "	David Ritchie Alexander,	Student.	S.	" "
2226	" "	John M'Quat,	129 Grafton Terrace.	S.	" "
2227	" "	Matthew Wallace M'Quat,	"	S.	" "
2228	" "	John Herkless,	M.A., Student of Medicine.	S.	" "
2229	" "	Charles David Thomas,	1 Grafton Square.	S.	" "
2230	" "	William Wallace,	Coalmaster.	S.	" "
2231	" "	John Wallace,	"	S.	" "
2232	" "	James Wallace,	"	S.	" "

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
2233	Dec. 1, 1875,	Alexander Wallace,	Student of Medicine.	S.	Dec. 1, 1875.
2234	" "	Alexander Frew,	Student.	S.	" "
2235	" "	William Salmon Frew,	105 Hill Street, Garnethill.	S.	" "
2236	" "	Russell Forrester Ferguson	Engineer.	S.	" "
2237	" "	James Buchanan,	Blacksmith.	S.	Nov. 16, "
2238	" "	John David Napier,	Engineer.	S.	Dec. 1, "
2239	" "	Alexander Phillips,	Wholesale Grocer.	S.L.	" "
2240	" "	John Rankin,	Saddler.	Str.	Sept. 17, 1869.
2241	" "	James Yuill,	Saddlers' Ironmonger.	Str.	Sept. 18, 1856.
2242	" "	James Morrison,	Auctioneer.	Str.	Oct. 15, 1867.
2243	" "	Daniel Brown,	Confectioner.	Str.	Mar. 11, 1868.
2244	" "	Francis Watson,	Baker.	Str.	Nov. 3, 1859.
2245	" "	Alexander Campbell,	Steamboat Owner.	Str.	Dec. 1, 1875.
2246	" "	Henry Grierson,	Manufacturer.	Str.	Nov. 5, 1873.
2247	Feb. 9, 1876,	Henry Campbell- Bannerman,	Merchant.	Str.	Feb. 9, 1876.
2248	" "	David Wallace,	Ironmaster.	Str.	" "
2249	" "	James Reid,	Engineer.	Str.	" "
2250	" "	James Jenkins,	Iron and Commission Merchant.	Str.	" "
2251	" "	Hugh Caldwell,	Jeweller.	Str.	" "
2252	" "	Richard Davern Samuels,	Painter-Grainer.	Str.	" "
2253	" "	James Dick,	Tinsmith and Gasfitter.	A.	" "
2254	" "	James Dick,	Surgical Instrument Maker.	S.	" "
2255	" "	James Alexander Duncan,	Merchant.	S.	Dec. 21, 1875.
2256	" "	Robert Duncan,	Engineer.	S.	" "
2257	Mar. 29, "	James Elder,	Civil Engineer.	Str.	Mar. 29, 1876.
2258	May 11, "	James Gilfillan,	Marble Cutter.	Str.	Sept. 16, 1864.
2259	Aug. 16, "	James Caird,	Plasterer.	Str.	Mar. 28, 1876.
2260	" "	William M'Culloch,	Wholesale Grocer.	Str.	Aug. 15, "
2261	" "	Alexander Smith,	House Painter and Decorator.	Str.	" "
2262	" "	James Wallace,	Surgeon Dentist.	Str.	" "
2263	" "	Alexander Hamilton,	Of A. G. Hunter & Co., Hatters.	Str.	" "
2264	Aug. 31, "	John Stewart,	Engineer.	Str.	Aug. 30, "
2265	" "	James Herriot,	Machine Maker.	S.	Feb. 4, 1875.
2266	" "	John Herriot,	"	S.	" "
2267	" "	Robert M'Ilwraith,	Commercial Traveller.	S.L.	" "
2268	" "	James M'Call Gordon,	"	S.L.	" "
2269	Oct. 4, "	James King,	Merchant.	Str.	Sept. 11, 1874.
2270	" "	James M'Intosh,	Currier and Leather Mercht.	S.	Oct. 3, 1876.
2271	Oct. 24, "	Benjamin Bateman,	Iron Merchant.	Str.	Oct. 23, "
2272	" "	Alexander Campbell Hunter,	Measurer.	Str.	" "
2273	" "	William Logan,	Property Valuator, etc.	Str.	" "
2274	" "	David Campbell,	Mechanical Engineer.	Str.	Sept. 21, "
2275	" "	Robert Fleming Macduff Wilson,	Stockbroker.	S.	Oct. 23, "
2276	" "	George Mathieson Wilson,	Warehouseman.	S.	" "
2277	" "	Kenneth Wilson,	Carpet Weaver.	S.	" "
2278	" "	Percy Wilson,	Student.	S.	" "
2279	" "	John Fisher,	"	S.	" "
2280	" "	Henry Bruce, junr.,	Insurance Agent.	S.	Feb. 13, 1873.
2281	" "	Thomas Galloway,	Wine Merchant.	Str.	June 12, 1876.
2282	" "	William Jenkins Carswell,	Chartered Accountant.	Str.	Feb. 3, 1874.
2283	Dec. 6, "	James Duncan,	Merchant.	S.	Dec. 5, 1876.
2284	" "	Donald M'Lennan,	Tea Merchant, etc.	S.	" "
2285	" "	David Laidlaw,	Engineer and Ironfounder.	S.	" "
2286	" "	Thomas Kennedy Laidlaw,	Student.	S.	" "
2287	" "	John Finlay MacLaren,	"	S.	" "

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
2288	Dec. 6, 1876,	Robert Law,	Ironfounder.	S.	Dec. 5, 1876.
2289	" "	John Law,	Student.	S.	" "
2290	" "	James Porteous Scott, .	Iron Merchant.	Str.	" "
2291	" "	Jonathan Thomson, . .	Merchant.	Str.	" "
2292	" "	John Hardie,	Shipowner.	Str.	" "
2293	" "	James Aitken,	"	Str.	" "
2294	" "	James Lilburn,	"	Str.	" "
2295	" "	James Dewar,	Wholesale Wine and Spirit Merchant.	Str.	" "
2296	" "	Henry William Pickering.	Clothier.	Str.	" "
2297	" "	James Fergus,	Iron Merchant.	Str.	" "
2298	" "	George Hutcheson Wallace.	Stockbroker.	Str.	Nov. 22, "
2299	" "	John Robertson, . . .	Coachbuilder.	A.	Dec. 5, "
2300	" "	William MacLean, . . .	Accountant, etc.	Str.	April 27, 1855.
2301	" "	William M'Lean, junr., .	"	S.	Jan. 30, 1860.
2302	" "	David MacLean,	"	S.	Jan. 19, 1865.
2303	" "	Rev. Ebenezer MacLean.	Minister of Free Church.	S.	" "
2304	" "	James Wilson,	West India Merchant.	Str.	Feb. 4, 1875.
2305	" "	James Parnie,	Accountant.	Str.	Oct. 19, 1872.
2306	" "	John Wallace,	Pork Butcher.	Str.	Sept. 4, 1874.
2307	" "	Robert Stout,	Boot and Shoemaker.	Str.	Oct. 10, 1876.
2308	" "	John Scott Stout, . . .	"	S.	Dec. 5, "
2309	" "	Robert Stobo,	Property Agent, etc.	Str.	Oct. 31, "
2310	" "	Samuel Macfarlane, . .	Merchant.	Str.	Oct. 19, 1868.
2311	" "	James Lilburn Macfarlane.	Engineer.	S.	Dec. 5, 1876.
2312	" "	James Henderson, . . .	Wright and Builder.	Str.	May 14, 1859.
2313	" "	George Laird,	Wright and Cabinetmaker.	Str.	Sept. 1, 1864.
2314	" "	John Findlay,	Wright and Contractor.	Str.	Dec. 4, 1868.
2315	" "	Richard Greenshields Ross.	Engineer.	Str.	Nov. 9, 1865.
2316	" "	John Young, junr., . . .	Coalmaster.	Str.	Dec. 5, 1876.
2317	" "	John Lennox Lumsden, .	Shipbuilder.	Str.	" "
2318	" "	Daniel Macleod Nelson, .	Contracting Engineer.	Str.	" "
2319	" "	James Hunter Christie, .	Engineer.	S.	" "
2320	" "	John Lamb,	Wright.	Str.	Aug. 11, 1873.
2321	" "	John Clark,	Hotel-keeper.	Str.	Dec. 5, 1876.
2322	" "	John Bell,	Draper.	Str.	" "
2323	Jan. 30, 1877,	Andrew Maxwell, . . .	Iron Merchant.	Str.	Jan. 30, 1877.
2324	" "	John Sibbald M'Intyre, .	Coal Master.	Str.	" "
2325	" "	Duncan M'Corkindale, .	Baker.	Str.	" "
2326	" "	Hugh Henry Galloway, .	Writer.	Str.	" "
2327	" "	Ninian Johnston,	Cashier.	Str.	" "
2328	" "	Alexander M'Corquodale,	Commercial Traveller.	Str.	" "
2329	" "	John Thomson,	Ironfounder.	Str.	" "
2330	" "	John Edgar Poynter, . .	Merchant.	Str.	" "
2331	" "	John Frederic Bateman, .	Civil Engineer.	Str.	" "
2332	" "	James Brand,	Merchant.	Str.	" "
2333	" "	Robert M'Ilwraith, . .	"	Str.	" "
2334	" "	John Cuninghame, . . .	Iron Master.	Str.	" "
2335	" "	Thomas Newton Arm- strong,	Iron Merchant,	Str.	" "
2336	" "	John Sutherland,	Shipowner.	Str.	" "
2337	" "	Meinhard Erast Robinow.	Iron Merchant.	Str.	" "
2338	" "	Andrew Stewart,	Tube Manufacturer.	Str.	" "
2339	" "	James Stewart,	"	Str.	" "
2340	" "	Robert Easton,	Chartered Accountant.	Str.	" "
2341	" "	James Thompson,	Genl. Goods Manr., Cal. Ry. Coy.	Str.	" "
2342	" "	James Clark Bunten, . .	Machine Maker and Iron Founder.	Str.	" "
2343	" "	James Campbell Kemp, .	Merchant.	S.L.	Dec. 2, 1875.
2344	" "	John Henderson, junr., .	Engineer and Shipbuilder.	S.	Jan. 30, 1877.

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
2345	Jan. 30, 1877,	Andrew Pitcairn Henderson, . . .	Student. . .	S.	Jan. 30, 1877.
2346	" "	George Corsan Steel, .	Springbank, Stirling.	S.	" "
2347	" "	John Dickson Steel, .	" "	S.	" "
2348	" "	Archibald Dickson Steel, .	" "	S.	" "
2349	" "	John Law, . . .	Pinkston Ironworks.	S.	" "
2350	" "	Matthew Andrew Muir, .	Machine Maker and Iron- founder.	Str.	Oct. 3, 1848.
2351	" "	James Hay, . . .	Shipping and Forwarding Agent.	Str.	Aug. 15, 1871.
2352	" "	Robert Alexander Bogue,	Tailor and Clothier.	Str.	Aug. 28, 1845.
2353	" "	John Fleming, . . .	Merchant.	Str.	Jan. 30, 1877.
2354	" "	John Munro, . . .	Grain Merchant.	Str.	Mar. 23, 1864.
2355	" "	James Young, . . .	Merchant.	S.L.	Oct. 24, 1870.
2356	" "	Robert Alexander Cruikshank, . . .	63 Moray Place, W. Cum- berland Street.	S.	Aug. 28, 1873.
2357	" "	Francis James Cruikshanks,	" "	S.	" "
2358	" "	James Brown Cruikshanks,	" "	S.	May 6, 1874.
2359	" "	James Rae, . . .	Flesher.	S.	Dec. 13, 1876.
2360	Mar. 30, "	Charles James Menzies, .	Master Mariner.	S.	Mar. 29, 1877.
2361	" "	Thomas Stobo, . . .	Portioner.	S.	Feb. 1, "
2362	" "	John Hodge, junr., . .	Draper.	S.L.	Feb. 20, "
2363	April 9, "	William Hannington Menzies, . . .	Master Mariner.	S.	April 4, "
2364	May 3, "	John Charles Cuninghame,	Of Craigends, Ironmaster.	Str.	May 3, "
2365	" "	Daniel Macarthur, . .	English and Mercantile Teacher.	Str.	" "
2366	" "	James Salmon, . . .	Architect.	Str.	Nov. 5, 1860.
2367	" "	John Abercromby Bruce,	80 Buccleuch Street.	S.	Jan. 8, 1877.
2368	" "	Andrew Brown, . . .	Tinsmith.	S.	April 26, "
2369	" "	James Brown, . . .	" "	S.	" "
2370	" "	George Munro, . . .	Draughtsman.	S.	Mar. 15, "
2371	" "	Robert Walker, . . .	Manufacturing Chemist.	S.L.	May 3, "
2372	" "	Alexander Cochran, . .	Cabinetmaker.	S.L.	Jan. 16, "
2373	June 18, "	John Stuart, . . .	Blacksmith.	S.	April 8, 1873.
2374	" "	Aulay Bain, . . .	Engineer.	S.L.	June 18, 1877.
2375	" "	Charles Henderson, . .	Iron and Metal Merchant.	Str.	" "
2376	" "	Samuel Meuros M'Call,	Wright and Builder.	S.L.	" "
2377	Aug. 27, "	Thomas William Jowitt, .	Steel Manufacturer.	Str.	Aug. 27, "
2378	" "	Thomas Steven, . . .	Ironfounder.	Str.	" "
2379	" "	John Bunten Buchanan, .	Machine Maker.	A.	" "
2380	" "	John M'Lachlan, . . .	Butcher.	S.L.	" "
2381	" "	James Law, . . .	Pinkston Iron Works.	S.	" "
2382	" "	John Barker, . . .	Brush Manufacturer.	Str.	Mar. 16, 1876.
2383	" "	John Ruddach Barker, .	" "	S.	Aug. 27, 1877.
2384	" "	Peter Marshall, . . .	Wright and Builder.	S.	July 29, 1870.
2385	Sept. 7, "	William M'Call, . . .	" "	Str.	Sept. 11, 1863.
2386	" "	Wallace Wright, . . .	Accountant.	Str.	June 9, 1868.
2387	" "	John M'LAY, . . .	Flesher.	Str.	Sept. 19, 1822.
2388	" "	Finlay Bell, . . .	" "	S.L.	Feb. 22, 1847.
2389	Oct. 4, "	James Paterson Cassels, .	Doctor of Medicine.	Str.	April 10, 1877.
2390	Oct. 26, "	William Collins, . . .	Publisher.	Str.	Dec. 2, 1868.
2391	" "	William Pearce, . . .	Engineer and Suipbuilder.	Str.	Oct. 26, 1877.
2392	" "	Samuel Dow, Younger, .	Wine Merchant.	Str.	" "
2393	" "	John White, . . .	Doctor of Medicine.	Str.	" "
2394	" "	Edward Rushton Coulborn,	Engineer.	S.L.	" "
2395	Dec. 21, "	James Black, . . .	Assay Master.	A.	Dec. 21, "
2396	" "	William Douglas, . . .	Sailmaker.	S.	" "
2397	" "	Andrew Thomson, . . .	Clerk.	S.	" "
2398	" "	John George Kinghorn, .	Lloyds Surveyor, Liverpool.	S.	" "

THE HAMMERMEN OF GLASGOW.

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
2399	Dec. 21, 1877,	William Alexander Kinghorn, . . .	Insurance Agent's Clerk.	S.	Dec. 21, 1877
2400	" "	David James Kinghorn, . .	Banker's Clerk.	S.	" "
2401	" "	John Macdonald Ross, . .	Railway Contractor.	Str.	" "
2402	" "	David Croll, . . .	Engineer.	Str.	" "
2403	" "	Robert M'Nab, . . .	Tin-plate Worker.	Str.	Nov. 14, "
2404	" "	James Robson, . . .	Teacher of Music.	Str.	Sept. 3, 1869.
2405	" "	Robert Alexander Bryden, .	Architect.	S.L.	June 2, 1876.
2406	Feb. 27, 1878,	George Rodger, . . .	Cabinetmaker.	Str.	Feb. 26, 1878.
2407	April 26, "	Robert Gibson, . . .	Commission Merchant.	S.L.	April 26, "
2408	" "	Alexander George Brand, .	" "	S.L.	" "
2409	" "	David Brand, junr., . .	" "	S.L.	" "
2410	" "	James Rennie Geddes, . .	Glass Bottle Manufacturer.	S.L.	" "
2411	" "	James Alexander Bruce, . .	Paper Maker.	S.	Feb. 14, "
2412	" "	Andrew Malloch Bayne, . .	Glass Merchant.	S.L.	Oct. 25, 1870.
2413	June 28, "	Peter Denny, . . .	Shipbuilder.	Str.	June 27, 1878.
2414	" "	William Simpson, . . .	Metal Broker.	Str.	" "
2415	" "	Hugh Steven, . . .	Ironfounder.	Str.	" "
2416	" "	Charles Wilson, . . .	Wholesale Ironmonger.	Str.	" "
2417	" "	John Jex Long, . . .	Timber Merchant, etc.	Str.	Sept. 5, 1876.
2418	Aug. 28, "	James Paul, . . .	Painter and Paint Manufr.	Str.	Aug. 28, 1878.
2419	" "	Robert Mansel, . . .	Shipbuilder.	Str.	" "
2420	" "	Alexander Steven, . . .	Engineer.	Str.	" "
2421	" "	John Alexander Steven, . .	" "	S.	" "
2422	" "	Daniel Campbell, . . .	Blacksmith.	S.	Aug. 27, "
2423	" "	William Adam Maxwell, . .	Eden Cottage, Pollokshields.	S.	Aug. 21, "
2424	" "	William Blackburn Craig, .	Merchant.	Str.	May 1, 1867.
2425	" "	Peter Steven, . . .	Engineer.	Str.	Nov. 28, 1876.
2426	Sept. 11, "	Archibald Douglas Bryce-Douglas, . . .	" "	Str.	Sept. 11, 1878.
2427	" "	Andrew Steven, . . .	Crownpoint Flour-Mills.	Str.	Sept. 10, 1850.
2428	" "	James Thomson, . . .	Architect.	Str.	Sept. 18, 1872.
2429	Oct. 2, "	William M'Dougall, . . .	Baker, Cook, and Confectioner.	Str.	Oct. 2, 1878.
2430	" "	Dugald Drummond, . . .	Engineer.	Str.	" "
2431	" "	Duncan Cameron Taylor, . .	Commission Agent.	S.L.	" "
2432	Oct. 29, "	John Waterson Young, . .	Student.	S.	Oct. 28, "
2433	" "	John Rowland Broadfoot, .	7 Bentinck Street.	S.	" "
2434	" "	James M'Arthur Hamilton, .	Greenvale, Dumbarton.	S.	" "
2435	" "	Angus Alexander Hamilton, .	" "	S.	" "
2436	" "	Alexander Henry Greenwood Hamilton, . .	" "	S.	" "
2437	" "	William Caldwell, . . .	6 Parkgrove Terrace.	S.	" "
2438	" "	James Caldwell, junr., . .	" "	S.	" "
2439	" "	Alexander Phillips, . . .	Ironmonger.	S.	" "
2440	" "	Duncan M'Gregor, . . .	Nautical Instrument Maker.	Str.	" "
2441	" "	Malcolm M'Neil Walker, . .	" "	Str.	" "
2442	" "	James Wink, . . .	Accountant.	Str.	" "
2443	" "	James Copeland, . . .	Engineer.	Str.	Oct. 29, "
2444	" "	William Muir, . . .	" "	Str.	" "
2445	" "	Hugh Muir, . . .	" "	S.	" "
2446	" "	William Guilford, . . .	Restaurateur.	Str.	Oct. 28, "
2447	" "	George M'Farlane, . . .	Engineer.	Str.	Oct. 29, "
2448	Dec. 11, "	Lord Colin Campbell, . . .	M.P. for Argyllshire.	Str.	Dec. 11, "
2449	" "	William Hugh Smyth, . . .	Merchant.	Str.	Dec. 4, "
2450	" "	Hugh Love, . . .	Manufacturer.	Str.	Dec. 11, "
2451	" "	Joseph Turnbull Adam, . .	Iron Merchant.	Str.	" "
2452	" "	Andrew Reid Brand, . . .	Shipping Agent.	Str.	" "
2453	" "	Andrew Rintoul, . . .	Merchant.	Str.	" "
2454	" "	John Neilson, . . .	Iron and Steel Merchant.	S.	" "
2455	" "	James Alexander Mahony, .	Chemist.	S.	" "

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
2456	Dec. 11, 1878,	William Robertson Copland,	Civil Engineer.	Str.	Aug. 30, 1866.
2457	Feb. 5, 1879,	William Clark,	Ironfounder.	Str.	Feb. 5, 1879.
2458	Feb. 26, "	James Thomas McCloskey,	Metal Broker.	Str.	Feb. 26, "
2459	" "	James Hardie,	Shipowner.	Str.	" "
2460	" "	Andrew Buchanan,	Wholesale Confectioner.	Str.	" "
2461	" "	Arthur Burns,	Confectioner.	Str.	Jan. 16, "
2462	" "	Alexander Carnegie Kirk,	Engineer and Shipbuilder.	Str.	Feb. 26, "
2463	" "	James Stewart,	18 Windsor Ter., Glasgow.	S.	" "
2464	" "	John Howat Stewart,	" "	S.	" "
2465	" "	David Adam Smith,	Engineer.	Str.	Aug. 8, 1878.
2466	" "	George Smeaton Rodger,	Merchant.	Str.	Nov. 18, 1875.
2467	" "	James Cowan Woodburn,	Doctor of Medicine, etc.	S.L.	June 17, 1864.
2468	" "	Alexander Morison,	Commercial Traveller.	S.L.	June 12, 1878.
2469	May 7, "	Robert James Bennett,	House Painter and Decorator.	S.	Oct. 20, 1874.
2470	" "	David McCulloch Buchanan,	Woollen Warehouseman.	S.	May 7, 1879.
2471	" "	John Yuile Buchanan,	Draper.	S.	" "
2472	" "	Bennet Bruce Burley,	Tool Maker.	S.L.	" "
2473	" "	John Wesley Pettigrew,	Dispensing Chemist.	S.L.	" "
2474	" "	Alexander Thomson,	Coal Master.	Str.	" "
2475	June 11, "	George Weir,	Engineer.	Str.	June 11, "
2476	" "	James Weir,	" "	Str.	" "
2477	" "	Richard Hughes,	Cashier.	Str.	" "
2478	" "	James Brown,	Optician.	Str.	" "
2479	" "	Alexander Peden Killin,	Auctioneer.	S.L.	" "
2480	" "	John Brown,	Teacher of Music.	S.	Nov. 12, 1878.
2481	" "	Daniel Brown, junr.,	Restaurateur.	S.	" "
2482	" "	David Robertson Brown,	" "	S.	" "
2483	" "	Francis Hamilton Brown,	Chemist.	S.	" "
2484	Aug. 27, "	George Blair,	Iron and Metal Merchant.	Str.	Aug. 27, 1879.
2485	" "	Archibald Pearson,	Doctor of Medicine.	Str.	" "
2486	" "	Charles Christison Bone,	Civil Engineer.	Str.	" "
2487	" "	James Neilson,	Reedmaker.	S.	" "
2488	" "	David Edward,	Goldsmith and Jeweller.	S.	" "
2489	" "	William Fulton,	Leather Merchant.	Str.	Sept. 14, 1844.
2490	Sept. 10, "	Thomas Jowitt,	Rock Rise, Pitsmoor, Sheffield.	S.	Sept. 10, 1879.
2491	" "	Robert Imrie,	Engine Fitter and Mechanic.	S.	" "
2492	" "	John Broadfoot Milne,	Cashier, Clyde Paper Mills.	S.L.	" "
2493	Sept. 30, "	John Turnbull, junr.,	Consulting Engineer.	S.	Sept. 30, "
2494	Oct. 27, "	James Clinksill, junr.,	Merchant.	S.	Oct. 27, "
2495	" "	Archibald Robertson,	Grain Merchant.	S.	Oct. 14, "
2496	" "	James Hay Dickie,	Tea Merchant and Grocer.	S.L.	Oct. 27, "
2497	Dec. 3, "	Charles Tennant,	Of the Glen, M.P. for Glasgow.	Str.	Dec. 3, "
2498	" "	George Crichton,	Ironfounder.	Str.	" "
2499	" "	James Bremner Herbertson,	Iron Merchant.	Str.	" "
2500	" "	Robert Hutchison,	Auctioneer.	S.	" "
2501	" "	James Cunningham,	Commercial Traveller.	S.L.	Aug. 20, 1873.
2502	" "	William Meikle Gemmell,	Clerk.	S.L.	Aug. 16, 1876.
2503	" "	William Forrest Salmon,	Architect.	S.	Nov. 28, 1877.
2504	Jan. 12, 1880,	James Todd Stewart,	Wine Merchant.	S.L.	Jan. 12, 1880.
2505	Feb. 27, "	Frederick James Hallows,	Gen. Man. Scot. Com. Insc. Co.	Str.	Feb. 27, "
2506	" "	Andrew McDonald,	Manufacturing Chemist.	S.L.	" "
2507	May 17, "	Robert Barclay Shaw,	Wright and Builder.	S.L.	Aug. 11, 1875.
2508	" "	Donald McGilvray Mills,	Drysalter.	S.	May 15, 1880.
2509	Aug. 3, "	William Arrol,	Engineer.	Str.	Aug. 3, "
2510	" "	Thomas Arthur Arrol,	" "	Str.	" "
2511	Sept. 7, "	James MEwan,	Ironfounder.	Str.	Sept. 6, "

THE HAMMERMEN OF GLASGOW.

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
2512	Sept. 7, 1880,	James Law, junr., . . .	Ironfounder.	Str.	Sept. 6, 1880.
2513	" "	David Lindsay, . . .	" "	Str.	" "
2514	" "	James Barr, . . .	Engineer.	Str.	" "
2515	" "	James Low, . . .	Writer.	Str.	" "
2516	" "	John Keil Tullis, . . .	Leather Merchant.	Str.	" "
2517	" "	John Thomson, . . .	Engineer and Shipbuilder.	Str.	" "
2518	" "	James MacIntyre Thomson, . . .	" "	Str.	" "
2519	" "	William Lorimer, . . .	Engineer.	Str.	" "
2520	" "	James Smith, . . .	Ironfounder, etc.	Str.	" "
2521	" "	James Brown Smith, . . .	Ironfounder.	S.	" "
2522	" "	Charles M'Neil, . . .	Smith.	Str.	" "
2523	" "	Archibald M'Neil, . . .	Teacher.	S.	" "
2524	" "	John M'Neil, . . .	Engineer.	S.	" "
2525	" "	Charles M'Neil, junr., . . .	Smith.	S.	" "
2526	" "	John Gardiner Muir, . . .	Machine Maker and Ironfounder.	S.	" "
2527	" "	Matthew Andrew Muir, . . .	Ironfounder.	S.	" "
2528	" "	James Thomson Tullis, . . .	Leather Merchant.	Str.	Aug. 15, 1872.
2529	Oct. 5, "	John Anderson M'Callum, . . .	Coalmaster.	Str.	Oct. 5, 1880.
2530	" "	Warden Robertson Maxwell, . . .	" "	Str.	" "
2531	" "	Thomas Armstrong, . . .	2 Boswell Terrace.	S.	" "
2532	" "	Samuel Armstrong, . . .	Student.	S.	" "
2533	" "	James Shaw MacLaren, . . .	" "	S.	" "
2534	" "	James Muir Galloway, . . .	41 Scott Street, Garnethill.	S.	" "
2535	" "	Henry Stewart, . . .	Engineer.	S.	" "
2536	" "	John Joseph Thomson, . . .	Hat and Cap Manufacturer.	S.L.	Dec. 18, 1879.
2537	Oct. 25, "	Alexander Davie, . . .	Wholesale Ironmonger.	"	June 25, 1873.
2538	" "	Lewis MacLellan, . . .	Oil Merchant.	Str.	Aug. 29, 1861.
2539	" "	Peter Harrower, . . .	Chemist and Druggist.	Str.	April 3, 1875.
2540	" "	Thomas Kennedy, . . .	Engineer and Meter Manufr.	Str.	Oct. 25, 1880.
2541	" "	Robert Marshall, . . .	Cannel Coal Merchant.	Str.	" "
2542	" "	James Campbell, . . .	Merchant.	Str.	" "
2543	" "	William Burrell, . . .	Steamship Broker.	Str.	" "
2544	" "	George Burrell, . . .	" "	S.	" "
2545	" "	Adam Guthrie Burrell, . . .	Engineer.	S.	" "
2546	" "	William Burrell, junr., . . .	Steamship Broker.	S.	" "
2547	" "	Patrick Macindoe Boyd, . . .	Cashier, Blythswood Foundry.	S.	" "
2548	" "	William Thomson, . . .	Clerk.	S.	" "
2549	" "	William Chrystal, . . .	Stockbroker.	S.	" "
2550	" "	Henry Blair, . . .	2 Lilybank Terrace.	S.	" "
2551	Dec. 23, "	John Latta, . . .	Iron Merchant and Engineer	Str.	Dec. 23, "
2552	" "	George Farquharson, . . .	Supt. Cal. Ry. Central Station.	Str.	" "
2553	" "	William Brown, . . .	Accountant and Stockbroker	Str.	" "
2554	" "	James Mowbray Kinghorn, . . .	Railway Manager's Assistant.	Str.	" "
2555	" "	William Mackinnon, . . .	Chartered Accountant.	Str.	" "
2556	" "	Dugald M'Corkindale, . . .	Clydesdale Ironworks.	S.	Dec. 7, "
2557	" "	Joseph Findlay, . . .	Merchant.	S.L.	Dec. 23, "
2558	Mar. 21, 1881,	Thomas Potter, . . .	General Ironmonger.	Str.	Aug. 13, 1873.
2559	" "	Thomas Newton Whitelaw, . . .	Soap Manufacturer.	S.	Mar. 21, 1881.
2560	" "	James Cochran, junr., . . .	Salesman.	S.	" "
2561	May 18, "	William Anderson Donaldson, . . .	Iron Merchant.	Str.	May 18, "
2562	" "	Michael Ewing, . . .	Engineer.	Str.	" "
2563	" "	John Angus Macdonald, . . .	Book-keeper.	S.L.	" "
2564	" "	Thomas Muir, . . .	Letterpress Printer.	S.	May 13, 1880.
2565	" "	John Dansken, . . .	Measurer, etc.	Str.	Feb. 3, "
2566	July 12, "	John Ure, . . .	Crown Flour Mills.	Str.	Nov. 5, 1856.
2567	" "	Matthew Fairley, . . .	Merchant.	Str.	May 7, 1844.

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
2568	July 12, 1881,	James Muir, junr., .	Tinsmith, etc.	S.	June 10, 1881.
2569	" " "	William Jacks, .	Iron Merchant.	Str.	July 12, "
2570	Aug. 22, "	Gregor Drummond, .	Victoria Square, Stirling.	S.	Aug. 19, "
2571	" " "	Robert Smith Barbour, .	Grain Merchant.	S.L.	Aug. 14, "
2572	" " "	John Mathieson, .	Supt. G. & S. W. Ry. Line.	Str.	Aug. 19, "
2573	" " "	John Thomson, .	Engineer.	Str.	" " "
2574	" " "	William Taylor, .	Master Mariner.	S.	Feb. 8, 1865.
2575	" " "	George Miller, .	Rivet Manufacturer.	Str.	Aug. 19, 1881.
2576	Sept. 7, "	James Gardner, .	Watchmaker.	S.	Sept. 1, "
2577	" " "	Daniel Duncan, .	Shipowner, etc.	Str.	Sept. 3, "
2578	" " "	David Barr, .	Writer.	Str.	" " "
2579	" " "	John Fulton Miller, .	Engineer.	S.	" " "
2580	" " "	Robert Miller, .	"	S.	" " "
2581	" " "	Thomas Hodgson Miller, .	Apprentice Engineer.	S.	" " "
2582	" " "	Charles Miller, .	Wellesley Place, Sandyford, Glasgow.	S.	" " "
2583	" " "	David John Dunlop, .	Engineer and Shipbuilder.	Str.	Sept. 6, "
2584	" " "	Alexander Mathieson Kinghorn, .	Medical Student.	S.	Sept. 7, "
2585	" " "	Robert Ewing Kinghorn, .	Student.	S.	" " "
2586	" " "	Albert James Kinghorn, .	"	S.	" " "
2587	" " "	Alexander Stephen, .	Shipbuilder.	Str.	Aug. 31, "
2588	" " "	James Miller, .	Iron Forger.	Str.	Feb. 7, 1848.
2589	" " "	John MacEwan, .	8 Rosslyn Ter., Kelvinside.	S.	Sept. 5, 1881.
2590	Oct. 5, "	Henry Ward Little, .	Shipowner.	S.L.	Oct. 3, "
2591	" " "	James Alexander Walker, .	Bellhanger.	Str.	" " "
2592	" " "	Charles William Dallas, .	Provision Merchant.	S.	Sept. 7, "
2593	" " "	William Blair Barton, .	Rope and Sail Maker.	Str.	Sept. 10, 1880.
2594	Oct. 26, "	William Cumming Craig, .	Manager at P. & W. MacLellan's.	Str.	Oct. 25, 1881.
2595	" " "	John M'Intyre Shaw, .	Ironmonger.	S.	" " "
2596	" " "	William Shaw, .	"	S.	" " "
2597	Feb. 1, 1882,	James Falconer, .	Glazier.	S.	July 20, "
2598	" " "	William Glen Henderson, .	Engineer and Shipbuilder.	S.	Dec. 23, "
2599	" " "	John Lang Bell .	Flesher.	S.	" " "
2600	" " "	Thomas Reid Bell .	"	S.	" " "
2601	" " "	Thomas Martin Aitken, .	Engineer.	Str.	Aug. 12, 1879.
2602	" " "	Edmond Baird Paterson, .	Writer.	Str.	Oct. 19, 1872.
2603	April 19, "	William Gilchrist Crichton, .	Glass Merchant.	S.	April 19, 1882.
2604	" " "	Robert Imrie Coventry, .	Tinsmith and Gasfitter.	S.	" " "
2605	" " "	James M'Kinlay, .	Dealer in Horses.	S.	" " "
2606	July 5, "	James Bennie, junr., .	Engineer and Ironfounder.	Str.	July 4, "
2607	" " "	William Alexander, .	Government Inspector of Mines.	Str.	June 28, 1881.
2608	" " "	William Ferguson, .	Merchant, Hobart, Tas- mania.	S.	July 4, 1882.
2609	" " "	John Alexander Ferguson, .	Soap Manufacturer, etc.	S.	April 6, 1877.
2610	Aug. 18, "	John Gordon, .	Brassfounder.	S.	June 6, 1882.
2611	" " "	Henry William Wragham Pickering, .	Warehouseman.	S.	Aug. 17, "
2612	Sept. 8, "	David Boyd, .	Accountant.	S.	Sept. 8, "
2613	Oct. 4, "	James Daly, junr., .	Merchant.	S.	Oct. 3, "
2614	" " "	William Gemmill, .	Writer.	S.L.	" " "
2615	" " "	Thomas Cochrane Guthrie, .	Shipowner.	Str.	" " "
2616	" " "	Alexander Marshall Hay, .	Steamship Owner.	S.	Feb. 10, 1880.
2617	Oct. 23, "	John M'Naught, .	Blacksmith.	Str.	Feb. 15, 1875.
2618	" " "	William Murdoch, .	Engineer.	Str.	Oct. 21, 1882.
2619	" " "	Andrew Innes, .	Spirit Merchant.	S.L.	" " "
2620	" " "	Alexander Sutherland Mathieson, .	Tool Manufacturer.	S.	" " "
2621	Dec. 18, "	William Smith, .	Tinsmith.	S.	Dec. 16, "

THE HAMMERMEN OF GLASGOW.

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
2622	Dec. 18, 1882,	Lewis MacLellan, junr., .	Oil Merchant.	S.	Dec. 16, 1882.
2623	" "	James Alexander Richmond,	Broompark, Pollokshields.	S.	" "
2624	Mar. 29, 1883,	Walter Thomas MacLellan,	Shipowner.	S.	Mar. " 23, 1883.
2625	" "	William Turner MacLellan,	Engineer.	S.	" "
2626	" "	Andrew Miller, .	"	Str.	" "
2627	" "	Archibald Jackson, .	Engine keeper.	S.L.	" "
2628	May 22, "	William King, .	Engineer.	Str.	May " 22, "
2629	" "	Richard Ramage, .	Shipbuilder and Engineer	Str.	" "
2630	" "	Alexander Anderson, .	Tinsmith.	S.	" "
2631	" "	David Skinner Miller, .	Merchant.	S.L.	Oct. " 3, 1881.
2632	July 10, "	Hamilton Brandon M'Dougell, .	Commercial Traveller.	S.L.	July 10, 1883.
2633	Nov. 16, "	James Wyper, .	Wine Merchant.	Str.	Nov. 15, "
2634	" "	Alexander Blair, .	Shipowner.	Str.	Sept. 10, "
2635	" "	Thomas Mills Wilson, .	Merchant.	Str.	Nov. 15, "
2636	" "	Robert Duncan, .	Ironfounder and Engineer.	Str.	" "
2637	" "	Thomas Ferguson, .	Engineer and Boilermaker.	Str.	" "
2638	" "	Moses Hunter, .	Grain Merchant.	S.L.	Sept. " 3, 1872.
2639	" "	Thomas Lockhart, .	Painter and Grainer.	S.L.	Aug. 22, 1876.
2640	" "	William Herries Maitland,	Stationer.	S.L.	Nov. 15, 1883.
2641	" "	Richard Brown, .	Writer.	S.L.	" "
2642	" "	John Ramsay Metcalfe, .	House Factor.	S.	" "
2643	" "	Archibald Robinson Henderson, .	Coachbuilder.	S.	" "
2644	" "	William Sutherland Hunter,	Grain Merchant.	S.	Sept. " 3, 1872.
2645	" "	John England Hunter, .	"	S.	" "
2646	" "	Moses Alfred Hunter, .	Clerk.	S.	July " 27, 1877.
2647	" "	George Frederick Hunter, .	"	S.	" "
2648	" "	Angus Sutherland, .	Plumber and Gasfitter.	S.	Nov. 15, 1883.
2649	" "	Archibald Stewart, junr., .	18 Windsor Terrace.	S.	" "
2650	Nov. 22, "	Robert M'Connell, junr., .	Bleacher.	S.	July " 27, 1882.
2651	Dec. 20, "	Peter Quin, .	Contractor.	Str.	Feb. 15, 1881.
2652	" "	Alexander Brownlee, .	Ship Ironmonger, etc.	Str.	Dec. 19, 1883.
2653	" "	James Gray, .	Wholesale Hat and Cap Manufacturer.	Str.	Nov. 1, 1879.
2654	" "	Andrew Bain Morris, .	Metal Merchant.	S.	Dec. 19, 1883.
2655	" "	John Allan Stewart, .	Jeweller.	S.	" "
2656	" "	John Campbell, .	Coppersmith.	S.	" "
2657	" "	William Allison Thompson,	Teacher.	S.L.	Dec. " 8, "
2658	Mar. 6, 1884.	Andrew Maclean, .	Secretary to John Elder & Co.	Str.	Mar. 5, 1884.
2659	" "	Ebenezer Douglas Dunlop,	Iron Merchant.	Str.	" "
2660	" "	James Graham Jenkins, .	Iron and Commission Merch.	S.	" "
2661	" "	David Richard Kinghorn,	Greenlawn, Rockferry, Cheshire.	S.	" "
2662	" "	John Belch, .	Retired Merchant.	S.	Feb. 16, 1876.
2663	" "	Thomas Wingate Wilson,	Engineer.	S.	Mar. 5, 1884.
2664	" "	William Davie, .	Ironmonger.	S.	" "
2665	" "	Alexander Jaffray Davie,	"	S.	" "
2666	" "	James Hay, .	Sheriff Clerk Depute, Dundee.	S.L.	" "
2667	" "	Hugh Farries Smyth, .	Banker.	S.L.	Feb. 16, 1876.
2668	" "	George Breen, .	Merchant (Italian Consul).	S.L.	Mar. 5, 1884.
2669	" "	Charles Smith, .	Shirt Manufacturer.	S.L.	Mar. 6, "
2670	May 1, "	John Taylor, .	Commission Merchant.	S.L.	April 30, "
2671	July 10, "	William Gilfillan, .	Marble Cutter.	S.	Sept. 16, 1872.
2672	Oct. 27, "	John Bennie, .	Engineer.	Str.	Oct. 27, 1884.
2673	" "	George Murray, .	Iron Merchant.	S.L.	" "
2674	Nov. 21, "	John Downie, senr., .	Horse Shoer (Retired).	S.	Nov. 21, "
2675	" "	Patrick Falconer, .	Jewel Case Maker.	S.	April 22, 1876.
2676	Dec. 22, "	Francis M'Kean, .	Coal Merchant.	Str.	Dec. 22, 1884.

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
2677	Dec. 22, 1884,	John Black, . . .	Tobacco Manufacturer.	S.L.	Dec. 22, 1884.
2678	" "	John Downie, . . .	Solicitor.	S.	Nov. 21, "
2679	" "	Arthur Thomas Scott, .	Manufacturer.	S.	Dec. 22, "
2680	" "	Walter Scott, . . .	Merchant.	S.	" "
2681	" "	David Alexander Blair, .	Rosebank, Pollokshields.	S.	" "
2682	" "	James Barton Blair, .	" "	S.	" "
2683	" "	Thomas Bonnar Hardie, .	Engineer.	S.	" "
2684	" "	Henry Scott, . . .	Restaurateur.	S.	" "
2685	" "	Gavin Scott, . . .	10 Holyrood Crescent.	S.	" "
2686	" "	John William Spence, .	Drysalter.	S.	Nov. 1, "
2687	" "	John Hoggan, . . .	Stockbroker.	S.	Feb. 21, 1883.
2688	Feb. 5, 1885,	John MacLennan, . . .	Iron Merchant.	Str.	Feb. 5, 1885.
2689	" "	Robert M'Nish, . . .	Tea Merchant.	Str.	May 19, 1880.
2690	" "	Andrew Heggie Simpson,	Coal Master.	Str.	Jan. 28, 1885.
2691	" "	Oliphant Williamson, .	Stockbroker, London.	S.L.	" "
2692	" "	Charles MacDonald Williamson, . . .	Writer.	S.L.	" "
2693	" "	John Ure, . . .	Ironfounder.	S.	Feb. 5, "
2694	" "	John Phillips, junr., .	Ironmonger.	S.	" "
2695	April 10, "	William Cassels, . . .	Iron Merchant.	Str.	April 8, "
2696	" "	Hugh Howie, . . .	" "	Str.	" "
2697	" "	John Macmillan Robertson,	Writer.	Str.	" "
2698	" "	John Gillespie, . . .	Ironmonger.	Str.	" "
2699	" "	William Paton Buchan, .	Plumber and Gasfitter.	Str.	May 10, 1875.
2700	" "	Edward Primrose, . . .	Tinsmith.	S.	April 8, 1885.
2701	" "	John Graham, . . .	Linen Warehouseman.	S.L.	" "
2702	Sept. 7, "	John Cassels, . . .	Paint Manufacturer, etc.	Str.	Sept. 7, "
2703	" "	John M'Knight Campbell,	Shipbroker.	Str.	Jan. 28, 1884.
2704	" "	Archibald M'Nicol, . .	Engine Fitter.	S.	Sept. 7, 1885.
2705	Sept. 29, "	Archibald M'Neil Allardyce, . . .	Silver Engraver.	S.	Dec. 28, 1883.
2706	" "	David Valentine Wyllie, .	Architect.	S.L.	July 27, 1882.
2707	Oct. 26, "	David Colville, . . .	Steel and Iron Manufacturer.	Str.	Oct. 26, 1885.
2708	" "	John Fergusson, junr., .	42 Hill Street, Garnethill.	S.	" "
2709	" "	Andrew Whyte Ure, . .	Ironfounder.	S.	" "
2710	Dec. 10, "	James Anderson, . . .	Mechanical Engineer.	Str.	Dec. 9, "
2711	" "	John Steven, . . .	Brassfounder.	Str.	" "
2712	" "	David Christie Hamilton,	Superintendent Engineer.	Str.	" "
2713	" "	Anthony Inglis, . . .	Medical Student.	S.	" "
2714	" "	James Denny Inglis, . .	Arts Student.	S.	" "
2715	" "	James Denny Hamilton, .	22 Athole Gardens.	S.	" "
2716	" "	Alexander Brown Drummond, . . .	6 Victoria Square, Stirling.	S.	" "
2717	" "	William Broadfoot Drummond, . . .	" "	S.	" "
2718	" "	William Adshead, . . .	Stationer.	S.	" "
2719	" "	Dugald Cameron, . . .	Blacksmith.	S.	" "
2720	Jan. 26, 1886,	James Brown Adshead, .	Clerk, Royal Bk. of Scotland.	S.	Jan. 25, 1886.
2721	" "	Osbert Henderson, . . .	Ironmonger.	S.	Nov. 28, 1885.
2722	" "	Alexander Robinson Henderson, . . .	Coachbuilder.	S.	" "
2723	" "	Robert Howie, . . .	Iron Merchant.	S.	Jan. 25, 1886.
2724	" "	Andrew Matthew Miller, .	Clerk.	S.	" "
2725	" "	William Robert Muir, . .	Shipbroker.	S.	" "
2726	" "	John Sheriff, . . .	Merchant.	S.	" "
2727	April 13, "	Robert Denny, . . .	Smith and Bellhanger.	Str.	April 13, "
2728	" "	James M'Lennan, . . .	Wholesale Wine and Spirit Merchant.	Str.	Sept. 13, 1883.
2729	" "	John Potter, . . .	Brickmaker and Builder.	Str.	Oct. 31, 1876.
2730	" "	James Rowan, . . .	Engineer.	S.	April 12, 1886.
2731	" "	John Guthrie Smith, . .	Writer.	S.	Mar. 10, "

THE HAMMERMEN OF GLASGOW.

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
2732	April 13, 1886,	William Johnstone,	Silver Engraver and Designer.	S.	April 12, 1886.
2733	" "	John Shaw Craig, . .	Paint Manufacturer.	S.L.	Feb. 3, "
2734	" "	William Pitt Fullerton, .	Writer.	S.L.	April 12, "
2735	" "	John Hutcheson, . .	Insurance Broker.	S.L.	Dec. 8, 1884.
2736	May 26, "	William Howie, . .	Sugar Merchant.	Str.	May 26, 1886.
2737	" "	Duncan Campbell, . .	Engineer.	Str.	" "
2738	" "	Alexander Munro, . .	Clerk.	S.	" "
2739	" "	James M'Ewen, . .	Iron Merchant.	S.	" "
2740	" "	John Scott, junr., . .	Clerk.	S.	" "
2741	" "	John Mann, junr., . .	Chartered Accountant.	S.	" "
2742	" "	Basil Jackson, . .	Teacher.	S.	" "
2743	" "	David Waddell Buchan, .	Plumber and Sanitary Engineer.	S.	May 10, "
2744	" "	George Paton Wallace Buchan, . .	Clerk.	S.	" "
2745	" "	Alexander Stewart Buchan,	Tinsmith.	S.	" "
2746	" "	Robert Lockhart Bryden,	Apprentice at Law.	S.	Sept. 2, 1885.
2747	" "	Henry Lauder, . .	Yarn Merchant.	S.L.	Sept. 29, 1884.
2748	" "	James Thomas Moore,	Doctor of Medicine.	S.L.	Mar. 23, 1886.
2749	July 14, "	Hugh Archibald M'Lean,	Manager, etc., Wellpark Brewery.	Str.	July 14, "
2750	" "	William White, . .	Timber Measurer.	Str.	Mar. 20, 1884.
2751	" "	James Cant, . .	" "	Str.	" "
2752	" "	John Hamilton, . .	Ironmonger.	Str.	July 14, 1886.
2753	" "	Benjamin Paterson, . .	Cabinetmaker.	Str.	May 28, 1879.
2754	" "	William Kier, junr., . .	Glass Stainer.	S.	July 14, 1886.
2755	" "	William Robert Sewell, .	Doctor of Medicine.	S.L.	" "
2756	Sept. 1, "	Robert Livingston, . .	Brassfounder.	Str.	Aug. 31, "
2757	" "	James Ferguson, . .	Wright.	Str.	Dec. 15, 1883.
2758	" "	William Paterson, . .	Smith.	S.	Aug. 31, 1886.
2759	" "	James Maclay, . .	Writer.	S.	" "
2760	" "	Andrew M'Lennan, . .	Apprentice at Law.	S.	Sept. 22, 1885.
2761	" "	James Bryce M'Lennan, .	Dalcairn, Pollokshields.	S.	" "
2762	" "	William M'Geoch, <i>tertius</i> , .	Ironmonger.	S.	Aug. 31, 1886.
2763	" "	Lauchlan Alexander M'Geoch, . .	Inanda, Dalmuir.	S.	" "
2764	" "	James Smith, . .	Clerk.	S.	" "
2765	" "	John Smith, . .	" "	S.	" "
2766	" "	Henry Downs Taylor, . .	Mercantile Clerk.	S.	" "
2767	" "	James Taylor, . .	" "	S.	" "
2768	" "	David Corse Glen, junr., .	Engineer.	S.	" "
2769	" "	Thomas Lightbody Galloway, . .	Glenlowrum, Bearsden.	S.	Sept. 1, "
2770	" "	Herbert John Watson, . .	8 Victoria Cres., Dowanhill.	S.	" "
2771	" "	Henry Allan Watson, . .	" "	S.	" "
2772	" "	Allan Macnab Watson, . .	" "	S.	" "
2773	" "	David Laidlaw Murdoch, .	Iron Merchant.	S.	" "
2774	" "	John Steel Cassels, . .	Cairndhu, Pollokshields.	S.	" "
2775	" "	Duncan M'Corquodale, . .	Flour Salesman.	S.	" "
2776	" "	William M'Corquodale, . .	Flour Miller.	S.	" "
2777	" "	Donald M'Corquodale, . .	Engineer.	S.	" "
2778	" "	Alexander M'Corquodale, .	86 Maxwell Road, Pollokshields.	S.	" "
2779	" "	Norman M'Corquodale, . .	" "	S.	" "
2780	" "	Daniel M'Donald, . .	Foreman Tailor.	S.L.	Aug. 31, "
2781	" "	Rev. Andrew Morrison Brown, . .	Free Church Minister.	S.L.	" "
2782	" "	John Henderson Strang, .	Engineer.	S.L.	" "
2783	" "	William Sturrock, . .	Watchmaker and Jeweller.	S.L.	" "
2784	" "	John Caird Parker, . .	Commercial Traveller.	S.L.	" "
2785	" "	Robert Douglas, . .	Doctor of Medicine.	S.L.	Sept. 1, "

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
2786	Sept. 1, 1886,	Archibald Hamilton, junr.,	Grain and Flour Merchant.	S.L.	Mar. 10, 1873.
2787	Oct. 4, "	James Fergus, junr.,	Clerk, 5 Burnbank Gardens.	S.	Oct. 4, 1886.
2788	Oct. 25, "	Albert Lister Peace,	Doctor of Music.	S.L.	Oct. 25, "
2789	" "	David Wilson,	Accountant.	S.	" "
2790	" "	John Anthony Inglis,	Engineer and Shipbuilder.	S.	" "
2791	" "	Patrick Macnab Inglis,	" "	S.	" "
2792	" "	William Lochore Brown,	Writer.	Str.	Sept. 21, 1869.
2793	Dec. 20, "	Hugh Reid,	Engineer.	S.	Dec. 20, 1886.
2794	" "	Hugh M'Cormick,	Clerk, 674 Eglinton Street.	S.	" "
2795	" "	William Darling,	Coal Master.	S.	Mar. 30, 1881.
2796	" "	James Thomson Darling,	Marine Insurance Broker.	S.	Dec. 20, 1886.
2797	Mar. 7, 1887,	James MacCallum Cherrie,	Iron and Steel Merchant.	Str.	Mar. 7, 1887.
2798	" "	Robert M'Intosh,	Leather Merchant.	S.	" "
2799	" "	William Joseph Wilson,	Engineer and Boilermaker.	S.	" "
2800	" "	James Gibson,	Warehouseman.	S.L.	" "
2801	" "	Allan Young,	" "	S.L.	" "
2802	May 30, "	James Allan,	Wholesale Provision Merch.	S.L.	May 30, "
2803	Sept. 5, "	Thomas Stewart,	Iron Merchant.	Str.	June 10, "
2804	" "	Archibald Lang,	Pig-iron Salesman.	Str.	Sept. 3, "
2805	" "	George Anderson,	Telegraphist, P.O., Greenock	S.	" "
2806	" "	Archibald Gilchrist,	Thornton Hall, Busby.	S.	" "
2807	" "	John M'Auslan Gilchrist,	" "	S.	" "
2808	" "	James Albert Gilchrist,	" "	S.	" "
2809	" "	Robert Scott Miller,	Greenoak Hill, Broomhouse.	S.	Sept. 5, "
2810	" "	John M'Gavin,	Warehouseman.	S.L.	Sept. 3, "
2811	Sept. 29, "	Charles Rankin M'Lean,	Physician.	S.	Sept. 29, "
2812	" "	Hugh M'Lean, junr.,	Engineer.	S.	" "
2813	Dec. 19, "	James Littlejohn Potter,	Ironmonger, Melbourne.	S.	June 17, 1884.
2814	" "	Henry Richmond Potter,	Ironmonger.	S.	Dec. 19, 1887.
2815	" "	Thomas Potter, junr.,	Overfield, Burnside.	S.	" "
2816	" "	William Richmond Potter,	" "	S.	" "
2817	" "	Matthew Hunter Potter,	" "	S.	" "
2818	" "	George Laird Potter,	" "	S.	" "
2819	" "	Robert Fisher Alexander,	Oil Merchant.	S.	Feb. 8, 1871.
2820	" "	James Alexander,	" "	S.	" "
2821	" "	Rev. Archd. Browning D. Alexander,	U.P. Manse, Langbank.	S.	Nov. 1, 1882.
2822	" "	George Harley,	Shipping Clerk.	S.L.	Dec. 19, 1887.
2823	Jan. 20, 1888,	Robert Barr,	Bonded Warehouse Proprietor.	S.L.	Jan. 20, 1888.
2824	April 19, "	Robert Young Robb,	House Factor.	S.	Aug. 17, 1882.
2825	" "	Thomas Bryden,	Chemical Merchant.	S.	April 18, 1888.
2826	" "	George James Miller,	Greenoakhill, Broomhouse.	S.	" "
2827	" "	James M'Ilwraith,	Canvas, etc., Manufr.	S.L.	" "
2828	" "	William Stewart Ramsay,	Manufacturer.	S.L.	Jan. 31, "
2829	" "	James Grant,	Stockbroker.	S.	Oct. 31, 1883.
2830	June 26, "	Robert Nisbet,	Ironfounder.	Str.	June 25, 1888.
2831	" "	Edwin Gibson Smith,	Clifford Park, Stirling.	S.	" "
2832	" "	George Wilson Smith,	" "	S.	" "
2833	" "	Robert Spencer Smith,	" "	S.	" "
2834	Sept. 11, "	William Thomson Mitchell,	Ironfounder, Falkirk.	Str.	Sept. 10, "
2835	" "	George Reid Ure,	Ironfounder, Bonnybridge.	S.L.	" "
2836	" "	Robert Brown Smith,	" "	S.	" "
2837	" "	William Macadam Smith,	" "	S.	" "
2838	" "	John Davie,	Ironmonger.	S.	" "
2839	Oct. 23, "	William Gibb,	City Cashier.	S.L.	Oct. 18, "
2840	Dec. 19, "	William M'Nab,	Tinplate Worker.	S.	Nov. 20, "
2841	" "	Alfred A. R. Chnkskill,	Mechanical Engineer.	S.	Dec. 19, "
2842	" "	John Clark,	Public Analyst.	S.L.	" "
2843	Mar. 11, 1889,	John Balleny Niven,	Merchant.	Str.	Mar. 9, 1889.
2844	" "	Thomas W. L. Brown,	Linnburn, Shandon.	Str.	" "
2845	" "	George Wilson,	Engineer.	S.	Mar. 11, "

No	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
2846	Mar. 11, 1889,	Samuel Scott Tullis,	Anchorage, Burnside.	S.	Jan. 26, 1883.
2847	" "	John Tullis, . . .	Glencairn, Burnside.	S.	Mar. 11, 1889.
2848	April 29, "	William More, . . .	Ironfounder.	Str.	April 29, "
2849	" "	George Alexander Agnew.	Shipbuilding Manager.	Str.	" "
2850	" "	James Gordon Rose, . .	Rivet Manufacturer.	Str.	" "
2851	" "	William Bishop, . . .	Ironmonger.	Str.	" "
2852	" "	Edward John Thomson, .	Glen Tower, Great Western Road.	S.	" "
2853	" "	James George Orr Thomson, . . .	" "	S.	" "
2854	" "	James Rose, . . .	1 Brighton Terrace, Govan.	S.	" "
2855	" "	Richmond Rose, . . .	" "	S.	" "
2856	" "	William Rennie, . . .	Bank Agent, Glasgow.	S.L.	" "
2857	" "	Alexander Rose, . . .	Ship Store Merchant.	S.L.	" "
2858	July 8, "	Thomas Maxwell Grant, .	Mechanical Engineer.	Str.	July 8, "
2859	" "	Thomas Bishop, . . .	Tinsmith.	S.	" "
2860	" "	William Bishop, junr., .	Ironmonger.	S.	" "
2861	" "	William Parnie, . . .	33 Lynedoch Street.	S.	May 2, "
2862	" "	Adam Bald MacLaren, .	Commission Agent.	S.	July 8, "
2863	" "	Alexander Hendry, . .	Saddler.	S.	" "
2864	" "	Malcolm Allan Andrew Hendry, . . .	367 Duke Street.	S.	" "
2865	" "	George Ritchie Mather, .	Doctor of Medicine.	S.L.	" "
2866	Sept. 12, "	Thomas M'Cosh, . . .	Writer.	Str.	Sept. 11, "
2867	" "	James M'Ewan, . . .	Ironfounder.	S.	" "
2868	" "	David M'Ewan, . . .	16 Onslow Drive.	S.	" "
2869	" "	Alexander Murdoch, . .	Engineer, Deptford, London.	S.	" "
2870	Oct. 21, "	Guybon Hutson, . . .	Engineer.	Str.	Oct. 21, "
2871	" "	Charles Broadfoot Connell, . . .	Shipbuilder.	S.L.	" "
2872	Dec. 16, "	James A. Donald, . . .	Manager, Holzapfel & Co.	Str.	Dec. 16, "
2873	" "	Daniel Douglas Dove, . .	Aerated Water Manufr.	S.	" "
2874	" "	Peter Aitkenhead Dove, .	" "	S.	" "
2875	" "	William Ramsay, junr., .	Ironmonger.	S.	" "
2876	" "	Archibald Cameron Wallace,	Merchant.	S.L.	" "
2877	Mar. 13, 1890,	Robert Carswell, . . .	Shipbuilder, Troon.	Str.	Mar. 13, 1890.
2878	" "	Robert Jeffray Douglas, .	Sailmaker.	S.	Jan. 5, 1887.
2879	" "	John Park Douglas, . . .	Ashlea, Bellahouston.	S.	" "
2880	" "	John Lang Macfarlane, . .	Biscuit Manufacturer.	S.	Jan. 8, "
2881	" "	James Douglas Hendry, .	Bookseller, etc., Brisbane.	S.	Mar. 13, 1890.
2882	" "	John Hendry, . . .	Blacksmith, New Jersey.	S.	" "
2883	" "	Alex. Rose, junr., . . .	The Rannoch, Thornton Hall.	S.	" "
2884	" "	Lewis Rose, . . .	" "	S.	" "
2885	" "	James Morton Rose, . . .	" "	S.	" "
2886	" "	Arthur Osburne Rose, . .	" "	S.	" "
2887	May 12, "	William Shearer, . . .	Clothier.	Str.	Mar. 13, 1874.
2888	" "	Andrew Eadie, . . .	Iron and Steel Tube Manufr.	S.	May 12, 1890.
2889	" "	John Leiper Gemmill, . .	Writer.	S.L.	" "
2890	" "	John Russell Mackay, . .	Master Mariner.	S.L.	" "
2891	July 31, "	Alexander Napier, . . .	Fishing Rod Manufr.	Str.	July 31, "
2892	" "	Thomas Watson, . . .	Plumber.	Str.	" "
2893	" "	Robert Wallace, . . .	Engineer.	S.	" "
2894	" "	Robert Henderson Ferguson, . . .	Restaurateur.	S.	" "
2895	Sept. 4, "	Andrew M'Kenzie Rose, .	The Rannoch, Thornton Hall.	S.	Sept. 4, "
2896	" "	James Harper Mathieson, .	Machine and Tool Maker.	S.	" "
2897	" "	Thomas Ogilvie Mathieson,	" "	S.	" "
2898	" "	John Carmichael, . . .	Shipbuilder, Greenock.	Str.	" "
2899	" "	John M'Gregor Crosher, .	Nut and Bolt Manufacturer.	Str.	" "
2900	Oct. 23, "	William Fleming Russell,	Coal Master.	Str.	Mar. 16, 1887.

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
2901	Dec. 22, 1890,	Alexander M'Dowall,	Timber Merchant.	Str.	Dec. 14, 1876.
2902	" "	William Howat,	Bolt and Rivet Maker.	Str.	Dec. 18, 1871.
2903	" "	Robert Bisland Macouat,	Bolt and Rivet Manufr.	Str.	Nov. 7, 1883.
2904	" "	George Halley,	Rivet and Bolt Salesman.	Str.	Dec. 22, 1890.
2905	" "	John Macandrew Grant,	Managing Clerk, P. & W. MacLellan.	Str.	" "
2906	" "	Arthur Mechan,	Engineer.	Str.	Mar. 14, 1884.
2907	" "	Henry Mechan,	"	S.	May 13, 1889.
2908	" "	Samuel Mechan,	"	S.	" "
2909	" "	Joseph Mechan,	Doctor of Medicine.	S.	" "
2910	" "	John George Kinghorn, junr.,	Ardoch, Prenton, Cheshire.	S.	Dec. 22, 1890.
2911	" "	Douglas Curtis Kinghorn,	"	S.	" "
2912	" "	Henry Dyer,	M.A., D.Sc., Civil Engineer.	S.L.	" "
2913	Mar. 9, 1891,	William Porteous,	Galvanizer.	Str.	Mar. 9, 1891.
2914	" "	William Nicol,	Cashier, W. & J. Bowie's.	Str.	" "
2915	" "	Thomas Burke,	Engineer and Brassfounder.	Str.	" "
2916	" "	Arthur Mechan, junr.,	Doctor of Medicine.	S.	May 13, 1889.
2917	" "	John Colville,	Steel Manufacturer.	S.	Mar. 9, 1891.
2918	" "	John Fulton Miller, junr.,	Greenoakhill, Broomhouse.	S.	" "
2919	" "	James Mitchell,	Grahamston Foundry, Falkirk.	S.	" "
2920	" "	Walter Weir Mitchell,	Burnbrae, Falkirk.	S.	" "
2921	" "	William Thomson Mitchell, junr.,	"	S.	" "
2922	" "	James McConnell Speirs,	Apprentice Watchmaker.	S.	" "
2923	" "	William Douglas, junr.,	Ashlea, Bellahouston.	S.	Jan. 5, "
2924	" "	Alfred Andrew Douglas,	"	S.	" "
2925	" "	Jonathan Hosie,	13 Minerva Street.	S.	Feb. 2, "
2926	" "	John Cardno Cowper Clark,	Patternmaker.	S.	Mar. 9, "
2927	" "	John Bryce Lyle,	Cashier.	S.L.	" "
2928	" "	William Martin,	Watchmaker and Jeweller.	A.	" "
2929	May 18,	John Coventry,	Tinsmith.	S.	April 14, 1875.
2930	" "	Archibald Watson,	Plumber.	S.	May 18, 1891.
2931	" "	John Somerville,	Provision Merchant.	S.L.	" "
2932	" "	John Wellwood,	Clergyman, Drainie.	S.L.	" "
2933	" "	Samuel Macadam Carrick,	Writer.	S.L.	" "
2934	Aug. 13,	John George Alexander Baird,	Of Wellwood, Muirkirk.	Str.	Aug. 12, "
2935	" "	George Richmond Mackenzie,	Wine Merchant.	Str.	Oct. 31, 1888.
2936	" "	William Clark,	Iron and Steel Merchant.	Str.	Aug. 12, 1891.
2937	" "	William Robertson,	Shipowner.	Str.	" "
2938	" "	William Francis Robertson,	Oak Park, Mount Vernon.	S.	" "
2939	" "	John M'Kellar Robertson,	"	S.	" "
2940	" "	Richard M'Farlane Innes,	Engine Fitter.	S.	" "
2941	Oct. 26,	Henry Barr,	Writer.	S.	Oct. 26, "
2942	" "	William Caldwell,	"	S.	Sept. 5, 1855.
2943	Dec. 14,	James Porter,	Watchmaker.	S.	Dec. 14, 1891.
2944	" "	James Macnaughton Rankin,	Saddler.	S.	" "
2945	" "	Peden Stout,	Glass Stainer.	S.	Dec. 2, 1887.
2946	" "	John Anderson,	Blacksmith.	S.L.	Dec. 14, 1891.
2947	Feb. 4, 1892,	Hugh Dunsmuir,	Engineer and Boilermaker.	Str.	Feb. 4, 1892.
2948	" "	John Cameron,	Merchant and Shipowner.	Str.	Dec. 11, 1889.
2949	" "	John Boyd Wallace,	Average Adjuster.	S.L.	Dec. 14, 1891.
2950	Mar. 22,	Robert Brown Spence,	Engineer.	Str.	Mar. 21, 1892.
2951	" "	Robert Harvey,	"	Str.	" "
2952	" "	John Laidlaw,	Mechanical Engineer.	Str.	" "
2953	" "	James More, junr.,	Civil Engineer.	S.	" "
2954	" "	David Andrew Steven,	Joiner.	S.	" "

THE HAMMERMEN OF GLASGOW.

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
2955	Mar. 22, 1892.	George William Macfarlane,	Biscuit Manufacturer.	S.	April 3, 1880.
2956	" "	William Smith,	Engineer.	S.	Mar. 21, 1892.
2957	" "	Hugh Osbourne Smith,	Mechanical Engineer.	S.	" "
2958	" "	Henry John Sillars Dubs,	Engineer.	S.	" "
2959	June 7, "	Colin Houston,	Marine Engineer.	Str.	June 6, "
2960	" "	Richard Barnwell,	Shipbuilder and Engineer.	Str.	May 20, 1891.
2961	" "	John Ferguson,	Wholesale Wine and Spirit Merchant.	Str.	Dec. 3, 1886.
2962	" "	William Menzies,	Tube Maker.	Str.	June 6, 1892.
2963	" "	Zechariah John Heys,	Calico Printer.	Str.	" "
2964	" "	John McLachlan,	Engineer.	Str.	" "
2965	" "	John James Thomson,	Iron Merchant.	S.	" "
2966	" "	John Steven,	Ironfounder.	S.	" "
2967	" "	Alexander Kay Steven,	Westmount, Montgomerie Drive.	S.	" "
2968	" "	William Neilson Thomson,	Engineer, Clydebank.	S.	" "
2969	" "	James Rodger Thomson, junr.,	" "	S.	" "
2970	" "	William Neilson,	18 Woodside Crescent.	S.	" "
2971	" "	John Pearson Copland,	Civil Engineer.	S.	Aug. 6, 1889.
2972	" "	William Robertson Copland, junr.,	" "	S.	Sept. 17, 1890.
2973	" "	David Watson,	Plumber.	S.	June 6, 1892.
2974	" "	William Watson,	Ship Chandler.	S.	" "
2975	" "	John McEwan Watson,	3 Hampden Place, Mount Florida.	S.	" "
2976	" "	David Colville, junr.,	Iron and Steel Manufr.	S.	" "
2977	" "	George Edward,	Gold and Silversmith.	S.	" "
2978	" "	Walter Neilson,	Ironmaster.	S.	" "
2979	" "	John Tullis, junr.,	Tanner.	S.	Sept. 12, 1887.
2980	" "	Adam Young Tullis,	Leather Merchant.	S.	June 6, 1892.
2981	" "	David Keil Tullis,	Engineer.	S.	" "
2982	" "	James Thomson Tullis,	" "	S.	" "
2983	" "	Henry Burrell,	Shipowner.	S.	Dec. 18, 1882.
2984	" "	Thomas Stark Paterson,	Iron and Steel Works.	S.L.	June 6, 1892.
2985	" "	James Robertson,	Fruiterer.	S.L.	" "
2986	Aug. 15, "	James Arrol,	Engineer.	Str.	Aug. 15, "
2987	" "	James Bell,	Shipowner.	Str.	Sept. 11, 1866.
2988	" "	Andrew Kesson,	Engineer and Ironfounder.	Str.	Aug. 15, 1892.
2989	" "	James Menzies,	Tube Manufacturer.	Str.	" "
2990	" "	Robert Penman,	Master Boilermaker.	Str.	" "
2991	" "	Adam Teacher,	Wholesale Wine and Spirit Merchant.	Str.	" "
2992	" "	William Penman,	Master Boilermaker.	S.	" "
2993	" "	Robert Reid Penman,	" "	S.	" "
2994	" "	Alexander Penman,	" "	S.	" "
2995	" "	Alexander Murray Cope-land,	Engineer.	S.	" "
2996	" "	George Thomson Neilson,	Carfin Hall, Holytown.	S.	" "
2997	" "	William Neilson,	" "	S.	" "
2998	" "	James Louis Montague Neilson,	" "	S.	" "
2999	" "	Walter Gordon Neilson,	" "	S.	" "
3000	" "	Robert Thomson Neilson,	" "	S.	" "
3001	" "	James Porter,	Brick Builder.	S.	Mar. 20, 1884.
3002	" "	George Porter,	" "	S.	" "
3003	" "	William Martin Anderson,	219 St. Vincent Street.	S.	Aug. 15, 1892.
3004	" "	Malcolm Bernard Thomson,	Clerk, Park, Inchinan.	S.	" "
3005	" "	William Templeton Fergusson,	28 Regent Park Square.	S.	" "
3006	" "	George Guest,	Produce Merchant.	S.L.	" "
3007	Sept. 5, "	James Riley,	Steel Coy. of Scotland.	Str.	Sept. 5, "

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
3008	Sept. 5, 1892,	Andrew Bain,	Iron Manufacturer.	Str.	Sept. 5, 1892.
3009	" " "	Stephen Alley,	Engineer.	Str.	Sept. 6, "
3010	Sept. 27, "	John Allan M'Lean,	Railway Manager.	S.L.	Sept. 27, "
3011	" " "	James Muir,	Manufacturer.	S.L.	" " "
3012	Oct. 24, "	John King,	Ironfounder.	Str.	Nov. 4, 1891.
3013	Dec. 12, "	William Morison,	Engineer.	Str.	Dec. 12, 1892.
3014	" " "	Robert Sutherland,	Distiller and Merchant.	Str.	May 11, 1874.
3015	Dec. 12, "	William Mackenzie Leslie,	Civil Engineer.	S.	Dec. 12, 1892.
3016	" " "	Andrew Renfrew Clark,	Tin and Coppersmith.	S.	" " "
3017	" " "	Charles Kincaid Clark,	Writer.	S.	" " "
3018	" " "	John Gilchrist Gray,	Physician and Surgeon.	S.	" " "
3019	" " "	Angus Campbell,	Solicitor.	S.L.	Oct. 21, 1885.
3020	" " "	William Ross,	Draper.	S.L.	Sept. 27, 1892.
3021	" " "	Henry Holland Taylor,	Wine Merchant.	S.L.	Feb. 27, 1884.
3022	Feb. 27, 1893,	James Lang,	Superintendent Engineer.	Str.	Feb. 27, 1893.
3023	" " "	James Russell Motion,	Inspector of Poor, Barony.	Str.	" " "
3024	" " "	Arthur William Davidson,	Shipping Clerk.	S.	" " "
3025	" " "	James Henry Martin,	Watchmaker and Jeweller.	S.	" " "
3026	April 18, "	Andrew Stevenson Biggart,	Engineer and Contractor.	Str.	April 18, "
3027	" " "	Thomas Biggart,	Writer.	Str.	" " "
3028	" " "	John Graham,	Grocer and Wine Merchant.	Str.	" " "
3029	" " "	Guybon Hutson, junr.,	Engineer.	S.	" " "
3030	" " "	George Holms Laird,	Wright and Cabinetmaker.	S.	Feb. 26, 1878.
3031	" " "	Alexander MacKay,	Wine Merchant.	S.L.	April 18, 1893.
3032	June 29, "	Archibald Kerr,	Engineer and Ironfounder.	Str.	Aug. 21, 1891.
3033	" " "	Robert Smith Hamilton,	Apprentice Engineer.	S.	June 29, 1893.
3034	" " "	Duncan M'Corkindale,	Doctor of Medicine.	S.	" " "
3035	" " "	Thomas Ross,	Goldsmith.	S.	June 19, "
3036	" " "	William Steven,	Brassfounder.	S.	June 29, "
3037	" " "	John Wilson Steven,	Civil Engineer.	S.	" " "
3038	" " "	George Brown,	Naval Architect.	S.L.	" " "
3039	Sept. 12, "	John Ritchie Richmond,	Engineer.	Str.	Sept. 11, "
3040	" " "	George Scott Hendry,	Plumber and Heating Engineer.	Str.	Mar. 23, 1891.
3041	" " "	Matthew Barr Baird,	Steel Manufacturer.	Str.	Feb. 22, 1884.
3042	" " "	David Yoolow Stewart,	10 Buckingham Terrace.	S.	Sept. 11, 1893.
3043	" " "	William Fyfe,	Ship Chandler.	S.	" " "
3044	" " "	Peter Donaldson,	Iron Merchant.	S.	" " "
3045	" " "	Charles M'Neil,	Rosario, Dumbreck.	S.	" " "
3046	" " "	John Alexander Warren,	Civil Engineer.	S.	" " "
3047	" " "	George Ferguson,	Writer.	S.	" " "
3048	" " "	William Kennedy Laidlaw,	Engineer.	S.	" " "
3049	" " "	Porteous Stewart Laidlaw,	"	S.	" " "
3050	" " "	Douglas Grant Laidlaw,	"	S.	" " "
3051	" " "	John M'Ausland Denny,	Shipbuilder.	S.	" " "
3052	" " "	Archibald Denny,	"	S.	" " "
3053	" " "	Henry William Brock,	Engineer.	S.	" " "
3054	" " "	James Gosland Mills,	Drysalter.	S.	Sept. 8, "
3055	" " "	John Gilkison Christie,	Sugar Merchant.	S.L.	Sept. 11, "
3056	Oct. 5, "	John Gunn,	Edge Tool Maker.	S.	Oct. 2, "
3057	Oct. 23, "	Wingate Robertson Mann,	Dickson & Mann, Ltd.	Str.	Oct. 23, "
3058	" " "	Archibald Colville,	Iron and Steel Manutr.	S.	" " "
3059	" " "	Mungo Macdougall Graham,	Accountant and House Factor.	S.	Oct. 2, "
3060	" " "	John Young,	Manager of Corporation Tramways.	S.L.	Oct. 7, "
3061	Dec. 12, "	James Laird,	Cabinetmaker.	Str.	Dec. 11, "
3062	" " "	James Brownlee,	Seaman.	S.	" " "
3063	" " "	William Brownlee,	Ship Furnishing Ironmonger.	S.	" " "
3064	" " "	Alexander Brownlee, junr.,	Ship Furnisher.	S.	" " "
3065	" " "	William Anderson Donald,	Iron Merchant.	S.	" " "
3066	" " "	Peter Taylor Young, junr.,	13 Kew Terrace.	S.	Oct. 2, 1891.

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
3067	Dec. 12, 1893,	John Rankine,	Provision Merchant.	S.L.	Dec. 11, 1893.
3068	" " "	James Baillie,	Malt Merchant.	S.L.	Oct. 6, "
3069	Feb. 26, 1894,	Thomas White,	Restaurateur.	Str.	Feb. 26, 1894.
3070	" " "	William Fairbairn Russell,	Merchant.	Str.	" " "
3071	" " "	James Murray,	Iron Roof and Bridge Builder.	Str.	" " "
3072	" " "	Joseph Reid,	Iron Merchant.	Str.	" " "
3073	" " "	Melville Gordon Peters,	Manufacturer.	Str.	" " "
3074	" " "	Robert Lightbody Galloway,	Wine and Spirit Merchant.	Str.	" " "
3075	" " "	Robert Stevenson,	Lead Manufacturer, etc.	Str.	" " "
3076	" " "	John Reid,	Engineer.	S.	" " "
3077	" " "	Andrew Thomson Reid,	"	S.	" " "
3078	" " "	Walter Montgomerie Neilson Reid,	"	S.	" " "
3079	" " "	Peter Taylor Cochran,	Upholsterer.	S.	Dec. 21, 1893.
3080	" " "	Robert Stewart M'Nicol,	Cotton Yarn Merchant.	S.	Feb. 26, 1894.
3081	" " "	William Sorley,	Jeweller.	S.L.	" " "
3082	May 1, "	Thomas Davie,	Iron Manufacturer.	Str.	May 1, "
3083	" " "	George Garrett,	"	Str.	" " "
3084	" " "	James Hunter Hutchison,	Shipbuilder.	Str.	" " "
3085	" " "	James Murdoch, junr.,	Iron and Steel Merchant.	S.	" " "
3086	July 10, "	James Alexander Reid,	Writer.	S.L.	Feb. 24 1881
3087	Sept. 11, "	George Baillie Main,	Oil Refiner.	Str.	Nov. 9, 1893.
3088	" " "	Alexander Ronald Miller,	Ironmaster.	Str.	Sept. 10, 1894.
3089	" " "	Robert Orr,	Ironfounder.	Str.	" " "
3090	" " "	Alexander Pillans,	Merchant, Carluke.	Str.	" " "
3091	" " "	Ernest William Thiem,	Restaurateur.	Str.	" " "
3092	" " "	James Walker,	Iron Merchant.	Str.	" " "
3093	" " "	Archibald Walker,	"	Str.	" " "
3094	" " "	Anderson Rodger,	Shipbuilder.	Str.	" " "
3095	" " "	Duncan M'Pherson,	Marine Superintendent.	Str.	" " "
3096	" " "	James Findlay,	Coal Merchant.	Str.	" " "
3097	" " "	Joseph Ferrie,	Music Publisher.	S.	" " "
3098	" " "	John Westall King,	Merchant.	S.	" " "
3099	" " "	William Alexander Rattray,	Plumber.	S.	Jan. 8, 1877.
3100	" " "	George Howat Stewart,	18 Windsor Terrace.	S.	Sept. 10, 1894.
3101	" " "	John William Graham,	Portioner, Helensburgh.	S.	" " "
3102	" " "	Alexander M'Dougal Graham,	Coalmaster.	S.	" " "
3103	" " "	William Bilsland,	Baker.	S.L.	Nov. 10, 1881.
3104	" " "	Alan Alexander Dick,	Drysalter.	S.L.	Jan. 9, 1894.
3105	" " "	James Mann,	Merchant.	S.L.	Sept. 10, "
3106	Oct. 4, "	Robert Stewart,	Timber Merchant.	Str.	Mar. 3, 1881.
3107	" " "	James Bow,	Coal Merchant.	Str.	Oct. 4, 1894.
3108	" " "	Robert Mackay Sutherland,	Chemical Manufacturer.	Str.	" " "
3109	" " "	Hector Gordon Gilchrist,	11 Sandyford Place.	S.	" " "
3110	" " "	William Stewart,	Timber Merchant.	S.L.	Mar. 3, 1881.
3111	Oct. 22, "	John Gray Crichton,	Wine Merchant.	S.	Oct. 22, 1894.
3112	" " "	Andrew Stewart,	Timber Merchant.	S.	" " "
3113	" " "	John Muir,	Manufacturer.	S.	" " "
3114	" " "	George Rodger Muir,	"	S.	" " "
3115	Dec. 10, "	Sinclair Sutherland,	Iron Tube Manufacturer.	Str.	Dec. 7, "
3116	" " "	John Gray,	Engineer.	Str.	" " "
3117	" " "	John Macpherson Dunn,	Tobacco Manufacturer.	Str.	" " "
3118	" " "	Archibald Eadie,	Paint and Oil Manufacturer.	Str.	Oct. 29, 1883.
3119	" " "	John Lumsden Oatts,	Solicitor.	Str.	Nov. 2, 1891.
3120	" " "	David Sturrock,	Iron Manufacturer.	Str.	Dec. 7, 1894.
3121	" " "	William Finlay Leslie,	Metal Merchant.	Str.	" " "
3122	" " "	Thomas M'Arthur,	Drysalter.	Str.	" " "
3123	" " "	James Nixon Kirsop,	Iron and Steel Merchant.	"	Nov. 9, 1880.

No.	Date of Entry	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
3124	Dec. 10, 1894,	Arthur Stuart Neilson, .	Timber Merchant.	Str.	Aug. 16, 1883.
3125	" "	William Brownhill Smith,	Silversmith.	Str.	Dec. 7, 1894.
3126	" "	John Aim Hastie, .	Oil Refiner.	Str.	" "
3127	" "	Henry Sloane Lester, .	Engineering Agent.	Str.	" "
3128	" "	Matthew Robin, .	Engineer.	Str.	Mar. 17, 1881.
3129	" "	Douglas Ebor Nicol-			
		Russell, .	1 Doune Gardens.	Str.	Dec. 7, 1894.
3130	" "	William Flint, .	Vocalist.	Str.	Dec. 10, "
3131	" "	William Cuthbert Smith			
		Connell, .	Shipbuilder.	Str.	Dec. 7, "
3132	" "	Walter Yuill, .	Bleacher.	Str.	Dec. 10, "
3133	" "	Thomas Yuille Paterson, .	Brewer.	Str.	" "
3134	" "	James Welsh, .	Marine Engineer.	Str.	" "
3135	" "	Thomas Lang Welsh, .	3 Princes Gardens.	Str.	" "
3136	" "	William Roxburgh			
		Barbour, .	Grain Merchant.	S.	Dec. 7, "
3137	" "	Finlay Stuart Bell, .	Grocer and Wine Merchant.	S.	Nov. 12, "
3138	" "	Bruno Tyndall Buchan, .	Ironmonger.	S.	Dec. 7, "
3139	" "	James Campbell, .	Manager, Millom Ironworks.	S.	" "
3140	" "	John Reid Campbell, .	Shipbroker.	S.	" "
3141	" "	William Hobart Campbell, .	"	S.	" "
3142	" "	George Robertson			
		Campbell, .	Southpark, Hillhead.	S.	" "
3143	" "	Peter Denny, junr., .	Engineer and Shipbuilder.	S.	" "
3144	" "	Francis Gibb Dougall, junr.,	10 Broompark Terrace,	S.	April 29, 1887.
			Dennistoun.		
3145	" "	James Dick Dougall, .	" "	S.	April 22, 1890.
3146	" "	Alfred Warren Dunn, .	Dunmullin, Strathblane.	S.	Sept. 6, 1892.
3147	" "	Archibald Ferguson, .	Writer.	S.	Dec. 7, 1894.
3148	" "	William Russell Ferguson, .	Shipbuilder.	S.	" "
3149	" "	George Findlay, .	Wright and Contractor.	S.	Aug. 30, 1888.
3150	" "	William Gray, .	Hat Manufacturer.	S.	Dec. 11, 1885.
3151	" "	James Thomson Gray, .	Book-keeper.	S.	June 2, 1890.
3152	" "	John William Alexander			
		Gray, .	Shipping Clerk.	S.	" "
3153	" "	Thomas Greig Hardie, .	Shipbroker.	S.	Dec. 7, 1894.
3154	" "	James Hardie, .	" "	S.	" "
3155	" "	Charles Henderson, junr.,	9 York Buildings.	S.	" "
3156	" "	John Hornsby, junr., .	Brick Builder.	S.	" "
3157	" "	John Francis Inglis, .	Engineer.	S.	" "
3158	" "	George Alexander Inglis, .	" "	S.	" "
3159	" "	William Kennedy, .	Railway Contractor.	S.	Aug. 16, 1878.
3160	" "	Moses Hunter Kennedy, .	" "	S.	Sept. 20, 1881.
3161	" "	John Guthrie Kennedy, .	" "	S.	June 21, 1889.
3162	" "	Alexander M'Geoch, .	Ironmonger and Brass-	S.	Dec. 7, 1894.
			founder.		
3163	" "	William Walter			
		MacLellan, .	India Rubber Manufacturer.	S.	" "
3164	" "	William Houston			
		MacLellan, .	Oil Refiner.	S.	" "
3165	" "	John M'Naught, junr., .	272 Crown Street.	S.	" "
3166	" "	John Beaumont Neilson, .	18 Woodside Crescent.	S.	" "
3167	" "	Ronald Braco Stenhouse			
		Neilson, .	" "	S.	" "
3168	" "	Kielder Tullis, .	Tanner and Currier.	S.	" "
3169	" "	Harry Price Tullis, .	" "	S.	" "
3170	" "	Norman Livingstone Tullis, .	" "	S.	" "
3171	" "	James George Wallace, .	Pork Butcher.	S.	Nov. 3, "
3172	" "	Thomas Thorburn Warren, .	194 Renfrew Street.	S.	Dec. 7, "
3173	" "	George Richmond			
		MacKenzie, junr., .	14 Princes Square.	S.	" "
3174	" "	Thomas James MacKenzie,	" "	S.	" "

THE HAMMERMEN OF GLASGOW.

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
3175	Dec. 10, 1894,	George Burn Young, junr.,	13 Kew Terrace.	S.	Dec. 7, 1894.
3176	" "	John Colquhoun Gardner,	404 Victoria Road.	S.	Sept. 3, 1891.
3177	" "	David Barclay,	Architect.	S.L.	Nov. 27, 1894.
3178	" "	James Clark,	Manufacturer.	S.L.	Dec. 7, "
3179	" "	William Greig,	Wholesale Druggist.	S.L.	Jan. 29, 1872.
3180	" "	James Tennant Caird MacKinlay,	Kinning Park Smelting Works.	S.L.	Dec. 7, 1894.
3181	Mar. 7, 1895,	John Campbell Connell,	Shipbuilder.	Str.	Mar. 6, 1895.
3182	" "	David King,	Ironfounder.	Str.	" "
3183	" "	Archibald Low, junr.,	House and Ship Plumber and Brassfounder.	Str.	" "
3184	" "	Stephen Mitchell,	Tobacco Manufacturer.	Str.	" "
3185	" "	Thomas Millar,	Ship Broker.	Str.	" "
3186	" "	John MacKechnie,	Engineer.	Str.	" "
3187	" "	William R. Buckle Mackie,	Shipbuilder, Govan Ship- building Yard.	Str.	" "
3188	" "	Robert Henry Brougham Thomson,	" "	Str.	Oct. 18, 1893.
3189	" "	Samuel M'Kay,	Carting Contractor.	Str.	Aug. 13, 1894.
3190	" "	Alexander Adamson,	Shipbuilder and Engineer.	Str.	Mar. 6, 1895.
3191	" "	John Christie, junr.,	13 Wester Craigs, Dennis- town.	S.	" "
3192	" "	Henry Flockhart Christie,	" "	S.	" "
3193	" "	Archibald Gillies,	Live Stock Agent.	S.	" "
3194	" "	James Murray, junr.,	Foreman Blacksmith.	S.	" "
3195	" "	George Murray,	Engineer.	S.	" "
3196	" "	Arthur Macarthur,	Minister of the Gospel.	S.	Jan. 22, "
3197	" "	Adam Mackinlay Macarthur,	" "	S.	" "
3198	" "	Alexander Edward Stephen	Engineer and Shipbuilder.	S.	Mar. 6, "
3199	" "	Frederic John Stephen,	" "	S.	" "
3200	" "	Thomas Warren, junr.,	Wine and Spirit Merchant.	S.	" "
3201	" "	James Clement,	Grocer.	S.L.	Jan. 28, "
3202	" "	Charles Glen,	Calico Printer.	S.L.	May 15, 1889.
3203	April 30, "	Peter Jackson,	Naval Architect, etc.	Str.	April 30, 1895.
3204	" "	William Lees Duncan,	Ironfounder.	S.	" "
3205	" "	James Stevenson Stout,	Warehouseman.	S.	Nov. 11, 1887.
3206	July 23, "	John Adam Leslie, junr.,	Metal Merchant.	Str.	July 22, 1895.
3207	" "	William Clark,	Secretary, Steel Company of Scotland.	Str.	" "
3208	" "	John Macvicar Brown,	Tinsmith.	S.	May 15, "
3209	" "	Alexander Brown,	Steward.	S.	" "
3210	" "	David Brown,	Tinsmith.	S.	" "
3211	" "	William Brown,	Compositor.	S.	" "
3212	" "	James Dick,	Medical Student.	S.	July 22, "
3213	" "	William Wason Dick,	Surgical Instrument Maker.	S.	" "
3214	" "	Andrew Murray Gourlay,	Chartered Accountant.	S.	" "
3215	" "	James Logan,	Accountant.	S.	" "
3216	" "	Thomas Walker M'Intyre,	Shipowner.	S.	" "
3217	" "	John Stevenson M'Nish,	Merchant.	S.	Oct. 8, 1886.
3218	" "	George Stevenson M'Nish,	" "	S.	" "
3219	" "	Richard Pillans,	Rivet Manufacturer.	S.	July 22, 1895.
3220	" "	Alexander Pillans, junr.,	Manse View, Carluke.	S.	" "
3221	" "	John Pillans,	" "	S.	" "
3222	" "	George Albert Ure,	Ironfounder.	S.	" "
3223	" "	William Watt Paterson,	Upholsterer.	S.	" "
3224	" "	George Clark, junr.,	Shoe Merchant.	S.L.	" "
3225	" "	Henry Lamont,	Steam Ship Owner.	S.L.	" "
3226	Sept. 10, "	Alexander Beith M'Donald.	City Engineer.	Str.	Sept. 5, "
3227	Sept. 24, "	Timothy Warren,	Writer.	Str.	Sept. 24, "
3228	" "	William Kennedy,	Broxburn Oil Company.	Str.	" "

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
3229	Sept. 24, 1895,	James Dick, . . .	Newton Burn, Innellan.	Str.	Sept. 24, 1895.
3230	" "	John Murray, . . .	Measurer.	Str.	Dec. 4, 1877.
3231	" "	John Shearer, . . .	Shipbuilder.	Str.	Sept. 5, "
3232	" "	William Gray, . . .	Ship Owner.	Str.	Oct. 31, 1889.
3233	Oct. 21, "	Robert Mitchell, junr., . .	Veterinary Student.	S.	Oct. 21, 1895.
3234	" "	John Mitchell, . . .	Cartwright.	S.	" "
3235	Dec. " 10, "	James Johnston, junr., . .	Fish Factor.	Str.	Dec. " 9, "
3236	" "	William Sutherland, . . .	12 Belmar Terrace.	S.	" "
3237	Jan. 27, 1896,	John Marshall Easton, . .	Civil Engineer.	Str.	Feb. 1, 1878.
3238	" "	Robert Ramsey, . . .	Hide and Wool Broker.	Str.	Oct. 27, 1882.
3239	" "	John Strang Wyper, . . .	Nithsdale Lodge, Pollok-shields.	S.	Jan. 27, 1896.
3240	" "	James Stewart Wyper, . .	" "	S.	" "
3241	Mar. 17, "	George Smith, . . .	Merchant and Shipowner.	Str.	Aug. " 22, 1876.
3242	" "	James Mitchell, . . .	Banker.	Str.	Feb. 14, 1894.
3243	" "	Donald M'Dougall, . . .	Goods Manager, N.B. Railway.	Str.	Mar. 16, 1896.
3244	" "	Alexander Lamberton, . .	Wholesale Confectioner.	Str.	" "
3245	" "	George Smith, junr., . .	Merchant and Shipowner.	S.	" "
3246	" "	Robert Workman Smith, . .	3 Claremont Terrace.	S.	" "
3247	" "	David Frame Flint, . . .	Music Seller.	S.	" "
3248	" "	John Macfarlane, . . .	2 Montgomerie Crescent.	S.	Mar. 3, "
3249	" "	Robert French Macfarlane, .	" "	S.	" "
3250	" "	Charles Harley, . . .	Iron Moulder.	S.L.	Mar. 16, "
3251	" "	John Watson Stuart, . . .	Writer.	S.L.	" "
3252	April 30, "	Thomas Campbell, . . .	Ironfounder.	Str.	April 30, "
3253	" "	John M'Intyre, . . .	Iron Merchant.	S.	" "
3254	" "	Robert Ramsay, junr., . .	14 Park Terrace.	S.	Mar. 23, "
3255	" "	Murray Dick, . . .	Newton Burn, Innellan.	S.	April 30, "
3256	July 14, "	Sir John Stirling Maxwell, Bart., . . .	Pollok House.	Str.	July 13, "
3257	" "	William Ferguson, . . .	1 Lancaster Terrace.	S.	Mar. 29, 1895.
3258	" "	Samuel Macfarlane, . . .	Shipbroker.	S.	July 13, 1896.
3259	" "	David Cumming Mitchell, . .	Auchengray, Airdrie.	S.	Feb. 14, 1894.
3260	" "	James Thompson Rankin Mitchell, . . .	" "	S.	July 13, 1896.
3261	" "	Lewis Osbourne Smith, . .	East India Merchant.	S.	" "
3262	Aug. 28, "	Andrew Cairns, . . .	Ironfounder.	S.	Aug. 26, "
3263	" "	David Dreghorn Binnie, . .	LL.B., Writer.	S.	Oct. 25, 1887.
3264	" "	John Tennent, . . .	Writer.	S.L.	Mar. 25, 1893.
3265	Oct. 6, "	Robert Glen, . . .	Distiller and Merchant.	Str.	Oct. 5, 1896.
3266	" "	William Cecil Easton, . . .	B.Sc., Civil Engineer.	S.	Oct. 21, 1892.
3267	" "	Duncan Turner Easton, . .	Redholm, Helensburgh.	S.	Dec. 2, "
3268	" "	John William Heys, . . .	Calico Printer, Barrhead.	S.	Oct. 5, 1896.
3269	" "	George William Duckett, . .	Boot Factor.	S.L.	" "
3270	Oct. 26, "	Thomas Dunlop, . . .	Flour Mercht. and Shipowner.	Str.	Jan. 16, 1884.
3271	Dec. 11, "	William Buchanan, . . .	Flour Miller, Liverpool.	S.	Dec. 10, 1896.
3272	" "	Robert Buchanan, . . .	" "	S.	" "
3273	" "	George Douglas Connell, . .	Iron Merchant.	S.	" "
3274	" "	Lawrence Glen, . . .	Shipowner.	S.	Dec. 2, "
3275	" "	David Anderson, . . .	Apprentice Engineer.	S.	Dec. 10, "
3276	" "	James Ernest Aspin, . . .	Varnish Manufacturer.	S.L.	" "
3277	" "	Joseph Paton Maclay, . . .	Shipowner.	Str.	Mar. 2, 1895.
3278	" "	Henry David Hardie, . . .	Drysalter.	S.	Dec. 11, 1896.
3279	Feb. 2, 1897,	George Bell, . . .	Architect.	S.	Oct. 14, 1879.
3280	" "	William Porter, . . .	Rosebank, Dennistoun.	S.	Oct. 31, 1893.
3281	" "	John Porter, junr., . . .	" "	S.	" "
3282	" "	James Johnston, junr., . .	59 Albert Drive, Pollok-shields.	S.	Feb. 1, 1897.
3283	" "	James Gray Connell, . . .	Plumber and Brassfounder.	S.	" "
3284	April 8, "	Edmund Sharer, . . .	Shipbuilder.	Str.	April 8, "

THE HAMMERMEN OF GLASGOW.

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
3285	April 8, 1897.	John Miller Reid, .	Brassfounder.	Str.	Aug. 28, 1883.
3286	" "	William Robertson			
		Herkless, .	Professor of Jurisprudence.	S.	April 8, "
3287	" "	Edward Scott, .	Boot Manufacturer.	S.	Oct. 17, 1894.
3288	" "	Joseph Gunn Mowat, .	Flour Importer.	S.	April 8, 1897.
3289	" "	James MacEwan Ross, .	Engineer.	S.	" "
3290	" "	John Campbell, .	101 Leadenhall St., London.	S.	" "
3291	July 6, "	Dugald Rennie, .	Steel Founder.	Str.	July 5, "
3292	" "	James Cuthbert, .	Shipowner.	Str.	" "
3293	" "	Donald Stewart, .	Paint Manufacturer.	Str.	Nov. 1, 1892.
3294	" "	Thomas Calder M'Leod, .	Iron Merchant.	Str.	April 21, 1891.
3295	" "	Archibald Finlay MacLaren, .	Ironfounder.	S.	July 5, 1897.
3296	" "	Mark Hurl, .	Brick Manufacturer.	S.	" "
3297	" "	James Martin Laird, .	Upholsterer.	S.	" "
3298	" "	Archibald Jarvie Laird, .	Cabinetmaker.	S.	" "
3299	" "	William Kennedy, junr., .	Brassfounder.	S.	" "
3300	" "	Dugald Rennie, junr., .	Steel Founder.	S.	" "
3301	" "	Thomas Ballantyne Rennie, .	631 Alexandra Parade.	S.	" "
3302	" "	George Ballantyne Rennie, .	Metallurgical Chemist.	S.	" "
3303	" "	Alexander Donaldson, .	Iron Merchant.	S.	" "
3304	" "	Robert Michael Donaldson, .	Mining Engineer.	S.	" "
3305	" "	Robert Sheriff, .	Timber Importer.	S.	Nov. 2, 1891.
3306	" "	William Craig Walker, .	Manufacturer.	S.L.	June 4, 1897.
3307	" "	William MacLaren Walker, .	Iron Merchant.	S.L.	Aug. 7, 1891.
3308	" "	James Gillies Smith, .	Coal Sales Manager.	S.L.	July 5, 1897.
3309	Sept. 7, "	James Parker Smith, .	Of Jordanhill, M.P.	Str.	Sept. 6, "
3310	" "	Alexander Turnbull, .	Engineer.	Str.	" "
3311	" "	Robert Bayne Jardine			
		Binnie, .		Str.	" "
3312	" "	Robert Robin, .	Wine and Spirit Merchant.	Str.	April 29, 1872.
3313	" "	Charles Joseph Findlay, .	Engineer.	Str.	Sept. 6, 1897.
3314	" "	James Tait Stuart, .	"	Str.	" "
3315	" "	William John Ferguson, .	Iron and Steel Merchant.	Str.	" "
3316	" "	William Beardmore, .	Steel Manufacturer.	Str.	" "
3317	" "	James Goldie, .	Contractor.	Str.	Sept. 21, 1876.
3318	" "	Walter Carl Bergius, .	Engineer.	Str.	Sept. 7, 1897.
3319	" "	Alexander Hutson, .	"	S.	Sept. 6, "
3320	" "	Robert Osbourne, .	Engraver.	S.	" "
3321	" "	Charles Washington			
		Townsend, .	Chemical Manufacturer.	S.	" "
3322	" "	James Laurie Hutson, .	Engineer.	S.	" "
3323	" "	Hugh Osbourne, .	Merchant.	S.	" "
3324	" "	William Cuthbert, .	Shipowner.	S.	" "
3325	" "	Alexander Turnbull Craig, .	Wine and Spirit Merchant.	S.	" "
3326	" "	James Scott MacLellan			
		Blair, .	Chartered Accountant.	S.	" "
3327	" "	Walter Drummond, .	Engineer.	S.	" "
3328	" "	Charles Howard Bowser, .	Ironfounder.	S.	" "
3329	" "	Robert Reid Penman, junr., .	16 Amfield Place.	S.	Sept. 7, "
3330	" "	James Walker, .	Medical Student.	S.	" "
3331	" "	James Steven, .	Brassfounder.	S.	" "
3332	" "	John Wilson, junr., .	Merchant.	S.	" "
3333	" "	George Neilson, .	Engineer.	S.	" "
3334	" "	James Stirrat, .	Stockbroker.	S.L.	June 26, 1884.
3335	" "	Andrew Allan Macfarlan, .	Chemical Manufacturer.	S.L.	Sept. 6, 1897.
3336	Oct. 5, "	Alexander Law, .	Mechanical Engineer.	S.	Oct. 4, "
3337	Oct. 25, "	George William Barras, .	Solicitor.	Str.	Oct. 25, "
3338	" "	Stephen Robertson, .	East India Agent and Merchant.	Str.	" "
3339	" "	Emile Chatrian, .	Purveyor.	Str.	" "
3340	" "	William Bell Paterson, .	Art Dealer.	Str.	" "
3341	" "	Robert Marr Benzie, .	Warehouseman.	S.L.	Jan. 25, 1868.

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
3342	Oct. 25, 1897.	James Taylor Cochran, .	Engineer and Boilermaker.	S.	Oct. 25, 1897.
3343	" "	Peter Macgregor Wilson, .	R.S.W. Artist.	S.	" "
3344	" "	William Donald, .	Engineer.	S.	" "
3345	" "	Alexander Moncur Miln, .	Commercial Traveller.	S.L.	" "
3346	" "	George Morton, .	Stockbroker.	S.L.	" "
3347	Dec. 13, "	Joseph Turner, .	"	Str.	Dec. 13, "
3348	" "	John Wishart, .	Oil Company Manager.	Str.	" "
3349	" "	John Sloane, .	Watchmaker and Jeweller.	Str.	" "
3350	" "	William Douglas Cairney, .	Chartered Accountant.	Str.	" "
3351	" "	Charles King Aitke, .	Stock and Share Broker.	S.	" "
3352	" "	Alexander Bilsland Falconer, .	Japanner.	S.	April 15, 1885.
3353	" "	James Donald, junr., .	Engineer.	S.	Dec. 13, 1897.
3354	" "	Alfred Andrew M'Millan, .	Residing at Midthorpe, Bellahouston, Govan.	S.	" "
3355	" "	Thomas Porter, .	Rosebank, Dennistoun.	S.	Oct. 31, 1893.
3356	" "	Robert Craig Porter, .	"	S.	" "
3357	" "	Thomas Macquaker, .	Writer.	S.L.	Dec. 13, 1897.
3358	" "	Alexander Sykes, .	Commission Merchant.	S.L.	" "
3359	Mar. 8, 1898,	William Dunlop, .	Chartered Accountant.	Str.	Mar. 8, 1898.
3360	" "	Robert Johnston, junr., .	Jeweller.	Str.	" "
3361	" "	Thomas Logan Johnston, .	"	Str.	" "
3362	" "	James Robertson, .	Hazelwood, Lenzie.	S.	" "
3363	" "	John Alexander Taylor, .	129 Thistle Street, S.S.	S.	" "
3364	" "	Thomas Jack Taylor, .	" "	S.	" "
3365	" "	John Robertson Suther- land, .	Civil Engineer.	S.L.	" "
3366	" "	Rev. Peter Smith, .	Minister of U.P. Church.	S.L.	" "
3367	June 7, "	Andrew Kirkwood M'Cosh, .	Iron and Coal Master.	Str.	June 6, "
3368	" "	James Mitchell, .	Iron Master.	Str.	" "
3369	" "	George Bowen Bennett, .	"	Str.	" "
3370	" "	Walter M'Gee, .	Engineer.	Str.	May 23, "
3371	" "	John Wotherspoon, junr., .	Ironmaster.	Str.	June 6, "
3372	" "	Andrew Renfrew Robertson, .	Portioner.	S.	" "
3373	Sept. 1, "	Robert Conacher, .	Ironworks Manager.	Str.	Aug. 31, "
3374	" "	John Motherwell Alston, .	Writer.	Str.	" "
3375	" "	William Thomson, .	Piano and Organ Seller.	Str.	" "
3376	" "	George Gray, junr., .	Writer.	S.	Mar. 11, "
3377	" "	James Black Webster, .	Engineer.	S.	Aug. 31, "
3378	" "	William Blair Bilsland, .	28 Park Circus.	S.	Feb. 1, "
3379	" "	Robert Marr Benzie, junr., .	"	S.	Dec. 2, 1889.
3380	" "	James Edward Campbell, .	Writer and Notary Public.	S.L.	Aug. 31, 1898.
3381	" "	William Nelson, .	Writer.	S.L.	Jan. 18, 1893.
3382	Sept. 14, "	Albert William zum Bach, .	Coal Exporter.	Str.	Sept. 14, 1898.
3383	" "	Charles de Neufville Forman, .	Civil Engineer.	Str.	" "
3384	" "	Robert Love, .	Timber Merchant.	Str.	" "
3385	" "	Andrew Sclanders Nelson, .	Railway Carriage, etc., Builder.	Str.	" "
3386	Oct. 25, "	James King, .	Engineer.	S.	Aug. 25, 1884.
3387	" "	Robert Stewart M'Nicol, junr., .	23 Hamilton Park Terrace.	S.	Oct. 24, 1898.
3388	" "	Robert Bannerman, .	Wright.	S.	Sept. 5, 1862.
3389	" "	John Reid, .	Brassfounder.	S.	Nov. 12, 1894.
3390	" "	David Reid, .	"	S.	" "
3391	" "	Andrew Reid, .	"	S.	" "
3392	Dec. 6, "	Robert Young, .	Iron and Steel Merchant.	Str.	Dec. 6, 1898.
3393	" "	David Cooper, .	Genl. Manr., G. & S. W. Ry. Co.	Str.	" "
3394	" "	James Donald, .	Shipowner.	Str.	" "
3395	" "	William Gilchrist Taylor, .	"	Str.	" "

THE HAMMERMEN OF GLASGOW.

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
3396	Dec. 6, 1898,	Robert Gibson Service,	Underwriter, etc.	Str.	Dec. 6, 1898.
3397	" "	Matthew White,	Flour Miller.	Str.	Jan. 23, 1883.
3398	" "	James Alexander Ferguson,	Ardnith, Partickhill.	S.	June 20, 1895.
3399	" "	John Walker Findlay,	63 St. Vincent Street.	S.	Dec. 6, 1898.
3400	" "	William M'Gee,	Engineer.	S.	Nov. 29, "
3401	" "	James Hamilton M'Gee,	"	S.	" "
3402	" "	Walter M'Gee,	Carnassarie, Paisley.	S.	" "
3403	" "	Herbert Lee Nichols,	Chartered Accountant.	S.L.	June 22, 1895.
3404	" "	Robert Niven,	Shipping, etc., Clerk.	S.L.	Dec. 6, 1898.
3405	Feb. 15, 1899,	John Younger,	Iron Merchant.	Str.	Feb. 5, 1891.
3406	" "	Thomas Reid,	Ship-sale Broker.	Str.	Feb. 14, 1899.
3407	" "	George Milne Chamberlain,	Marine Insurance Broker.	Str.	Feb. 15, "
3408	" "	James Russell,	Coal Exporter.	S.	Feb. 14, "
3409	" "	William Laing Russell,	Colliery Agent.	S.	" "
3410	" "	Albert Russell,	2 Derby Cres., Kelvinside.	S.	" "
3411	" "	Frederick Alexander,	" "	S.	" "
3412	" "	Thomas Stark Brown,	Writer.	S.L.	" "
3413	" "	James Selanders,	Wholesale Tea Merchant.	S.L.	" "
3414	May 9, "	James Smith Park,	Shipowner.	Str.	May 8, "
3415	" "	Arthur Robin,	Student of Medicine.	S.	Oct. 21, 1890.
3416	" "	William Burrell,	Gleniffer Lodge, Paisley.	S.	May 9, 1899.
3417	" "	Thomas M'Kaig Burrell,	" "	S.	" "
3418	" "	Gordon George Burrell,	" "	S.	" "
3419	" "	Alexander Gibson Robin,	Castlehill, Hamilton.	S.	Oct. 11, 1882.
3420	" "	James Robertson,	Writer.	S.L.	Feb. 23, 1899.
3421	" "	William Douglas Reid,	Monkwood, Maybole.	S.L.	May 8, "
3422	" "	Charles John Cleland,	Wholesale Stationer.	S.L.	Nov. 4, 1891.
3423	" "	James Livingstone Loudon,	Physician, Hamilton.	S.L.	Dec. 13, 1895.
3424	Sept. 12, "	George Cockburn,	Engineer.	Str.	Sept. 11, 1899.
3425	" "	James Brown Couper,	Shipbroker.	Str.	" "
3426	" "	William Anderson,	Veterinary Surgeon.	S.	" "
3427	" "	John Millar,	Hazelwood, Camphill Av., Langside.	S.	" "
3428	" "	Thomas William Millar,	" "	S.	" "
3429	" "	Frederick James Steel Millar,	" "	S.	" "
3430	" "	Alexander Stewart,	Primrose Villa, Shawlands.	S.	" "
3431	" "	Donald Campbell Stewart,	" "	S.	" "
3432	" "	Charles Campbell Smith,	House Painter.	S.	July 8, 1897.
3433	" "	Allan MacGregor Smith,	Writer.	S.	" "
3434	" "	Alexander Smith, junr.,	Shipbuilder.	S.	Sept. 11, 1899.
3435	" "	John King,	Consulting Engineer.	S.L.	Oct. 16, 1889.
3436	" "	Adam Hepburn,	Pattern Card Maker.	S.L.	June 26, 1899.
3437	" "	John Glen,	Calico Printer.	S.L.	Aug. 12, 1879.
3438	Oct. 5, "	David Kingshorn,	Anerly, Partickhill.	S.	Oct. 4, 1899.
3439	" "	James Aspin,	29 University Avenue.	S.	" "
3440	" "	John Rankin,	Writer.	S.	Oct. 5, "
3441	" "	William Hannay Raeburn,	Shipowner.	Str.	Oct. 4, "
3442	" "	John Sharp Walker,	Ironfounder.	Str.	Oct. 5, "
3443	Oct. 23, "	Alexander Goodsir Mowat,	Physician.	S.	Oct. 13, "
3444	" "	Edward Macwhannell,	37 Montgomery Street, Kelvinside.	S.	Oct. 5, "
3445	" "	James Donaldson,	Warehouseman.	S.L.	Oct. 12, "
3446	Dec. 7, "	John Fail,	52 Robertson Street.	Str.	Dec. 6, "
3447	" "	William Blair Stirrat,	Yarn Merchant.	Str.	" "
3448	" "	James Gibb Allan,	Provision Merchant.	S.	" "
3449	" "	James Steel Fisher,	Wholesale Wine Merchant.	S.	July 3, "
3450	Feb. 27, 1900,	Frederick Larkins Macleod,	Merchant.	Str.	Aug. 30, "
3451	" "	Archibald Pollok Main,	Gas Engineer, &c.	Str.	Feb. 26, 1900.
3452	" "	Charles Stirling Kinghorn,	93 Millbrae Rd., Langside.	S.	" "
3453	" "	Albert Frederick Kinghorn,	" "	S.	" "

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
3454	Feb. 27, 1900,	James M'Hutchison			
		Cameron, . . .	Shipowner.	S.	Feb. 26, 1900.
3455		John Cameron, junr., .	Clerk.	S.	
3456	Mar. " 29, "	Allan Watson Baird, .	Engineer.	Str.	May " 31, 1898.
3457	June 12, "	David M'Gee, . . .	Shipyards Manager.	Str.	June 9, 1900.
3458	" " "	George Alexander Macbeth,	Shipowner.	Str.	Oct. 31, 1889.
3459	" " "	Robert Rattray Tatlock,	Analytical Chemist.	Str.	June 9, 1900.
3460	" " "	John Duncan, . . .	Shipbuilder.	Str.	" " "
3461	" " "	Walter M'Kinn Taylor, .	Stockbroker.	Str.	" " "
3462	" " "	Archibald M'Innes Shaw,	Ironfounder.	Str.	Nov. 2, 1891.
3463	" " "	Robert Miller Chalmers, .	Ironmonger.	S.	June 9, 1900.
3464	" " "	William Weir, . . .	Engineer.	S.	" " "
3465	" " "	Herbert Fitton Stockdale,	Secy., etc., of Glasgow	S.L.	Sept. 30, 1899.
		Technical College.			
3466	Sept. 4, "	John Baird Walker, .	Yarn Merchant.	Str.	Sept. 3, 1900.
3467	" " "	Alexander Gracie, . .	Engineer.	Str.	" " "
3468	" " "	Robert Crawford, . .	Stockbroker.	Str.	" " "
3469	" " "	William Crammond Martin.	Electrical Engineer.	Str.	" " "
3470	" " "	James Lowson, . . .	"	Str.	" " "
3471	" " "	Robert Wilson, . . .	Iron Merchant.	Str.	" " "
3472	" " "	Ronald Graham Jenkins,	Airedale, Cambuslang.	S.	" " "
3473	" " "	James Lawrence Christie			
		Jenkins, . . .	" "	S.	" " "
3474	" " "	John William Arthur			
		Spencer, . . .	Ironmaster.	S.	
3475	" " "	George Stewart, . . .	Teacher of Music.	S.L.	Oct. " 3, 1893.
3476	Oct. 4, "	David Wallace Hogg,	Sugar Merchant.	Str.	Oct. 3, 1900.
3477	" " "	Robert Niven, . . .	Merchant.	S.	" " "
3478	Oct. 29, "	John Binnie, . . .	Stockbroker.	S.	Mar. 22, 1895.
3479	" " "	David Meiklerid, . . .	Merchant and Shipowner.	S.L.	Oct. 27, 1900.
3480	Dec. 13, "	Andrew Bonar Law, .	Iron Merchant.	Str.	Dec. 12, "
3481	" " "	Robert Harper, . . .	Shipowner.	Str.	" " "
3482	" " "	Robert Williamson, .	Engineer.	Str.	" " "
3483	" " "	Robert Hart, . . .	Distiller and Wine Mercht.	Str.	" " "
3484	" " "	John Charles Brock, .	Writer.	S.L.	Oct. 29, "
3485	" " "	Alfred Primrose, . .	Flour Merchant.	S.L.	June 17, 1893.
3486	Mar. 7, 1901,	Harry Carrick Webster, .	Lead and Colour Manufr.	Str.	Nov. 7, 1900.
3487	" " "	John Lockhart Sterling, .	Manufacturer.	Str.	Mar. 6, 1901.
3488	" " "	Dugald M'Alister, . .	Accountant.	Str.	" " "
3489	" " "	John Dawson Harvey			
		Dunlop, . . .	Engineer.	Str.	Mar. 7, "
3490	" " "	Lewis Cross, . . .	Tinsmith.	S.	Feb. 20, "
3491	" " "	James William Murdoch,	Merchant.	S.	Mar. 6, "
3492	" " "	James Napier, junr., .	Drums, Old Kilpatrick.	S.	" " "
3493	June 5, "	Archd. M'Lellan, . . .	General Manager, Carron Co.	Str.	June 5, "
3494	" " "	Duncan Cameron, . . .	Marine Engineer.	S.	April 24, "
3495	" " "	John Jackson, . . .	Iron Merchant.	Str.	Aug. 16, 1893.
3496	" " "	Thomas Kirsop, . . .	Hatter.	Str.	Nov. 9, 1880.
3497	" " "	William James Alexander,	Writer.	Str.	June 5, 1901.
3498	" " "	Robert Hall, . . .	Iron and Steel Merchant.	Str.	" " "
3499	" " "	Norman Patrick M'Leod,	"	Str.	" " "
3500	" " "	Robt. Dunlop Cassells, .	Electrical Engineer.	S.	June 3, "
3501	" " "	Thomas Lawrie, . . .	Chemical and Metal Broker.	S.L.	" " "
3502	Sept. 12, "	James Kirkwood, . . .	Stockbroker.	Str.	Nov. 14, 1890.
3503	" " "	Thomas M'Lintock, . .	Chartered Accountant.	Str.	Sept. 10, 1901.
3504	" " "	Hugh Duncan, . . .	Writer.	Str.	" " "
3505	" " "	Arch. Montgomerie Craig,	Merchant and Comm. Agent.	S.	" " "
3506	" " "	Harold Scott, . . .	Boot and Shoe Agent.	S.	" " "
3507	" " "	William Robert Millar, .	Merchant.	S.	Sept. 11, "
3508	" " "	Gavin Bell Millar, . .	"	S.	Sept. 10, "
3509	" " "	John Wylie Macfarlane, .	2 Lancaster Terrace.	S.	Mar. 27, "
3510	" " "	William Wylie Macfarlane,	" "	S.	" " "

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
3511	Sept. 12, 1901,	Robert Rodger Glen,	Carlston, Kelvinside.	S.	Sept. 10, 1901.
3512	" "	Matthew Riddell Millar,	Master Mariner.	S.	" "
3513	" "	Thomas Ancott, junr.,	Manager, Cyclops Foundry.	S.L.	" "
3514	" "	Stevenson Heys,	Farmer.	S.	" "
3515	" "	Thomas Holt Hutchison,	Shipowner.	S.	" "
3516	" "	John McCreath Turner,	Lead Pipe Manufacturer.	Str.	" "
3517	" "	John Muir Grierson,	Bank Agent.	Str.	Jan. 8, 1896.
3518	" "	John Knox,	Stockbroker.	Str.	Mar. 27, 1900.
3519	" "	John Frederick Black,	Engineer.	Str.	Sept. 11, 1901.
3520	" "	Charles Hugh Taylor Brown,	Stockbroker.	Str.	" "
3521	" "	James Imrie Mitchell,	Clerk, 84 Kent Road.	S.	Sept. 12, "
3522	" "	David Mitchell,	Engineer, 84 Kent Road.	S.	" "
3523	" "	Alex. Gardner Taylor,	Dentist.	Str.	Nov. 17, 1899.
3524	Oct. 3, "	James Brown,	Timber Merchant.	S.	Sept. 30, 1901.
3525	" "	William Calder Maitland,	Wholesale Stationer.	S.	Oct. 3, "
3526	" "	Archibald Robertson Ure,	Baker.	S.	" "
3527	" "	William M'Lintock,	Chartered Accountant.	S.	" "
3528	" "	Thomson Liddell M'Lintock,	" "	S.	" "
3529	" "	Thomas Potter,	Ironfounder.	Str.	" "
3530	Oct. 28, "	Wm. Murray MacKinlay,	Shipowner.	Str.	Oct. 28, "
3531	Nov. 19, "	Andrew Brown,	Engineer and Shipbuilder.	Str.	Nov. 18, "
3532	" "	John Morris Walker,	3 Minard Terrace, Partick- hill.	S.	Nov. 19, "
3533	Dec. 12, "	William Brown,	Engineer and Shipbuilder.	S.	Dec. 11, "
3534	" "	Andrew McNeil Brown,	Engineer.	S.	" "
3535	" "	Walter Brown,	Engineer and Shipbuilder.	S.	" "
3536	" "	James McNeil Brown,	Engineer.	S.	" "
3537	" "	William Howatt,	Measurer.	S.	Oct. 31, 1868.
3538	" "	Robt. Andrew Munn,	Superintendent Engineer.	S.L.	Dec. 11, 1901.
3539	Feb. 25, 1902,	William Jackson,	Engineer.	Str.	April 6, 1893.
3540	" "	Alexander Henderson,	Draper.	Str.	Feb. 25, 1902.
3541	" "	Thomas Young,	Consulting Engineer.	Str.	Dec. 17, 1892.
3542	" "	John Morris Walker,	6 Queen's Gate, Dowanhill.	S.	Feb. 25, 1902.
3543	April 29, "	William Scott Miller,	Shipowner and Broker.	Str.	April 29, "
3544	" "	John Rae Crawford,	Engineers' Ironmonger.	Str.	" "
3545	" "	Samuel Falconer,	Accountant.	S.	Feb. 26, "
3546	Aug. 5, "	Thomas Bell,	Engineer.	Str.	Aug. 5, "
3547	" "	Alexander Lang,	Distiller.	Str.	Nov. 9, 1887.
3548	" "	William Weir,	Commercial Traveller.	S.	Aug. 5, 1902.
3549	" "	Robert John Todd,	Jeweller.	S.L.	" "
3550	Sept. 9, "	Alexander Hugh Mont- gomerie Lang,	Distiller.	S.	July 8, "
3551	" "	Thomas Waugh Lang,	"	S.	" "
3552	" "	Robert Forrester Graham Lang,	Clerk.	S.	" "
3553	" "	Lawrence David Hender- son,	Engineer.	S.	Sept. 9, "
3554	Dec. 11, "	William Campbell,	Coal Merchant and Ship- owner.	Str.	Dec. 11, "
3555	" "	Alexander Chaplain Cook,	Mercantile Clerk.	S.L.	" "
3556	" "	William Abercrombie,	Post Office Official.	S.L.	Nov. 17, "
3557	" "	Daniel Fisher, junr.,	Painter.	S.	Dec. 11, "
3558	" "	Thomas Anderson Brown.	Watchmaker.	S.	Nov. 17, "
3559	" "	William Lorimer, junr.,	Locomotive Engineer.	S.	Dec. 11, "
3560	Mar. 5, 1903,	George Milne,	Steamship Broker.	Str.	Mar. 4, 1903.
3561	" "	Thomas Williamson Whinster,	Shipowner.	Str.	" "
3562	" "	John Bruce,	"	Str.	" "
3563	" "	James Wilson,	Boilermaker.	S.	" "
3564	" "	William Stout,	Boot and Shoemaker.	S.	Nov. 7, 1887.

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
3565	June 4, 1903,	Thomas Warren Allan,	Redtower, Helensburgh.	S.	June 3, 1903.
3566	" "	Joseph Travis Townsend,	Distiller.	S.	" "
3567	" "	Malcolm Panton Douglas,	Stationer.	S.	" "
3568	Sept. 3, "	Andrew Millar Wyllie,	Secretary, Glasgow Iron and Steel Company, Ltd.	Str.	Sept. 3, "
3569	" "	Alexander Neilson Sclanders, . . .	Wholesale Provision Merch.	Str.	" "
3570	" "	William Maxwell, . . .	Drysalter.	S.L.	July 26, 1887.
3571	Oct. 6, "	William M'Cue Ferguson,	Tinsmith.	S.	Oct. 6, 1903.
3572	" "	Duncan M'Kellar, . . .	Bleacher and Finisher.	S.L.	" "
3573	" "	Neil Smith Taylor, . . .	Shipowner.	S.	" "
3574	" "	William Lawrie Turnbull,	Consulting Engineer.	S.	" "
3575	Oct. 26, "	John Thom, . . .	" "	Str.	Oct. 26, "
3576	" "	John Wilson, . . .	Bedstead Manufacturer.	S.	" "
3577	" "	Wylie Gemmell Wilson,	Engineer.	S.	" "
3578	Dec. 9, "	Cosmo Gordon Cameron, . .	Commercial.	S.	Dec. 9, "
3579	" "	Thomas Gray Connell, . .	Plumber and Brassfounder.	S.	" "
3580	Mar. 1, 1904,	Charles John Baxter Bryden, . . .	Measurer.	S.	Jan. 11, 1904.
3581	" "	William Murgatroyd, . .	House Factor, etc.	S.L.	June 30, 1896.
3582	" "	Henry Robert Frederick Juniper, . . .	Manager, Grosvenor Restaurant.	S.L.	Mar. 1, 1904.
3583	May 17, "	Thomas Bond Rogerson,	Manager, Clyde Ironworks.	Str.	May 17, "
3584	" "	Samuel Herriot, . . .	Wine Merchant.	S.	" "
3585	" "	Edward Henry Stanley Craig, . . .	Chartered Accountant.	S.	May 6, "
3586	" "	Miller Semple, . . .	M.B. and C.M.	S.L.	May 17, "
3587	" "	Kenneth William Steven- son, . . .	Student.	S.	" "
3588	Aug. 2, "	Alexander Whitehead Sampson, . . .	Shipbuilder.	Str.	Aug. 2, "
3589	" "	Samuel M'Lean, . . .	Physician and Surgeon.	S.	" "
3590	" "	John Kirkwood Anderson,	Cook.	S.	" "
3591	" "	Walter Macgregor Yorke,	Ship Draughtsman.	S.	" "
3592	" "	David Cockburn, . . .	Mechanical Engineer.	S.	" "
3593	" "	Alexander Paterson Cockburn, . . .	Estimating Clerk.	S.	" "
3594	" "	John M'Allister, . . .	Mercantile Clerk.	S.	" "
3595	" "	Robert Hutchison, . . .	Apprentice Chartered Accountant.	S.	Jan. 22, 1903.
3596	" "	Thomas Stewart Millar, . .	Shipwright.	S.	Aug. 2, 1904.
3597	" "	William Stout, junr., . .	Plumber.	S.	" "
3598	" "	John Phillips, . . .	Commercial Traveller.	S.	" "
3599	" "	Alexander Phillips, . . .	Traveller.	S.	" "
3600	" "	Matthew Wallace Phillips,	Clerk.	S.	" "
3601	" "	William Wilson, . . .	Shipbroker.	S.L.	Jan. 6, 1892.
3602	Sept. 2, "	James Watson Stewart, . .	Chartered Accountant.	Str.	Sept. 2, 1904.
3603	" "	Alexander Watt Torrance,	Wood Merchant.	Str.	" "
3604	" "	Thomas M'Laren Milne, . .	Steamship Broker.	S.	" "
3605	" "	William Murray Milne, . .	Divinity Student.	S.	" "
3606	" "	James MacNair Dick, . .	Student.	S.	" "
3607	Oct. 6, "	Norman Dewar Macgregor Yorke, . . .	Engineer.	S.	Oct. 6, "
3608	" "	William Anderson, . . .	Drysalter.	S.L.	" "
3609	Oct. 24, "	Henry Dubs Lorimer, . .	Steel Maker.	S.	Oct. 24, "
3610	" "	Alexander Smith Lorimer,	Locomotive Builder.	S.	" "
3611	" "	Hugh Archibald M'Lean,	Physician.	S.	" "
3612	" "	Alexander Whitehead Sampson, junr., . . .	App. Naval Architect.	S.	" "
3613	" "	Thomas Sampson, . . .	Scholar.	S.	" "
3614	" "	John Graham Young, . .	Engineer.	S.	" "

THE HAMMERMEN OF GLASGOW.

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
3615	Oct. 24, 1904,	Wm. Alexr. Young.	21 Montgomerie Drive, W.	S.	Oct. 24, 1904.
3616	" "	Mungo Robert Caruth Young,	" "	S.	" "
3617	Dec. 9, "	Alexander Smith,	Gas Engineer.	Str.	Dec. " 9, "
3618	" "	Robert Mathers Mann,	Warehouseman.	Str.	Oct. 12, 1897.
3619	" "	Hugh Neilson,	Ironmaster.	S.	Dec. 9, 1904.
3620	" "	Alexander Wood,	Engineer.	S.	" "
3621	" "	Norman Peter Henderson Stewart,	Clerk.	S.	" "
3622	" "	Jack Milne Stewart,	" "	S.	" "
3623	" "	Henry Taylor Rodger,	Shipbroker.	S.	Aug. " 28, 1902.
3624	" "	Arthur Blackburn Craig,	Merchant.	S.	Dec. 6, 1904.
3625	Dec. 9, 1904,	John Gray Buchanan,	Iron Merchant.	S.L.	Dec. 9, "
3626	" "	Patrick Tennant Caird,	Engineer and Shipbuilder.	S.L.	" "
3627	" "	William Boyd Anderson,	Writer and Notary Public.	S.L.	" "
3628	Mar. 9, 1905,	Andrew Francis Stewart Bryden,	Architect.	S.	Mar. 3, 1905.
3629	" "	David Hosie,	Shipping Clerk.	S.	Oct. 24, 1901.
3630	" "	Walter Keir Cameron,	Marine Engineer.	S.	Jan. 7, 1905.
3631	" "	Keir Cameron,	Engineer.	S.	Jan. 21, "
3632	" "	David Duff Alexander,	Manufacturer's Agent.	S.	May 15, 1895.
3633	" "	Peter Hood,	Foreman Mechanic.	S.	Mar. 9, 1905.
3634	" "	Archibald Haddow Muir,	Plumber.	S.	" "
3635	" "	John Osborne Muir,	" "	S.	" "
3636	" "	Andrew Nisbet MacBeth,	Commercial Clerk.	S.	" "
3637	" "	Alexander Struthers Wiseman,	Watchmaker and Jeweller.	S.L.	" "
3638	" "	Robert Andrew M'Lean,	Merchant.	S.L.	Nov. 3, 1904.
3639	" "	James Fletcher Riddell,	Manufacturer.	S.L.	June 16, 1900.
3640	June 9, "	Henry Brook,	Director, United Turkey Red Company, Ltd.	S.	June 9, 1905.
3641	" "	Henry Archibald Wilson,	Scotch Whisky Merchant, etc.	S.	" "
3642	" "	Joseph White,	Restaurateur.	S.	Mar. 20, "
3643	" "	David Crawford,	Flockmaster.	S.L.	June 9, "
3644	" "	George Gray,	Cashier, 14 St. Enoch Sq.	S.L.	Feb. 15, "
3645	" "	John Stephen Eadie,	Paint and Oil Manufacturer.	S.	April 10, "
3646	Sept. 12, "	Thomas Miller,	Iron Master.	S.	Sept. 12, "
3647	" "	Robert Warden,	Warehouseman.	S.L.	" "
3648	" "	James M'Intyre,	Commercial Traveller.	S.	Aug. 11, "
3649	" "	John Smith, junr.,	Coal Exporter.	S.L.	Sept. 12, "
3650	Oct. 5, "	John Archibald Dow,	Wholesale and Retail Wine and Spirit Merchant.	S.	Oct. 5, "
3651	" "	Thomas Potter,	Scholar.	S.	" "
3652	Oct. 23, "	David M'Gee, junr.,	Student.	S.	Oct. " 23, "
3653	" "	George M'Gee,	" "	S.	" "
3654	" "	James MacKenzie M'Gee,	Melbourne House, Dalmuir.	S.	" "
3655	Nov. 10, "	Douglas Alexander Torrance,	Engineer.	S.	Nov. 10, "
3656	" "	James More, <i>tertius</i> ,	Apprentice Engineer.	S.	" "
3657	Dec. 14, "	Archibald M'Dermid,	Managing Clerk.	Str.	Dec. " 14, "
3658	" "	Robert Murdoch,	Grey Cloth Merchant.	S.	" "
3659	" "	Colin Campbell,	Coppersmith.	S.	" "
3660	" "	John Campbell, junr.,	Engineer.	S.	" "
3661	" "	Alexander John Law,	Chartered Accountant.	S.	" "
3662	" "	Roderick Couper,	Clerk.	S.	" "
3663	" "	Conrad Robert John Kirsop,	Chesters, Bearsden.	S.	" "
3664	" "	Purves Alexander Kirsop,	" "	S.	" "
3665	" "	William Gilchrist Flint,	Bank Clerk.	S.	" "
3666	" "	James Downs M'Kenzie Flint,	Engineer's Assistant.	S.	" "

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
3667	Dec. 14, 1905,	Andrew Frame Flint,	Clerk.	S.	Dec. 14, 1905.
3668	" "	William Clarke Bryden,	Chartered Accountant.	S.	Nov. 21, "
3669	" "	Colin Mackay Jackson,	Apprentice Engineer.	S.	Jan. 14, 1904.
3670	" "	Donald Fisher Jackson,	Student.	S.	" "
3671	" "	Thomas Guthrie Young,	15 Whittinghame Drive.	S.	Sept. 2, "
3672	" "	Alexander Lindsay,	Electrical Engineer.	S.	Dec. 14, 1905.
3673	" "	John Charles Bell Bennett,	Painter and Decorator.	S.	Sept. 1, 1864.
3674	" "	William James Hendry,	Plumber.	S.	Dec. 14, 1905.
3675	" "	William Arnott M'Neil,	Engineer.	S.	" "
3676	" "	Hugh Kennedy Bayne,	Glass Merchant.	S.	Jan. 9, 1895.
3677	" "	Charles Malloch Bayne,	Railway Contractor.	S.	July 27, 1891.
3678	" "	William Wilson,	Secretary.	S.L.	June 13, 1903.
3679	" "	James Miller Rankin,	Commercial Traveller.	S.L.	Dec. 14, 1905.
3680	" "	George Todd,	General Merchant.	S.L.	" "
3681	" "	Robert Martin,	Auctioneer and Cashier.	S.L.	" "
3682	" "	John Boyd,	Warehousman.	S.L.	" "
3683	Feb. 15, 1906,	Thomas Arrol,	Engineer.	Str.	Feb. 14, 1906.
3684	" "	John Hunter,	"	Str.	Feb. 5, 1904.
3685	" "	George Bell, junr.,	App. Architect.	S.	Dec. 10, "
3686	" "	Archibald M'Neil,	Forger.	S.	Feb. 14, 1906.
3687	" "	Charles M'Neil, junr.,	Apprentice Smith.	S.	" "
3688	" "	John M'Neil,	" "	S.	" "
3689	" "	Allister M'Neil,	" "	S.	" "
3690	" "	Charles MacKinlay Duncan,	Iron and Steel Salesman.	S.	" "
3691	" "	James Baird,	Engineer.	S.	" "
3692	" "	Allan Watson Baird, junr.,	Accountant.	S.	" "
3693	" "	George Hutcheson Wallace,	Stockbroker.	S.	Jan. 5, "
3694	" "	Hugh Cameron,	Engineer.	S.	Mar. 31, 1905.
3695	" "	John Macouat,	Clerk.	S.	Mar. 31, 1903.
3696	" "	James Bilsland Macouat,	"	S.	" "
3697	" "	John Porter,	"	S.	Feb. 14, 1906.
3698	" "	James Hutchison,	Shipbuilder.	S.	" "
3699	" "	Frederick George Hutchison,	Apprentice Engineer.	S.	" "
3700	" "	William Wilson Hutchison,	Pupil.	S.	" "
3701	" "	James Graham Gilfillan,	Marble Cutter.	S.	Nov. 2, 1898.
3702	" "	William Wallace Gilfillan,	"	S.	" "
3703	" "	George Gilfillan,	6 Queen's Crescent.	S.	Dec. 9, 1905.
3704	" "	Robert Muir Steven,	Shipowner's Clerk.	S.	Dec. 21, "
3705	" "	Daniel M'Ewen,	Iron Merchant.	S.	Feb. 14, 1906.
3706	" "	George Clark,	Engineer.	S.	" "
3707	" "	Alexander Erskine Clark,	Physician and Surgeon.	S.	" "
3708	" "	James Salmon,	Architect.	S.	" "
3709	" "	James Robb,	App. to C.A.	S.	Dec. 6, 1904.
3710	" "	Archibald Robertson Aitken,	Stockbroker.	S.	Feb. 14, 1906.
3711	" "	William Leckie Ewing Aitken,	App. Architect.	S.	" "
3712	" "	Allan Drysdale Macdonald,	Clerk.	S.	Feb. 23, 1899.
3713	" "	William Bartholomew Metcalfe,	Student.	S.	Jan. 10, 1906.
3714	" "	Henry Macfarlane Metcalfe,	"	S.	" "
3715	" "	John Ramsay Metcalfe, junr.,	"	S.	" "
3716	" "	Thomas Arrol,	Engineer.	S.	Feb. 14, "
3717	" "	John Murray Graham,	Student.	S.	Jan. 9, "
3718	" "	Mungo Alan Graham,	"	S.	" "
3719	" "	Douglas Alex. Henry Graham,	"	S.	" "
3720	" "	William Arrol,	Engineer.	S.	Feb. 14, "

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
3721	Feb. 15, 1906,	William Martin,	Tanner and Leather Merch.	S.L.	Jan. 30, 1906.
3722	" "	George Middleton,	Engineer.	S.L.	Feb. 14, "
3723	" "	Alexander Norrie Woodrow,	Lithographer.	S.L.	April 20, 1893.
3724	" "	Archibald Scott Younger,	Engineer.	S.L.	Feb. 14, 1906.
3725	" "	David Girvan Lennox MacLure,	Stockbroker.	S.L.	" "
3726	" "	William James Scott,	Produce Broker.	S.L.	Feb. 21, "
3727	" "	Alexander Lawrie Brown,	Law Agent.	S.L.	Dec. 9, 1905.
3728	June 13, "	William Hamilton Stewart Macdonald,	Manufacturing Chemist.	S.	Feb. 23, 1899.
3729	" "	Robert Thom Cameron,	Merchant and Shipowner.	S.	Feb. 17, 1905.
3730	" "	Robert Alexander Arrol,	Bank Clerk.	S.	June 12, 1906.
3731	" "	George Young Arrol,	Finnartmore, Strone.	S.	" "
3732	" "	James Arrol,	Engineer.	S.	Mar. 22, "
3733	" "	Joseph Turnbull Lambie,	Newspaper Reporter.	S.L.	June 12, "
3734	Aug. 9, "	Daniel Murray,	Oil Refiner.	Str.	Oct. 2, 1893.
3735	" "	Alexander Bell Ferguson,	Writer.	Str.	Aug. 9, 1906.
3736	Aug. 16, "	David Henderson Mac- donald,	Engineer.	Str.	Aug. 16, "
3737	Sept. 11, "	David Alexander Rich- mond,	Chartered Accountant.	Str.	Sept. 11, "
3738	" "	David John Hamilton,	Oil and Paint Manufacturer.	Str.	" "
3739	" "	John Wylie,	Iron Manufacturer.	Str.	" "
3740	" "	William Arnot Sloan,	Waterproof, etc., Manufr.	S.L.	" "
3741	Sept. 14, "	Alexander Cleghorn,	Engineer.	Str.	Sept. 14, "
3742	" "	James M'Kenzie Copland,	Muslin Manufacturer.	S.	Aug. 22, 1894.
3743	" "	Archd. M'Kerrow Russell,	Mining Engineer.	S.L.	May 12, 1904.
3744	Oct. 4, "	James Russell Ross,	Engineer.	Str.	Oct. 4, 1906.
3745	" "	George Donaldson Copland,	Architect.	S.	Sept. 19, 1895.
3746	" "	Edward Robert Copland,	Accountant.	S.	Aug. 18, 1900.
3747	" "	Robert M'Lelland,	Shipowner.	S.L.	Oct. 4, 1906.
3748	Nov. 15, "	William Gilchrist Taylor, junr.,	Shipbuilder.	S.	Nov. 15, "
3749	Dec. 13, "	John Alexander Park Graham,	Student.	S.	Dec. 12, "
3750	" "	Daniel MacArthur,	Buyer's Assistant.	S.	" "
3751	" "	Robert Matheson M'Call,	Wright.	S.	May 28, 1902.
3752	" "	William M'Call, junr.,	"	S.	" "
3753	" "	James Marshall Findlay,	Chartered Accountant.	S.	Dec. 12, 1906.
3754	" "	John Alexander Findlay,	L.L.B., Law Clerk.	S.	" "
3755	" "	George Bilton Taylor,	Engineer.	S.	Feb. 11, 1890.
3756	" "	Angus Campbell, junr.,	Law Apprentice.	S.	Dec. 12, 1906.
3757	Jan. 21, 1907,	Ronald M'Dougall Goldie,	Rosslyn, Kelvinside.	S.	Aug. 16, 1905.
3758	" "	James George Law,	Clerk.	S.	Jan. 21, 1907.
3759	" "	Archd. Brownlie,	Writer.	S.L.	July 3, 1901.
3760	" "	James Reid,	Student.	S.	Jan. 21, 1907.
3761	April 16, "	Archibald Ferguson MacKechnie,	Brewer.	S.	April 16, "
3762	" "	Wm. Andrew MacLean Sorley,	Student.	S.	April 11, "
3763	" "	Robert Laurence Kinross Sorley,	"	S.	" "
3764	July 9, "	James M'Intyre Paterson,	Brewer.	S.	" "
3765	Sept. 12, "	Kenneth Macfarlane,	Ore and Metal Merchant.	Str.	Sept. 12, "
3766	" "	Colin Macfarlane,	Jeweller.	Str.	" "
3767	" "	William Douglas Bell,	Engineer.	Str.	" "
3768	" "	John Steedman Anderson,	Leather Merchant.	S.L.	July 30, "
3769	Oct. 21, "	Duncan Colquhoun Stewart Blacklock,	Merchant.	S.L.	Oct. 21, "
3770	Mar. 12, 1908,	James Moffat,	Commercial Manager.	Str.	Mar. 11, 1908.
3771	" "	Colin Campbell Paterson,	Student.	S.	" "
3772	" "	William Anderson,	Buyer.	S.L.	Oct. 5, 1905.

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
3773	Mar. 12, 1908,	William Aloysius Rafferty,	Fish Salesman.	S.L.	Mar. 11, 1908.
3774	" " "	Robert Emmanuel Groves,	Art Master.	S.L.	Sept. 17, 1897.
3775	May 19, "	John Lawson,	Artist.	S.	May 19, 1908.
3776	" " "	Charles Edward Knox,	Student.	S.	Dec. 9, 1907.
3777	Aug. 18, "	James M'Meehin Strain,	Coalmaster.	S.L.	Aug. 18, 1908.
3778	" " "	David Herbert Edward,	Goldsmith and Jeweller.	S.	" " "
3779	" " "	Arthur Edward,	" " "	S.	" " "
3780	" " "	John Lewthwaite Gemmell,	Cashier.	S.L.	" " "
3781	Oct. 6, "	David Young Cassels,	Engineer and Ironfounder.	Str.	Oct. 6, "
3782	" " "	Wallace Thorneycroft,	Coalmaster.	Str.	" " "
3783	" " "	John William Combe,	Engineering Draughtsman.	S.	" " "
3784	" " "	Robert Dugald M'Ewan,	Manufacturer.	S.L.	Nov. 1, 1889.
3785	" " "	James Dalrymple,	General Manager, Glasgow Corporation Tramways.	S.L.	Jan. 11, 1892.
3786	" " "	George Douglas MacLellan,	Student.	S.	Oct. 6, 1908.
3787	" " "	Walter Scott MacLellan,	Engineer.	S.	" " "
3788	" " "	Grahame Hardie Thomson,	" " "	S.	" " "
3789	" " "	Peter MacLellan Thomson,	Iron Merchant.	S.	Feb. 1, 1900.
3790	Dec. 3, "	Henry Arnold Wilson,	Iron and Steel Merchant.	Str.	Dec. 2, 1908.
3791	" " "	John Gibb Dunlop,	Engineer.	Str.	" " "
3792	" " "	Alfred Fernandez Yarrow,	Engineer and Shipbuilder.	Str.	" " "
3793	" " "	Archibald Barr,	Engineer and Professor of Engineering.	Str.	" " "
3794	" " "	Frederick Wilson Hurd,	Engineer.	S.L.	" " "
3795	" " "	George William Drummond,	" " "	S.	" " "
3796	Jan. 22, 1909,	George Arthur Mitchell,	Coalmaster.	Str.	Jan. 22, 1909.
3797	" " "	William Walls Christie,	Doctor of Medicine.	S.	" " "
3798	" " "	William Rowan Thomson,	Engineer and Boilermaker.	S.	" " "
3799	" " "	John Tennent,	Iron and Steel Founder.	S.L.	Nov. 29, 1898.
3800	" " "	George Blyth Robertson,	Accountant.	S.L.	Jan. 22, 1909.
3801	April 22, "	John Hutchinson Sharp,	Engineer.	Str.	April 22, "
3802	" " "	David Hope MacBrayne,	Shipowner.	Str.	" " "
3803	" " "	John Hamilton Turner,	Iron and Steel Merchant.	Str.	" " "
3804	" " "	Thomas Macqueen Robertson,	Galvaniser.	S.	" " "
3805	" " "	Andrew Watson Robertson,	Engineer.	S.	" " "
3806	" " "	Patrick Smith Dunn,	Steamship Broker.	S.L.	" " "
3807	" " "	Robert Henry Parry,	Surgeon.	S.L.	" " "
3808	July 7, "	Samuel Thomas Crush,	Assistant to Shipbuilding Manager.	Str.	July 7, "
3809	" " "	Andrew Brown,	Engineer Manager.	S.	" " "
3810	" " "	John M'Dougall Brown,	Naval Architect (Pupil).	S.	" " "
3811	Sept. 7, "	Sir Edward Priaulx Tennant, Bart.,	Member of Parliament.	S.	Sept. 2, "
3812	Sept. 30, "	John Neilson M'Geoch,	Insurance Inspector.	S.L.	Aug. 10, "
3813	" " "	William Dougall,	Aerated Water Manufr.	S.L.	Sept. 22, "
3814	" " "	Alex. Stephen MacLellan,	Engineer.	S.	Sept. 30, "
3815	Oct. 25, "	Thomas M'Arly,	Merchant.	Str.	Oct. 25, "
3816	" " "	James Stedman Dixon,	Coalmaster.	Str.	Nov. 5, 1908.
3817	" " "	Walter Macfarlane, junr.,	Ironfounder.	S.	Oct. 25, 1909.
3818	" " "	Alexr. Reid Fraser,	Stockbroker.	S.L.	" " "
3819	Dec. 9, "	John Buchanan,	Mining and Chemical Engineer.	S.	Dec. 9, "
3820	May 26, 1910,	Warren Crosbie,	Solicitor.	Str.	May 26, 1910.
3821	" " "	Robert Ross,	Merchant.	S.	" " "
3822	" " "	John Ormiston Reid,	" " "	S.	" " "
3823	" " "	Andrew Harley,	Upholsterer.	S.	" " "
3824	Aug. 25, "	Andrew Carnegie,	" " "	Str.	Aug. 23, "
3825	" " "	Charles Ker,	Chartered Accountant.	Str.	" " "
3826	" " "	Alexander Sclanders,	Merchant.	S.	" " "
3827	" " "	Edwin Osborne Fulton,	Stockbroker.	S.	" " "

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	Occupation.	Class.	Date of Burgess Ticket.
3828	Aug. 25, 1910.	Francis Symington Brown,	Quarrymaster.	S.	July 26, 1910.
3829	" "	Henry Palmer Henderson,	Draper.	S.	Aug. 23, "
3830	" "	Alexr. Irving Henderson,	"	S.	" "
3831	" "	Harold Edgar Yarrow,	Engineer.	S.	" "
3832	" "	John Murdoch M'Killop,	Musical Instrument Merch.	S.L.	Mar. 16, "
3833	Oct. 5, "	Alexr. Cleghorn, Jr.,	Engineer.	S.	Oct. 5, "
3834	" "	Wm. George Cleghorn,	Schoolboy.	S.	" "
3835	" "	James Fulton,	Ironfounder.	S.	" "
3836	" "	John Bardsley Cassels,	Engineer.	S.	" "
3837	Oct. 24, "	Peter MacLeod Baxter,	Mechanical Engineer.	Str.	Oct. 24, "
3838	" "	Wm. Alexr. Sewell,	M.B., Ch.B.	S.	" "
3839	" "	Geo. Calder MacLeod,	Student.	S.	Aug. 4, 1909.
3840	Dec. 13, "	John Rankine Andrew,	Warehouseman.	Str.	Dec. 13, 1910.
3841	" "	Chas. Russell Lang,	Engineer.	Str.	" "
3842	" "	John Traill Cargill,	East India Merchant.	Str.	Dec. 3, 1908.
3843	" "	Jas. George Weir,	Engineer.	S.	Dec. 13, 1910.
3844	" "	Alastair Moray Mackay,	Merchant.	S.	" "
3845	" "	Ian Norman Mackay,	Schoolboy.	S.	" "
3846	" "	Robert Victor Stewart,	Jeweller.	S.	Dec. 6, 1906.
3847	" "	Robert Todd Cochrane,	Stockbroker.	S.	Dec. 3, 1910.
3848	" "	Donald Robertson			
		Paterson,	Contractor.	S.L.	Sept. 8, 1879.
3849	Mar. 10, 1911.	Jas. Howden Hume,	Engineer.	Str.	Aug. 21, 1906.
3850	" "	James Hamilton,	Merchant.	Str.	Feb. 22, 1909.
3851	" "	John Weir,	Engineer.	Str.	Dec. 29, 1910.
3852	" "	Alexr. Steven Bilsland,	Student.	S.	Sept. 26, 1902.
3853	Aug. 18, "	James Hay,	Ironfounder.	S.L.	June 21, 1909.
3854	" "	Leslie Ritchie Graham			
		Jenkins,	Engineer.	S.	Aug. 18, 1911.
3855	" "	Patrick Graham Jenkins,	Engineer.	S.	" "
3856	" "	Walter Hope Graham			
		Jenkins,	Airedale, Cambuslang.	S.	
3857	Sept. 11, "	Rosebery, The Earl of,			Oct. 23, 1907.
		K.G., K.T., etc.			
		(Honorary Member).			
3858	Sept. 15, "	Harry M'Gowan,	Assistant Manager, Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd.	Str.	Sept. 15, 1911.
3859	Oct. 6, "	Wm. Thomson, Jr.,	Stockbroker.	Str.	Oct. 6, "
3860	Oct. 31, "	Alex. M'Omish,	Chartered Accountant.	Str.	May 19, 1904.
3861	" "	David Davidson,	Engineer and Ironfounder.	S.	Oct. 31, 1911.
3862	" "	John Russell M'Kay,	Marine Engineer.	S.	" "
3863	" "	John Stout,	Clerk.	S.	Dec. 3, 1906.
3864	Dec. 8, "	Wm. Holms Hoggan,	S Lynedoch Crescent.	S.	Dec. 8, 1911.



JAMES BROADFOOT
DEACON 1901 A



DONALD STEWART
DEACON 1905 B



COL. ROBERT HUME
DEACON 1907 B



JOHN H. HUME
1908 V



WALTER MACFARLANE
DEACON



WILLIAM F. RUSSELL
DEACON 1909 10



WILLIAM H. HUME
1910 V



J. R. RICHMOND
COLLECTOR 1910 11



ALEXANDER GRAY, E.M.V.J.
COLLECTOR



WILLIAM HUME



J. W. STEWART



THOMAS H. HUTCHISON



ROBERT L. SMITH



ROBERT MELMAN



O. V. CASSELS



HUGH MENCHIFF, DE
CLERK
1910



J. S. L. MUNTON

MEMBERS OF THE MASTER COURT - 1912

VII.

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Adshead, James,	540	Alexander, Forrester,	2016	Allan, Thos. Warren,	3565
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Adam, John,	627	Arthur, John, Jr.,	2050	Anderson, William,	3608
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Adshead, James Brown,	680	Aikman, Charles Brown,	2129	Alexander, David Duff,	3632
Adshead, Thos.,	695	Armstrong, William John,	2131	Arrol, Thomas,	3683
Aitken, Peter,	726	Anderson, John,	2136	Aitken, Archd. Robertson,	3710
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Anderson, John,	830	Alexander, David Ritchie,	2225	Aroll, Thomas,	3716
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Bryce, Alex.,	143	Bell, David,	921	Bannerman, Walter,	1725
Bogill, John,	153	Beggs, Thos.,	932	Barry, David,	1730
Brock, Robert,	154	Brown, Clark,	943	Brown, Robert,	1736
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Buntine, George,	162	Barclay, John,	981	Broadfoot, John,	1762
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Burns, John,	401	Barclay, George,	1157	Blair, James MacLellan,	1940
Buchanan, Robt.,	405	Burgess, David,	1168	Butler, Dugald,	1943
Bell, Wm.,	421	Barr, John,	1172	Brown, George,	1949
Burnside, John,	423	Braid, Wm., Sr.,	1179	Blair, George MacLellan,	1953
Bell, Walter,	427	Bryson, Charles,	1181	Brock, Walter,	1962
Buchanan, George,	453	Bowman, Alexr.,	1183	Burnet, John,	1978
Ballantine, Robt.,	454	Brown, (Alexander,)	1197	Baldie, Robert,	1986
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Bennet, James,	841	Buchanan, James,	1559	Bogue, Robert Alexander,	2352
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Bulloch, John,	853	Brown, Andrew,	1574	Brown, Andrew,	2368
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Black, James, .	2395	Barnwell, Richard, .	2960	Stewart, .	3628
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Brand, David, Jr., .	2409	Bain, Andrew, .	3008	Bennett, John Chas. Bell, .	3673
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Bayne, Andrew Malloch, .	2412	Biggart, Thomas, .	3027	Bayne, Charles Malloch, .	3677
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Boyd, David, .	2612	Benzie, Robert Marr, .	3341	Coalzier, James, .	190
Blair, Alexander, .	2634	Bennett, George Bowen, .	3369	Craig, James, .	196
Brown, Richard, .	2641	Bilsland, William Blair, .	3378	Cumming, James, .	200
Brownlee, Alexander, .	2652	Benzie, Robert Marr, Jr.,	3379	Clerk, Wm., .	215
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Buchan, Wm. Paton, .	2699	Baird, Allan Watson, .	3456	Corbet, Walter, .	279
Buchan, David Waddell, .	2743	Binnie, John, .	3478	Charras, Charles, .	285
Buchan, George Paton		Brock, John Charles, .	3484	Craig, Robt., .	306
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Bryden, Thomas, .	2825	Brown, James M'Neil, .	3536	Crighton, James, .	362
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Bishop, William, .	2851	Brown, Thos. Anderson, .	3558	Cullen, James, .	370
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Craig, John,	510
Clark, John,	520
Coats, Andw.,	537
Chadwick, John,	543
Coats, Archd.,	546
Craig, James,	562
Crichton, Andw.,	592
Cameron, Wm.,	594
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Cowie, John,	649
Corbitt, Walter,	657
Crichton, Robt.,	666
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Cram, John,	675
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Crichton, Robt.,	708
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Curtis, Richd.,	842
Christie, Campbell,	845
Clark, Francis,	848
Crichton, Walter,	882
Creighton, Henry,	885
Caldwell, David,	896
Collier, Samuel,	905
Cuthbertson, John,	909
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Cross, John,	926
Crichton, David,	951
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Chalmers, George,	967
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Campbell, John,	972
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Collier, John,	1162
Cross, John,	1171
Cameron, Peter,	1174
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Clark, Robt.,	1195
Campbell, Wm.,	1208
Cuthbert, John,	1216
Christie, Wm. Walls,	1227
Campbell, John,	1228
Clark, Wm.,	1259
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Cocker, Wm. Dixon,	1273
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Crichton, David,	1343
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Crawford, Robt.,	1360
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Cruikshanks, James,	1469
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Coventry, Bogle,	1491
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Campbell, Donald,	1527
Colquhoun, Daniel,	1554
Cocker, Henry,	1560
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Couper, Roderick A.,	1570
Campbell, Joseph,	1588
Clinkskill, James,	1602
Cochrane, Alexander,	1612
Caldwell, William,	1626
Cameron, John,	1631
Colquhoun, John,	1633
Curle, Robert,	1642
Cassels, Robert,	1643
Colquhoun, Lachlan,	1646
Cameron, Duncan,	1655
Craig, Alexander,	1708
Combe, George Jones,	1737
Combe, William,	1738
Craig, James, Jr.,	1744
Clark, William Norman,	1753
Campbell, Colin,	1775
Chrystal, Robert,	1781
Cochran, James,	1787
Christie, John,	1801
Christie, Wm. Walls,	1802
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Coats, John,	1831
Cansh, Robert,	1848
Cansh, Thomas,	1849
Cameron, Hugh,	1870
Chrystal, Robert, Jr.,	1882
Curle, Robert Barclay,	1891
Conner, Benjamin,	1904
Chalmers, William,	1912
Connell, William,	1923
Cassels, John R.,	1925
Cassels, Robert, Jr.,	1926
Cassels, Peter Wilson,	1927
Caldwell, James,	1937
Campbell, Colin,	1938
Chrystal, John Wyse	
Mackie,	1957
Cook, James,	2065
Cairns, Christopher,	2075
Christie, Alexander,	2076
Chalmers, John,	2193
Campbell, Alexander,	2245
Campbell-Bannerman,	
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Carswell, Wm. Jenkins,	2282
Christie, James Hunter,	2319
Clark, John,	2321
Cunninghame, John,	2334
Cruikshank, Robt. Alexr.,	2356
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Cunninghame, John Charles,	2361
Cochrane, Alexr.,	2372
Cassels, James Paterson,	2389
Collins, William,	2390
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Croll, David,	2402
Campbell, Daniel,	2422
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Campbell, James,	2542
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Craig, Wm. Cumming,	2594
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Coventry, Robert Imrie,	2604
Campbell, John,	2656
Cassels, William,	2695
Cassels, John,	2702
Campbell, John M'Knight,	2703
Colville, David,	2707
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Cherrie, James MacCallum,	2797	Crawford, Robert, . . .	3468	Donald, David, . . .	225
Clinkskill, Alfred Alphonse		Cross, Lewis, . . .	3490	Dick, David, . . .	242
Rouff, . . .	2841	Cameron, Duncan, . . .	3494	Donnald, John, . . .	249
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Carswell, Robert, . . .	2877	Crawford, John Rae, . .	3544	Dennestoun, Archd., .	277
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Crosher, John M'Gregor, .	2899	Cook, Alexr. Chaplain, . .	3555	Donn, James, . . .	299
Colville, John, . . .	2917	Cameron, Cosmo Gordon, .	3578	Dobie, Robt., . . .	304
Clark, John Cardno Couper,	2926	Connell, Thos. Gray, . .	3579	Duncan, Wm., . . .	315
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Cochran, Peter Taylor, . .	3079	Cameron, Robt. Thom., . .	3729	Drew, Wm., . . .	566
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Campbell, William Hobart, .	3141	Cassels, David Young, . .	3781	Dunn, John, . . .	723
		Combe, John William, . .	3783	Dunn, Matthew, . . .	741
Campbell, George Robertson,	3142	Christie, William Walls, .	3797	Downie, James, . . .	865
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Connell, James Gray, . . .	3283	Dalgleische, Robt., . . .	34	Drew, Wm., . . .	1032
Campbell, John, . . .	3290	Donnald, David, . . .	41	Drew, Peter, . . .	1033
Cuthbert, James, . . .	3292	Duncane, James, . . .	53	Dawson, John, Jr., . .	1044
Cuthbert, William, . . .	3324	Drumond, John, . . .	65	Donaldson, Alexr., . .	1048
Craig, Alex. Turnbull, . . .	3325	Darroch, Ninian, . . .	72	Dobbie, John, . . .	1057
Chatrrian Emile, . . .	3339	Duncansone, John, . . .	73	Drysdale, Andw., . . .	1100
Cochrane, James Taylor, . .	3342	Duncan, John, Jr., . . .	76	Douglas, Wm., . . .	1144
Cairney, William Douglas, .	3350	Dunlop, James, . . .	92	Downs, Henry, . . .	1154
Conacher, Robert, . . .	3373	Dunlope, James, . . .	137	Dempster, Wm., . . .	1161
Campbell, James Edward, .	3380	Dobbie, Robert, . . .	145	Dron, Alexr., . . .	1206
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Cleland, Charles John, . . .	3422	Dunlope, Wm., . . .	166	Dodds, Joseph, . . .	1356
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Couper, James Brown, . . .	3425	Dunlop, Robert, . . .	170	Drew, James, . . .	1368

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Dallas, Alexr.,	1386	Anderson,	2561	Duglas, Malcolm Panton,	3567
Dougall, James Dalziel,	1395	Dansken, John,	2565	Dick, James MacNair,	3606
Drew, Peter,	1418	Drummond, Gregor,	2570	Dow, John Archd.,	3650
Downie, Wm.,	1430	Duncan, Daniel,	2577	Duncan, Charles MacKinlay,	3690
Duncan, Daniel Ferguson,	1509	Dunlop, David John,	2583	Dalrymple, James,	3785
Drummond, John,	1593	Dallas, Charles William,	2592	Dunlop, John Gibb,	3791
Douglas, Robert,	1630	Daly, James, Jr.,	2643	Drummond, George	
Darling, William,	1650	Duncan, Robert,	2636	William,	3795
Donald, John,	1669	Dunlop, Ebenezer Douglas,	2659	Dougall, William,	3813
Duff, William,	1674	Davie, William,	2664	Dixon, James Stedman,	3816
Dalveen, Neil Bannatyne,	1685	Davie, Alexander Jaffray,	2665	Davidson, David,	3861
Daly, James,	1699	Downie, John, Sr.,	2674		
Dixon, Humphrey Campbell,	1711	Downie, John,	2678	Ewing, John,	320
Dickson, Archibald S.,	1714	Drummond, Alexander		Ewing, George,	406
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Dunn, James Ebenezer,	1758	Drummond, Wm. Broad-		Easton, George,	609
Duncan, John,	1786	foot,	2717	Edington, John,	670
Dubs, Henry,	1791	Denny, Robert,	2727	Edington, Thos.,	671
Dron, William,	1793	Douglas, Robert,	2785	Ewing, Gabriel,	707
Duncanson, John,	1800	Darling, William,	2795	Elder, Thomas,	750
Donald, James Turner,	1819	Darling, James Thomson,	2796	Edington, James,	801
Doran, Joseph,	1845	Davie, John,	2838	Edington, Thos.,	802
Dougall, Francis Gibb,	1865	Donald, James A.,	2872	Eadie, John,	1060
Donald, Robert Killoch,	1892	Dove, Daniel Douglas,	2873	Eadie, James,	1066
Dove, John,	1896	Dove, Peter Aitkenhead,	2874	Edington, Thos.,	1295
Donald, James,	1906	Douglas, Robert Jeffray,	2878	Edington, Alexr. Gray,	1296
Donald, David,	1947	Douglas, John Park,	2879	Eadie, James,	1363
Drysdale, Archd. Browning,	1954	Dyer, Henry,	2912	Ewing, James,	1406
Dixon, John,	1956	Douglas, Wm., Jr.,	2923	Ewing, James,	1455
Dundas, Robert,	1970	Douglas, Alfred Andrew,	2924	Elder, Thomas,	1493
Davidson, David,	1987	Dunsmuir, Hugh,	2947	Erskine, John,	1504
Douglas, James Earl,	2006	Dubs, Henry John Sillars,	2958	Ewing, Archd.,	1514
Darling, George Erskine,	2031	Davidson, Arthur Wm.,	3024	Ewing, Alexr. Russell,	1641
Darling, John,	2032	Donaldson, Peter,	3044	Ewing, James,	1676
Donaldson, Wm. Falconer,	2043	Denny, John M'Ausland,	3051	Ewing, Jacob,	1766
Drummond, Robert,	2125	Denny, Archd.,	3052	Easton, Alexander,	2089
Drummond, Robert, Jr.,	2126	Donald, William Anderson,	3065	Ewing, Archd. Orr,	2202
Drummond, John Broad-		Davie, Thomas,	3082	Edward, George,	2204
foot,	2127	Dick, Alan Alexr.,	3104	Elder, James,	2257
Donaldson, Robert,	2146	Dunn, John Macpherson,	3117	Easton, Robert,	2340
Duncan, William,	2165	Denny, Peter, Jr.,	3143	Edward, David,	2488
Donaldson, Alexander,	2177	Dougall, Francis Gibb, Jr.,	3144	Ewing, Michael,	2562
Day, St. John Vincent,	2178	Dougall, James Dick,	3145	Eadie, Andrew,	2888
Downie, Robert,	2209	Dunn, Alfred Warren,	3146	Edward, George,	2977
Davidson, Alexr.,	2211	Duncan, William Lees,	3204	Eadie, Archd.,	3118
Dougans, Andrew,	2216	Dick, James,	3212	Easton, John Marshall,	3237
Dougans, Andrew, Jr.,	2217	Dick, Wm. Wason,	3213	Easton, Wm. Cecil,	3266
Dougans, David Young,	2218	Dick, James,	3229	Easton, Duncan Turner,	3267
Dick, James,	2253	Dick, Murray,	3255	Eadie, John Stephen,	3645
Dick, James,	2254	Duckett, George William,	3269	Edward, David Herbert,	3778
Duncan, James Alexr.,	2255	Dunlop, Thomas,	3270	Edward, Arthur,	3779
Duncan, Robert,	2256	Donaldson, Alexander,	3303		
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Dewar, James,	2295	Drummond, Walter,	3327	Fairie, James (Harvie ?),	96
Dow, Samuel, Yr.,	2392	Donald, William,	3344	Fulton, Robt.,	241
Douglas, William,	2396	Donald, James, Jr.,	3353	Fleming, James,	246
Denny, Peter,	2413	Dunlop, Wm.,	3359	Falconer, John,	251
Douglas, Archd. Douglas		Donald, James,	3394	Fairie, James,	273
Bryce,	2426	Donaldson, James,	3445	Fleeming, Thos.,	274
Drummond, Dugald,	2430	Duncan, John,	3460	Fleming, Alexr.,	302
Dickie, James Hay,	2496	Dunlop, John Dawson		Farie, James,	403
Davie, Alexander,	2537	Harvey,	3489	Frazer, Peter,	411

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Falconer, James, . . .	419	Faulds, Robert, . . .	1811	Ferguson, Wm. McCue, . . .	3571
Fleming, Andrew, . . .	425	Fisher, Daniel, . . .	1816	Flint, Wm. Gilchrist, . . .	3665
Falconer, Wm., . . .	429	Forrester, John, . . .	1839	Flint, James Downs	
Falconer, Wm., . . .	435	Francis, George Douglas, . . .	1843	MacKenzie, . . .	3666
Falconer, Wm., . . .	441	Ferguson, John, Jr., . . .	1884	Flint, Andw. Frame, . . .	3667
Fleming, John, . . .	444	Fulton, David, . . .	1879	Ferguson, Alexr. Bell, . . .	3735
Forrest, Peter, . . .	514	Ferguson, Ross Alexr., . . .	1918	Findlay, James Marshall, . . .	3753
Forrest, Alexr., . . .	515	Fyfe, Hugh Mitchell, . . .	1931	Findlay, John Alexr., . . .	3754
Fleming, David, . . .	556	Forrest, Wm., . . .	1964	Fraser, Alexr. Reid, . . .	3818
Fulton, John, . . .	612	Forrester, John Merry, . . .	1979	Fulton, Edwin Osborne, . . .	3827
Fulton, Alexr., . . .	613	Fraser, William, . . .	1985	Fulton, James, . . .	3835
Finlayson, James, . . .	651	Forrester, James, . . .	1994		
Fisher, Robt., . . .	685	Forrester, Sam. Francis, . . .	2035	Gilkersowne, Andro, . . .	8
Finlayson, James, . . .	709	Ferguson, Peter, . . .	2128	Grahame, Johnne, . . .	28
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Forrest, John, . . .	870	Forbes, Peter, . . .	2219	Govean, Alexr., . . .	89
Ferrier, James, . . .	875	Frew, Alexr., . . .	2234	Gairner, Allane, . . .	105
Fullarton, Alexr., . . .	894	Frew, William Salmon, . . .	2235	Grahame, Wm., . . .	110
Forsyth, George, . . .	897	Ferguson, Russell Forrester, . . .	2236	Goveane, Johnne, . . .	111
Field, Henry, . . .	901	Fisher, John, . . .	2279	Galbraith, Archd., . . .	135
Fyfe, George, . . .	925	Fergus, James, . . .	2297	Gairner, Johnne, . . .	172
Ferguson, Richd., . . .	934	Finlay, John, . . .	2314	Grahame, James, . . .	177
Ferguson, Wm., . . .	936	Fleming, John, . . .	2353	Gillmour, Matthew, . . .	193
Fleming, Patrick, . . .	942	Fulton, William, . . .	2489	Gilmour, Wm., . . .	219
Fleming, Peter, . . .	948	Farquharson, George, . . .	2552	Glessford, Wm., . . .	234
Ferguson, John, . . .	953	Finlay, Joseph, . . .	2557	Gilmour, John, . . .	264
Forsyth, David, . . .	956	Fairley, Matthew, . . .	2567	Gregg, John, . . .	272
Fleming, Robert, . . .	970	Falconer, James, . . .	2597	Gemmil, Thos., . . .	284
Forrest, Wm., . . .	989	Ferguson, Wm., . . .	2608	Gothelf-Billsings, Johan, . . .	286
Forsyth, Dugald, . . .	1010	Ferguson, John Alexr., . . .	2609	Gardner, Gabriel, . . .	290
Fraser, James, . . .	1046	Ferguson, Thomas, . . .	2637	Glen, Patrick, . . .	291
Falconer, Patrick, Jr., . . .	1070	Falconer, Patrick, . . .	2675	Garner, John, . . .	300
Ferguson, James, . . .	1124	Fergusson, John, Jr., . . .	2708	Greenlees, Jonas, . . .	337
Fleming, Wm., . . .	1166	Fullarton, Wm. Pitt, . . .	2734	Gilmure, Matthew, . . .	348
Finlay, John, . . .	1265	Ferguson, James, . . .	2757	Gray, Robert, . . .	366
Fyfe, John, . . .	1266	Fergus, James, Jr., . . .	2787	Graham, James, . . .	389
Finlay, James, . . .	1284	Ferguson, Robertson		Gardner, Thos., . . .	430
Fyfe, Robert, . . .	1287	Henderson, . . .	2894	Galbraith, James, . . .	449
Fyfe, Wm., . . .	1301	Ferguson, John, . . .	2961	Gardner, John, . . .	491
Fyfe, James, . . .	1352	Ferguson, Wm. Templeton, . . .	3005	Gillies, Archd., . . .	511
Fyfe, James, Jr., . . .	1420	Fyfe, William, . . .	3043	Gardner, John, . . .	529
Forgan, Thomas, . . .	1421	Ferguson, George, . . .	3047	Gray, James, . . .	535
Fergusson, George, . . .	1434	Finlay, James, . . .	3096	Graham, James, . . .	544
Ferguson, Peter, . . .	1440	Ferrie, Joseph, . . .	3097	Gray, Robt., . . .	571
Falconer, Samuel, . . .	1482	Flint, William, . . .	3130	Gibson, Daniel, . . .	572
Finlayson, John Craig, . . .	1483	Ferguson, Archd., . . .	3147	Graham, Andw., . . .	591
Falconer, Thomas, . . .	1529	Ferguson, Wm. Russell, . . .	3148	Graham, John, . . .	615
Ferguson, John Alexr., . . .	1543	Finlay, George, . . .	3149	Graham, James, . . .	622
Ferguson, Duncan, . . .	1553	Flint, David Frame, . . .	3247	Gray, Wm., . . .	644
Forbes, Daniel, . . .	1594	Ferguson, William, . . .	3257	Gray, Walter, . . .	686
Ferguson, Richard, . . .	1680	Finlay, Charles Joseph, . . .	3313	Grosart, Peter, . . .	700
Frew, Alexander, . . .	1681	Ferguson, Wm. John, . . .	3315	Gardner, John, . . .	714
Finlay, Alexander, . . .	1683	Falconer, Alexr. Bilsland, . . .	3352	Gilmour, Andrew, . . .	728
Ferguson, Ross, . . .	1706	Forman, Charles de Neuf-		Gibson, James, . . .	739
Ferguson, John, . . .	1715	ville, . . .	3383	Gibson, John, . . .	740
Field, Wm. B., . . .	1719	Ferguson, James Alexr., . . .	3398	Grierson, Philip, . . .	744
Ferrie, Joseph, . . .	1724	Findlay, John Walker, . . .	3399	Gow, Benjamin, . . .	803
Fraser, Kenneth, . . .	1729	Faill, John, . . .	3446	Gibson, Robt., . . .	814
Finlay, Matthew Watson, . . .	1741	Fisher, James Steel, . . .	3449	Gardner, James, . . .	816
Ferguson, John, . . .	1761	Falconer, Samuel, . . .	3545	Graham, John, . . .	857
Forrester, Alexander, . . .	1770	Fisher, Daniel, Jr., . . .	3557	Galbraith, Wm., . . .	867

THE HAMMERMEN OF GLASGOW.

Name.	No.	Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Gilmour, Allan,	880	Grierson, Henry,	2246	Graham, Douglas Alex.	
Gardner, James,	881	Gilfillan, James,	2258	Henry,	3719
Galbraith, James,	893	Gordon, James McCall,	2268	Graham, John Alex. Park,	3749
Gourlie, Charles,	903	Galloway, Thomas,	2281	Goldie, Ronald McDougall,	3757
Gow, James, Jr.,	949	Galloway, Hugh Henry,	2326	Groves, Robert Emmanuel,	3774
Gibson, James,	973	Gibson, Robert,	2407	Gemmell, John Lowthwaite,	3780
Govan, James,	987	Geddes, James Rennie,	2410		
Gourlay, John B.,	1017	Guilford, William,	2446	Hall, Johnne,	36
Gunn, Robt.,	1026	Gemmell, Wm. Menkle,	2502	Huchesoune, Jon,	39
Galbraith, Robt.,	1088	Galloway, James Muir,	2534	Hendersone, Thomas,	50
Gray, John,	1091	Gardner, James,	2576	Hendersone, Wm.,	106
Gray, Robert,	1099	Gordon, John,	2610	Hodge, Johnne,	116
Gray, Peter,	1102	Gemmill, Wm.,	2614	Hamiltoun, Johnne,	119
Gillies, Peter,	1143	Guthrie, Thos. Cochrane,	2615	Herbertsone, Johnne,	173
Graham, Joseph,	1204	Gray, James,	2633	Henderson, Patrick,	203
Graham, Andrew,	1221	Gilfillan, William,	2671	Hodgyvaird, Wm.,	206
Gordon, John,	1270	Gillespie, John,	2698	Hamiltone, James,	212
Gibson, John,	1293	Graham, John,	2701	Hill, Thos.,	224
Gray, Charles,	1307	Glen, David Corse, Jr.,	2768	Hamiltoun, Frederick,	230
Gray, James,	1310	Galloway, Thos. Lightbody,	2769	Hogg, Wm.,	252
Gray, James,	1323	Gibson, James,	2800	Hill, Adam,	270
Gray, Thos.,	1372	Gilchrist, Archd.,	2806	Hallie, Thos.,	308
Geddes, James,	1439	Gilchrist, John M'Austin,	2807	Hunter, Thos.,	340
Gascoyne, Hugh,	1461	Gilchrist, James Albert,	2808	Hamilton, John,	371
Galbraith, Wm.,	1488	Grant, James,	2829	Hamilton, Wm.,	378
Galbraith, Walter Smith,	1489	Gibb, Wm.,	2839	Hunter, John,	390
Gilchrist, Robt.,	1505	Grant, Thos. Maxwell,	2858	Hosie, Andw.,	492
Glover, Robert,	1537	Gemmill, John Leiper,	2889	Hemming, Henry,	525
Glen, Rev. John,	1578	Grant, John MacAndrew,	2905	Hogg, John,	549
Gilchrist, Archd.,	1635	Guest, George,	3006	Hannington, Wm.,	570
Gow, Benjamin,	1666	Grey, John Gilchrist,	3018	Halbert, Wm.,	614
Galbraith, James,	1743	Graham, John,	3028	Hosie, John,	703
Gardner, John,	1755	Gunn, John,	3056	Heriot, James,	720
Graham, James,	1769	Graham, Mungo Macdougall,	3059	Hill, David,	733
Graham, John,	1813	Galloway, Robt. Lightbody,	3074	Hawkins, John,	737
Gilchrist, James, Jr.,	1814	Garrett, George,	3083	Higgins, Wm.,	858
Gilchrist, James,	1817	Graham, John Wm.,	3101	Heggie, Ogilvie,	907
Gow, Robert, Jr.,	1823	Graham, Alex. Macdougall,	3162	Hislop, Alexr.,	982
Gibson, George Henry,	1827	Gilchrist, Hector Gordon,	3109	Hardie, Thomas Girdwood,	1116
Glen, Ninian,	1829	Gray, John,	3116	Hunter, James,	1149
Glen, James,	1830	Gray, Wm.,	3150	Hadfield, George,	1169
Galbraith, George Galt,	1852	Gray, James Thomson,	3151	Heggie, James Bryce,	1207
Galbraith, Fergus Ferguson,	1853	Gray, John Wm. Alexr.,	3152	Henderson, John,	1226
Galbraith, David Fairly,	1854	Gardner, John Colquhoun,	3176	Hood, John,	1262
Gourlay, John,	1868	Greig, William,	3179	Hunter, Andw. Hally,	1289
Govan, James,	1876	Gillies, Archibald,	3193	Handlay, John,	1330
Gray, James,	1877	Glen, Charles,	3202	Hilliard, Harvey,	1331
Gilchrist, Archd., Jr.,	1890	Gourlay, And. Murray,	3214	Herriot, Arthur,	1354
Gilchrist, David,	1930	Gray, William,	3232	Heron, David,	1414
Greenshields, Thos. Lead-		Glen, Robert,	3265	Hamilton, James,	1415
better,	1936	Glen, Lawrence,	3274	Hood, Robert,	1454
Gourlay, Robt.,	1961	Goldie, James,	3317	Hardie, Henry,	1470
Gray, George,	1963	Gray, George, Jr.,	3376	Hannah, Alexr.,	1490
Gibb, Archd. Gilchrist,	2018	Glen, John,	3437	Horne, John,	1499
Glen, David Corse,	2022	Gracie, Alexander,	3467	Hamilton, Peter,	1507
Gillies, Archibald,	2090	Glen, Robert Rodger,	3511	Henderson, James,	1518
Gardner, Robert,	2095	Grierson, John Muir,	3517	Herkless, William,	1519
Gardner, Daniel Robertson,	2107	Gray, George,	3644	Hastie, Alexr.,	1562
Gardner, John Taylor,	2155	Gilfillan, James Graham,	3701	Healy, Joseph,	1606
Gale, James Morris,	2174	Gilfillan, Wm. Wallace,	3702	Hamilton, Peter, Jr.,	1638
Grant, Richard Robb,	2182	Gilfillan, George,	3703	Houston, And. M'Dowall,	1654
Grant, James,	2192	Graham, John Murray,	3717	Hamilton, John,	1690
Gardner, Robert,	2224	Graham, Mungo Allan,	3718	Hamilton, James,	1619

Name.	No.	Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Hurl, John,	1693	Hamilton, David Christie,	2712	Hamilton, James,	3850
Hamilton, George,	1694	Hamilton, James Denny,	2715	Hay, James,	3853
Hamilton, John, Jr.,	1695	Henderson, Osbert,	2721	Hoggan, Wm. Holms,	3864
Hosie, John,	1712	Henderson, Alexr. Robert-son,	2722	Inglis, Thomas,	40
Hutcheson, Robert,	1717	Howie, Robert,	2723	Inglis, Daniel,	58
Hill, George,	1718	Hutcheson, John,	2735	Inglis, John,	412
Howatt, James,	1785	Howie, Wm.,	2736	Ingram, Wm.,	457
Haddow, William,	1835	Hamilton, John,	2752	Imrie, Robt.,	721
Hutchison, Charles,	1837	Hamilton, Archd., Jr.,	2786	Irvine, Robert,	747
Hepburn, Wm. Joseph,	1838	Harley, George,	2822	Inglis, Walter,	826
Hamilton, John,	1886	Hendry, Alexr.,	2863	Innes, George,	918
Hamilton, James, Jr.,	1887	Hendry, Malcolm Allan Andrew,	2864	Ingram, H.,	938
Hunter, Robt.,	1977	Hutson, Guybon,	2870	Innes, John,	966
Hill, Wm. Henry,	1980	Hendry, James Douglas,	2881	Innes, Wm.,	1029
Hoggan, Andrew,	1981	Hendry, John,	2882	Imrie, Robert,	1050
Hoggan, And., Jr.,	1982	Howat, William,	2902	Irvine Christopher,	1111
Hoggan, George Bradbury,	1983	Halley, George,	2904	Inglis, Anthony,	1329
Hendrie, John,	2020	Hosie, Jonathan,	2925	Inglis, John,	1583
Hendry, James,	2042	Harvey, Robert,	2951	Inglis, John,	1673
Hornsby, John Thomson,	2074	Houston, Colin,	2959	Imrie, Robert,	2491
Hamilton, James,	2092	Heys, Zechariah John,	2963	Innes, Andrew,	2619
Hurl, Peter,	2101	Hutson, Guybon, Jr.,	3029	Inglis, Anthony,	2713
Henderson, David,	2147	Hamilton, Robt. Smith,	3033	Inglis, James Denny,	2714
Henderson, Wm.,	2148	Hendry, George Scott,	3040	Inglis, John Anthony,	2790
Hutchison, Peter,	2206	Hutchison, James Hunter,	3084	Inglis, Patrick Macnab,	2791
Handley, Thomas,	2220	Hastie, John Aim,	3126	Innes, Richard M'Farlane,	2940
Handley, James,	2221	Hardie, Thomas Greig,	3153	Inglis, John Francis,	3157
Herkless, John,	2228	Hardie, James,	3154	Inglis, George Alexander,	3158
Hamilton, Alex.,	2263	Henderson, Charles, Jr.,	3155	Jaiphray, Johnne,	29
Herriot, James,	2265	Hornsby, John, Jr.,	3156	Jaiphray, Alexr.,	30
Herriot, John,	2266	Harley, Charles,	3250	Jafray, Alexr.,	44
Hunter, Alexr. Campbell,	2272	Heys, John Wm.,	3268	Japhray, James,	63
Hardie, John,	2292	Hardie, Henry David,	3278	Johnestoun, Robert,	77
Henderson, James,	2312	Herkless, Wm. Robertson,	3286	Johnestoun, James,	93
Henderson, John, Jr.,	2344	Hurl, Mark,	3296	Johnestoun, Johnne,	113
Henderson, Andrew Pitcairn,	2345	Hutson, Alexander,	3319	Johns, Johnne,	142
Hay, James,	2351	Hutson, James Lawrie,	3322	Johnstoun, George,	293
Hodge, John, Jr.,	2362	Hepburn, Adam,	3436	Johnstone, John,	379
Henderson, Charles,	2375	Hogg, David Wallace,	3476	Johnston, Wm.,	557
Hamilton, James M'Arthur,	2434	Harper, Robert,	3481	Johnston, John,	629
Hamilton, Angus Alexr.,	2435	Hart, Robert,	3483	Jamieson, John,	763
Hamilton, Alex. Henry Greenwood,	2436	Heys, Stevenson,	3514	Jackson, James,	913
Hardie, James,	2459	Hutchison, Thomas Holt,	3515	Jaffray, Archd.,	1000
Hughes, Richard,	2477	Howatt, Wm.,	3537	Jones, John,	1014
Herbertson, James Bremner,	2499	Henderson, Alexr.,	3540	Jones, Wm.,	1332
Hutchison, Robt.,	2500	Henderson, Lawrence David,	3553	Jaffray, Wm.,	1388
Hallows, Frederic James,	2505	Herriot, Samuel,	3584	Johnston, Wm.,	1525
Harrower, Peter,	2539	Hutchison, Robert,	3595	Johnston, Robert,	1542
Henderson, Wm. Glen,	2598	Hosie, David,	3629	Jackson, Wm.,	1561
Hay, Alexr. Marshall,	2616	Hood, Peter,	3633	Jeffrey, Archd.,	1609
Hunter, Moses,	2638	Hendry, Wm. James,	3674	Jeffrey, Rev. George,	1610
Henderson, Archd. Robin-son,	2643	Hunter, John,	3684	Jeffrey, Rev. Dr. Robt. Thomson,	1611
Hunter, Wm. Sutherland,	2644	Hutchison, James,	3698	Jack, James,	1727
Hunter, John England,	2645	Hutchison, Fred. George,	3699	Jackson, John Hunter,	1748
Hunter, Moses Alfred,	2646	Hutchison, Wm. Wilson,	3700	Jamieson, John Lennox Kincaid,	1804
Hunter, George Frederick,	2647	Hamilton, David John,	3738	Jaffray, George Wm.,	1951
Hay, James,	2666	Hurd, Frederick Wilson,	3794	Jamieson, Alexr. Harvey Morro,	1968
Hardie, Thomas Bonnar,	2683	Harley, Andrew,	3823	Jamieson, John,	1974
Hoggan, John,	2687	Henderson, Henry Palmer,	3829		
Howie, Hugh,	2696	Henderson, Alex. Irving,	3830		
		Hume, Jas. Howden,	3849		

Name.	No.	Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Johnstone, James, . . .	2005	Kidston, Richard, . . .	1304	Leipper, Johnne, . . .	45
Jackson, Thomas, . . .	2070	Kidston, Charles, . . .	1305	Love, Johnne, . . .	94
Jackson, Robert, . . .	2071	Kirk, Thomas, . . .	1380	Leischman, James, . . .	100
Jackson, Allan, . . .	2181	Kyle, Thomas, . . .	1496	Love, James, . . .	109
Jack, Henry, . . .	2183	Kay, Alexr., . . .	1565	Leischman, David, . . .	122
Jenkins, James, . . .	2250	Kay, John Zuill, . . .	1780	Love, Johnne, Yr., . . .	169
Johnston, Ninian, . . .	2327	Kay, Thomas, . . .	1783	Louk, George, . . .	176
Jowitt, Thomas Wm., . . .	2377	Kinghorn, David, . . .	1872	Leishman, Matthew, . . .	199
Jowitt, Thomas, . . .	2490	Kennedy, Hugh, . . .	1917	Love, James, . . .	202
Jacks, William, . . .	2569	Kay, James Cairns, . . .	1965	Louk, James, . . .	214
Jackson, Archd., . . .	2627	Kirkwood, Anderson, . . .	1973	Love, Nathaniell, . . .	231
Jenkins, James Graham, . . .	2660	Kay, John Shiell, . . .	1996	Louk, John, . . .	233
Johnstone, Wm., . . .	2732	Keith, Duncan, . . .	2010	Lindsay, John, . . .	250
Jackson, Basil, . . .	2742	Kemp, Ebenezer, . . .	2037	Luke, Henry, . . .	263
Jackson, Peter, . . .	3203	Kelley, Andrew Barker, . . .	2045	Luke, Henry, . . .	284a
Johnston, James, Jr., . . .	3235	Kier, William, . . .	2048	Lang, Walter, . . .	288
Johnston, James, Yr., . . .	3282	Keir, Wm., . . .	2117	Luke, Robert, . . .	310
Johnston, Robert, Jr., . . .	3360	Kemp, Thos. Campbell, . . .	2134	Lang, Wm., . . .	316
Johnston, Thomas Logan, . . .	3361	King, James, . . .	2269	Lamont, John, . . .	352
Jenkins, Ronald Graham, . . .	3472	Kemp, James Campbell, . . .	2343	Lockhart, James, . . .	369
Jenkins, Jas. Lawrence		Kinghorn, John George, . . .	2398	Love, Wm., . . .	375
Christie, . . .	3473	Kinghorn, Wm. Alexr., . . .	2399	Law, James, . . .	409
Jackson, John, . . .	3495	Kinghorn, David James, . . .	2400	Leichman, Wm., . . .	414
Jackson, Wm., . . .	3539	Kirk, Alexr. Carnegie, . . .	2462	Lumsden, James, . . .	422
Juniper, Henry Robt. Fred., . . .	3582	Killin, Alexander Peden, . . .	2479	Lindsay, Wm., . . .	426
Jackson, Colin Mackay, . . .	3669	Kennedy, Thomas, . . .	2540	Lang, Archd., . . .	437
Jackson, Donald Fisher, . . .	3670	Kinghorn, James Mowbray, . . .	2554	Lyon, George, . . .	452
Jenkins, Leslie Ritchie		Kinghorn, Alexr. Mathieson, . . .	2584	Livingstone, John, . . .	484
Graham, . . .	3854	Kinghorn, Robert Ewing, . . .	2585	Lang, Wm., . . .	494
Jenkins, Patrick Graham, . . .	3855	Kinghorn, Albert James, . . .	2586	Logan, John, . . .	523
Jenkins, Walter Hope		King, William, . . .	2628	Lawson, Andw., . . .	524
Graham, . . .	3856	Kinghorn, David Richard, . . .	2661	Liddell, James, . . .	539
Kirkwood, Johnne, . . .	1	Kier, William, Jr., . . .	2754	Leechman, John, . . .	550
Kames, Andro, . . .	17	Kinghorn, John George, Jr., . . .	2910	Love, Wm., . . .	551
Keir, James, . . .	117	Kinghorn, Douglas Curtis, . . .	2911	Liddle, James, . . .	558
King, Alexr., . . .	123	Kesson, Adw., . . .	2988	Lumsden, James, Jr., . . .	561
Kerr, James, . . .	195	King, John, . . .	3012	Lapsley, Hay, . . .	567
Kennedy, Thomas, . . .	280	Kerr, Archd., . . .	3032	Lyon, John, . . .	568
Kellie, Robert, . . .	296	King, John Westall, . . .	3098	Lennox, James, . . .	573
Kibble, Gavin, . . .	345	Kirsop, James Nixon, . . .	3123	Leechman, John, . . .	581
Kirkland, James, . . .	363	Kennedy, Wm., . . .	3159	Law, Alexr., . . .	582
Kirkland, James, . . .	367	Kennedy, Moses Hunter, . . .	3160	Logan, Wm., . . .	616
Kirkwood, James, . . .	374	Kennedy, John Guthrie, . . .	3161	Lawson, Wm., . . .	634
Kirkland, Andrew, . . .	433	King, David, . . .	3182	Liddell, David, . . .	637
Kinnebrough, James, . . .	450	Kennedy, Wm., . . .	3228	Lennox, James, . . .	668
Kirkwood, James, . . .	533	Kennedy, Wm., Jr., . . .	3299	Liddell, James, Jr., . . .	693
Kerr, Norman, . . .	580	King, James, . . .	3386	Law, James, Jr., . . .	696
Kerr, John, . . .	732	King, John, . . .	3435	Lumsden, George, . . .	719
Kerr, Alexr., . . .	904	Kinghorn, David, . . .	3438	Learmouth, James, . . .	745
Kidston, Richd., . . .	927	Kinghorn, Charles Stirling, . . .	3452	Lumsden, John, . . .	765
Kerr, Edward, . . .	941	Kinghorn, Albert Fred., . . .	3453	Leechman, Robert, . . .	812
Kelly, David, . . .	1001	Kirsop, Thomas, . . .	3496	Logan, Wm., . . .	868
King, Alexr., . . .	1012	Kirkwood, James, . . .	3502	Liddell, Andw., . . .	883
Kerr, David, . . .	1028	Knox, John, . . .	3518	Lennox, James, . . .	887
Kerr, Robert, . . .	1030	Kirsop, Conrad Robt. John, . . .	3663	Law, David, . . .	892
Kerr, Archd., . . .	1126	Kirsop, Purves Alexr., . . .	3664	Logan, John, . . .	895
Kerr, James Munn, . . .	1133	Knox, Charles Edward, . . .	3776	Lyon, George, Jr., . . .	911
Kidd, Wm., . . .	1191	Ker, Charles, . . .	3825	Lyon, Wm., . . .	912
Kelly, Andw., . . .	1196	Logane, David, . . .	7	Lumsden, Lauchlan, . . .	929
Keir, Wm., . . .	1199	Lewis, Archibald, . . .	16	Lockhart, John, . . .	969
King, John, . . .	1286	Luiff, Wm., Yr., . . .	20	Laird, James, . . .	986
Kidston, Wm., . . .	1303	Leischmane, Jas., . . .	23	Leishman, Wm., . . .	1024
				Leishman, James, . . .	1025

Name.	No.	Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Lang, Wm.,	1027	Law, James, Jr.,	2512	Muir, Mathow,	136
Lindsay, Alexr.,	1038	Lindsay, David,	2513	Marshall, Hendrie,	147
Law, John,	1058	Low, James,	2515	Muir, Hughe,	174
Lyon, Basil,	1128	Lorimer, Wm.,	2519	Mather, Robt.,	256
Lookhart, Andw.,	1193	Latta, John,	2551	Maitland, James,	292
Lorimer, Robert,	1218	Little, Henry Ward,	2590	Murray, John,	326
Lyon, John,	1235	Lockhart, Thomas,	2639	Murdoch, John,	331
Lawson, John,	1243	Lauder, Henry,	2747	Marshall, Claud,	404
Leithhead, Thos.,	1281	Livingston, Robert,	2756	Miller, Archd.,	413
Laidlaw, Robert,	1292	Laing, Archd.,	2804	Munro, David,	415
Lumsden, George,	1308	Lyle, John Bryce,	2927	Mirrilies, Wm.,	440
Lumsden, James,	1309	Laidlaw, John,	2952	Miller, Charles,	447
Laidlaw, David,	1333	Leslie, Wm. Mackenzie,	3015	Maxwell, Matthew,	448
Lawson, Alexr.,	1338	Lang, James,	3022	Morton, Alex.,	490
Laidlaw, Wm.,	1340	Laird, George Holmes,	3030	Miller, Robert,	493
Leadbetter, Thomas,	1357	Laidlaw, Wm. Kennedy,	3048	Mottershead, Wm.,	505
Lucas, Alexr.,	1366	Laidlaw, Porteous Stewart,	3049	Mirrlees, Peter,	508
Leekie, John,	1387	Laidlaw, Douglas Grant,	3050	Mirrlees, Charles,	518
Lindsay, Robert M'Gown,	1402	Laird, James,	3061	Muir, James,	521
Lomas, Joseph,	1424	Leslie, Wm. Findlay,	3121	Muir, George,	526
Lomas, Joseph, Jr.,	1425	Lester, Henry Sloane,	3127	Machen, John,	534
Leslie, John,	1495	Law, Archd., Jr.,	3183	Murdoch, James,	552
Lindsay, Robert,	1513	Leslie, John Adam, Jr.,	3206	Miller, Stephen,	553
Lawrie, John,	1526	Logan, James,	3215	Mudie, Wm.,	559
Leichman, Rev. John,	1556	Lamont, Henry,	3225	Murray, Francis,	583
Law, David,	1616	Lamberton, Alexr.,	3244	Mitchell, Wm.,	593
Liddle (or Liddell), Charles,	1637	Laird, James Martin,	3297	Mirrlees, Wm.,	635
Lawson, John,	1652	Laird, Archd. Jarvie,	3298	Muir, John,	638
Lawson, Charles Randolph,	1653	Law, Alexr.,	3336	Muirhead, George Anderson,	642
Lindsay, James,	1656	Love, Robert,	3384	Miller, John,	648
Lindsay, James Kerr,	1657	Loudon, James Livingstone,	3423	Miller, James,	656
Lindsay, George,	1658	Louson, James,	3470	Mellis, Daniel,	661
Law, John,	1688	Law, Andrew Bonar,	3480	Martin, James,	662
Lindsay, Alexr.,	1705	Lawrie, Thomas,	3501	Mackay, Robert,	665
Law, Robert,	1907	Lang, Alexander,	3547	Munro, George,	677
Law, Alexr.,	1908	Lang, Alexr. Hugh Mont- gomerie,	3550	Marshall, James,	713
Leadbetter, James Green- shields,	1916	Lang, Thomas Waugh,	3551	Murdoch, George,	772
Lawrie, James Gray,	1919	Lang, Robt. Forrester Graham,	3552	Mann, John,	804
Leadbetter, Thomas (Green- shields),	1936	Lorimer, Wm., Jr.,	3559	Mann, James,	811
Lamont, John,	1975	Lorimer, Henry Dubs,	3609	Muir, Robt.,	815
Lamb, Robert,	1976	Lorimer, Alex. Smith,	3610	Maxwell, James,	823
Laidlaw, Robert,	1984	Law, Alexr. John,	3661	Morison, Wm.,	860
Lawrie, James,	1993	Lindsay, Alexr.,	3672	Munro, John,	861
Leadbetter, Hugh MacPherson,	2000	Lambie, Joseph Turnbull,	3733	Mitchell, Robert,	873
Lawrie, Thomas,	2179	Law, James George,	3758	Morrison, Nathaniel,	884
Lawrie, Wm. Duff,	2187	Lawson, John,	3775	Muirhead, James,	890
Leslie, John,	2205	Lang, Chas. Russell,	3841	Murdoch, John,	897-2
Logan, Wm.,	2273	Miller, Thos.,	13	Murdoch, Wm.,	897-3
Laidlaw, David,	2285	Mayne, Wm.,	15	Moncrief, Hugh,	935
Laidlaw, Thos. Kennedy,	2286	Maxwell, John,	18	Mitchell, Alex.,	946
Law, Robert,	2288	Maxwell, Wm.,	22	Muir, Rev. John,	947
Law, John,	2289	Mure, David,	26	Martin, Wm.,	954
Lilburn, James,	2294	Maxwell, Robert,	48	Martin, James,	955
Laird, George,	2313	Muir, Abrahame,	55	Middleton, James,	959
Lumsden, John Lennox,	2317	Maxwell, Jon,	69	Moffat, James,	963
Lamb, John,	2320	Mayne, Walter,	74	Muirhead, James,	965
Law, John,	2349	Miller, John,	82	Malcolm, Wm.,	974
Law, James,	2381	Merschell, Wm.,	97	Murdoch, Robt.,	1005
Long, John Jex,	2417	Mathow, John,	125	Murray, David,	1016
Love, Hugh,	2450	Moncuir, Thos.,	127	Muir, Thos.,	1056
				Malloch, John,	1078
				Manderson, John,	1083
				Meldrum, Thrift,	1105

Name.	No.	Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Mills, Wm.,	1112	Moncrieff, Hugh,	1765	Muir, John Gardner,	2526
Muir, John,	1122	More, David,	1792	Muir, Matthew Andrew,	2527
Mabon, David,	1131	Miller, Daniel,	1794	Maxwell, Warden Robert-	
Munn, James,	1133	Muirhead, Robert K.,	1795	son,	2530
More, Alexr.,	1150	Manwell, David,	1805	Marshall, Robert,	2541
Menzies, Chas.,	1163	Manwell, James,	1809	Muir, Thomas,	2564
Mitchell, John,	1184	Manwell, David,	1810	Muir, James, Jr.,	2568
Mitchell, Wm.,	1185	Miller, Maxwell,	1824	Mathieson, John,	2572
Mein, Peter,	1186	Miller, Gavin Bell,	1851	Miller, George,	2575
Munro, Wm.,	1198	Moses, William,	1860	Miller, John Fulton,	2579
Murray, John,	1200	Moses, Robt.,	1861	Miller, Robert,	2580
Murray, Wm.,	1202	Mathison, Wm.,	1867	Miller, Thomas Hodgson,	2581
Martin, Alexr.,	1210 1	Mills, William,	1878	Miller, Charles,	2582
Martin, Alexr.,	1210 2	Manwell, Thos.,	1928	Miller, James,	2588
Musgrove, Benjamin,	1211	Manwell, Alfred,	1929	Murdoch, William,	2618
More, James,	1215	Marshall, James,	1942	Mathieson, Alexr. Suther-	
Mitchell, James,	1220	Mitchell, Robt., Jr.,	1944	land,	2620
Muirhead, Henry,	1245	Murdoch, Robt., Jr.,	1958	Miller, Andrew,	2626
Morrison, George,	1247	Mirrlees, James Buchanan,	1969	Miller, David Skinner,	2631
Maxwell, John,	1261	Marshall, John,	1971	Maitland, Wm. Herries,	2640
Millen, Thos.,	1271	Moffat, Alexr.,	1972	Metcalf, John Ramsay,	2642
Morrison, Wm.,	1288	Mein, Alexr.,	1991	Morris, And. Bain,	2654
Mein, Wm.,	1291	Muirhead, Lewis Potter,	2001	Murray, George,	2673
Minto, James,	1306	Millen, Ebenezer,	2007	Miller, And. Matthew,	2724
Miller, James,	1314	Miller, Andrew,	2021	Miller, Wm. Robert,	2725
Morrison, John,	1315	Marshall, Alexr.,	2044	Munro, Alexr.,	2738
Miller, James,	1339	Murdoch, William,	2062	Mann, John, Jr.,	2741
Morrison, John,	1350	Metcalf, Wm.,	2064	Moore, James Thos.,	2748
More, Wm.,	1370	Marshall, Robt. Cowan,	2078	Murdoch, David Laidlaw,	2773
Mitchell, Robert,	1374	Marshall, David,	2079	Miller, Robert Scott,	2809
Mathieson, Alexr.,	1375	Morrison, Samuel		Miller, George James,	2826
Mathieson, Thos. Adam,	1401	M'Culloch,	2080	Mitchell, Wm. Thomson,	2834
Mahony, John,	1405	Miller, Thos. Patterson,	2086	More, Wm.,	2848
Mitchell, James,	1413	Murdoch, Wm. Craig,	2087	Mather, George Ritchie,	2865
Muir, James,	1437	Miller, John,	2091	Murdoch, Alexr.,	2869
More, James,	1443	Miller, Richd. Kerr,	2099	Mathieson, Jas. Harper,	2896
Moncrieff, Alexr.,	1457	Middleton, Robt. Tweedie,	2112	Mathieson, Thos. Ogilvie,	2897
Morrison, Henry,	1471	Morrison, James Robertson,	2141	Mechan, Arthur,	2906
Munro, Alexr.,	1472	Morrison, Wm.,	2142	Mechan, Henry,	2907
Moses, James,	1533	Morrison, Robt. Leechman,	2143	Mechan, Samuel,	2908
Merry, James,	1551	Miller, John Bell,	2163	Mechan, Joseph,	2909
Myers, Alexr.,	1564	Miller, John Ritchie,	2176	Mechan, Arthur, Jr.,	2916
Morton, Robt.,	1571	Murray, Wm.,	2188	Miller, John Fulton, Jr.,	2918
Maxwell, E. G.,	1572	Mathie, Wm.,	2191	Mitchell, James,	2919
Muirhead, John James,	1575	Miller, Wm.,	2201	Mitchell, Walter Weir,	2920
Malloch, Charles,	1584	Miller, James,	2208	Mitchell, Wm. Thomson, Jr.,	2921
Moncrieff, Wm. Hope,	1590	Mowat, John,	2212	Martin, Wm.,	2928
Murdoch, Robert,	1603	Morrison, James,	2242	More, James, Jr.,	2953
Murdoch, James,	1604	Maxwell, Andrew,	2323	Menzies, Wm.,	2962
Mason, John, Sr.,	1617	Muir, Matthew And.,	2350	Menzies, James,	2989
Mason, Gavin,	1618	Munro, John,	2354	Muir, James,	3011
Mason, John, Jr.,	1619	Menzies, Charles James,	2360	Morison, Wm.,	3013
Mason, Robert,	1620	Menzies, Wm. Hannington,	2363	Motion, Jas. Russell,	3023
Miller, Robert,	1664	Munro, George,	2370	Martin, James Henry,	3025
Morrier, Wm. James,	1667	Marshall, Peter,	2384	Mills, James Gosland,	3054
Mann, John,	1670	Mansel, Robert,	2419	Mann, Wingate Robertson,	3057
Marshall, Thomas,	1682	Manwell, Wm. Adam,	2423	Murray, James,	3071
Mitchell, John,	1692	Muir, Wm.,	2444	Murdoch, James, Jr.,	3085
Miller, Robert,	1701	Muir, Hugh,	2445	Main, George Bailie,	3087
Miller, Wm.,	1702	Mahony, James Alexr.,	2455	Miller, Alex. Ronald,	3088
Morris, James,	1746	Morrison, Alexr.,	2468	Mann, James,	3105
Mitchell, Robert,	1747	Milne, John Broadfoot,	2492	Muir, John,	3113
Murdoch, Robert,	1759	Mills, Donald MacGilvray,	2508	Muir, George Rodger,	3114

Name.	No.	Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Mitchell, Stephen, . . .	3184	M'Key, Archd., . . .	239	M'Callum, Donald, . . .	849
Miller, Thomas, . . .	3185	M'Kie, Wm., . . .	245	M'Nab, Peter, . . .	851
Murray, James, Jr., . . .	3194	M'Gill, John James, . . .	283	M'Lay, Wm., . . .	855
Murray, George, . . .	3195	M'Gilchrist, Robert, . . .	301	M'Lea, Wm., . . .	879
Murray, John, . . .	3230	M'Kie, Robt., . . .	307	M'Donald, Hugh, . . .	886
Mitchell, Robert, Jr., . . .	3233	M'Alla, Thos., . . .	314	M'Adam, James, . . .	898
Mitchell, John, . . .	3234	M'Cash, Thos., . . .	365	M'Lean, Robert, . . .	906
Mitchell, James, . . .	3242	M'Allaster, John, . . .	381	M'Alpine, Wm., . . .	908
Maxwell, Sir John Stirling,		M'Farlane, John, . . .	383	M'Kendrick, Wm., . . .	928
Bart., . . .	3256	M'Faddean, Daniel, . . .	384	M'Intyre, Duncan, . . .	937
Mitchell, David Cumming, . . .	3259	M'Leran, James, . . .	393	M'Crone, Edward, . . .	950
Mitchell, James Thomson		M'Arthur, John, . . .	394	M'Lean, James, . . .	977
Rankin, . . .	3260	M'Gowan, Walter, . . .	397	M'Creddie, Wm., . . .	984
Mowat, Joseph Gunn, . . .	3288	M'Lean, Neil, . . .	399	M'Innes, John, . . .	991
Milln, Alexr. Moncur, . . .	3345	M'Asslan, Archd., . . .	400	M'Donald, Angus, . . .	994
Morton, George, . . .	3346	M'Farlane, Patrick, . . .	408	M'Donald, Angus, . . .	1004
Mitchell, James, . . .	3368	M'Lellan, Archd., . . .	417	M'Alpine, John, . . .	1006
Miller, John, . . .	3427	M'Culloch, Andrew, . . .	459	M'Pherson, Alexr., . . .	1036
Miller, Thomas Wm., . . .	3428	M'Nair, John, . . .	467	M'Kell, John, . . .	1037
Miller, Frederick Jas. Steel, . . .	3429	M'Kendrick, Andrew, . . .	471	M'Andrew, John, . . .	1082
Mowat, Alexr. Goodsir, . . .	3443	M'Lachlan, James, . . .	475	M'Donald, Duncan, . . .	1084
Main, Archd. Pollock, . . .	3451	M'Indoe, John, . . .	483	M'Donald, Henry, . . .	1085
Martin, Wm. Crammond, . . .	3469	M'Kendrick, James, . . .	499	M'Vicar, James, . . .	1086
Meiklereid, David, . . .	3479	M'Alpine, Wm., . . .	500	M'Donald, David, . . .	1094
Murdoch, James Wm., . . .	3491	M'Vain, Dugald, . . .	507	M'Andrew, Colin, . . .	1120
Millar, Wm. Robert, . . .	3507	M'Lenochan, Peter, . . .	516	M'Farlane, Daniel, . . .	1121
Miller, Gavin Bell, . . .	3508	M'Vicar, Archd., . . .	522	M'Callum, John, . . .	1130
Millar, Matthew Riddell, . . .	3512	M'Culloch, Moses, . . .	531	M'Crone, Wm., . . .	1136
Mitchell, James Imrie, . . .	3521	M'Lauchlan, Hugh, . . .	547	Macnair, Walter, . . .	1156
Mitchell, David, . . .	3522	M'Crocket, Boyd, . . .	563	M'Gregor, John, . . .	1178
Maitland, Wm. Calder, . . .	3525	M'Gregor, Malcolm, . . .	564	M'Callum, Mungo, . . .	1188
Munn, Robt. Andrew, . . .	3538	M'Donald, Daniel, . . .	579	M'Innes, Wm., . . .	1192
Miller, Wm. Scott, . . .	3543	M'Vicar, James, . . .	585	M'Farlane, Peter, . . .	1203
Milne, George, . . .	3560	M'Donald, Ronald, . . .	586	M'Vicar, Archd., . . .	1214
Maxwell, William, . . .	3570	M'Lean, Richard, . . .	588	M'Aulay, John, . . .	1219
Murgatroyd, Wm., . . .	3581	M'Dugal, Hugh, . . .	590	M'Alpine, Colin, . . .	1233
Millar, Thos. Stewart, . . .	3596	M'Farlane, John, . . .	605	M'Lean, George, . . .	1236
Milne, Thos. M'Laren, . . .	3604	Macadam, Walter, . . .	608	M'Millan, Andrew, . . .	1241
Milne, Wm. Murray, . . .	3605	M'Intyre, John, . . .	621	M'Gregor, John, . . .	1242
Mann, Robt. Mathers, . . .	3618	M'Arthur, James, . . .	625	M'Leod, Duncan, . . .	1252
Muir, Archd. Haddow, . . .	3634	M'Farlane, Robert, . . .	646	M'Gilivray, Walter, . . .	1255
Muir, John Osborne, . . .	3635	M'Phail, John, . . .	681	M'Leod, John, . . .	1258
Miller, Thomas, . . .	3646	M'Arthur, John, . . .	688	M'Craken, Wm., . . .	1276
More, James, tertius, . . .	3656	M'Lean, Alexr., . . .	694	Macfarlane, Wm., . . .	1283
Murdoch, Robert, . . .	3658	M'Callum, Duncan, . . .	722	M'Connochie, Neil, . . .	1290
Martin, Robert, . . .	3681	Macneil, Neil, . . .	731	M'Cash, Thos., . . .	1300
Metcalfe, Wm. Bartholo-		M'Lelland, Andrew, . . .	734	M'Connell, Archd., . . .	1313
mew, . . .	3713	M'Intosh, David, . . .	735	M'Dowall, John, . . .	1318
Metcalfe, Henry M'Farlane, . . .	3714	M'Cash, John, . . .	742	M'Culloch, Samuel, . . .	1321
Metcalfe, John Ramsay, Jr., . . .	3715	M'Vicar, John, . . .	748	MacGibbon, David, . . .	1322
Martin, Wm., . . .	3721	M'Gregor, John, . . .	756	M'Connell, Robt., . . .	1324
Middleton, George, . . .	3722	M'Aulay, John, . . .	771	M'Laren, James, . . .	1355
Murray, Daniel, . . .	3734	M'Arthur, Peter, . . .	774	M'Ewan, Daniel, . . .	1364
Moffat, James, . . .	3770	M'Fadyen, Archd., . . .	775	M'Bryde, John, . . .	1365
Mitchell, George Arthur, . . .	3796	M'Aulay, Wm., . . .	776	M'Lellan, Peter, . . .	1384
		M'Callum, Robert, . . .	808	M'Donald, Alexr., . . .	1391
M'Ben, David, . . .	12	M'Culloch, Thomas, . . .	810	M'Donald, George, . . .	1392
M'Bend, John, . . .	21	M'Pherson, Donald, . . .	821	M'Laren, John, . . .	1403
M'Key, Archd., . . .	90	M'Lellan, Archd., . . .	822	M'Whannell, Edw., . . .	1412
M'Ilvicar, Patrick, . . .	95	M'Kinlay, Angus, . . .	824	M'Connochie, David, . . .	1417
M'Kellane, Roderick, . . .	163	Macalpine, John, . . .	840	M'Lean, John, . . .	1428
M'Key, Archd., Yr., . . .	164	M'Whannell, Archd., . . .	846	M'Connochie, John, . . .	1432
M'Cuir, Matthew, . . .	223	M'Callum, Malcolm, . . .	847	M'Whannell, Wm., . . .	1442

Name.	No.	Name.	No.	Name.	No.
M'Gregor, Peter, . . .	1465	M'Gregor, David, . . .	2056	M'Lellan, Wm. Turner, . . .	2625
M'Farlane, Robert, . . .	1477	M'Kendrick, John M'Lean, . . .	2060	M'Dougall, Hamilton Brandon, . . .	2632
M'Lean, Alexr., . . .	1500	M'Gowan, James, Sr., . . .	2066	M'Connell, Robt., Jr., . . .	2650
M'Creath, Robert, . . .	1508	M'Farlane, John, . . .	2067	M'Lean, Andrew, . . .	2658
M'Lean, Charles, . . .	1510	M'Farlane, James, . . .	2068	M'Kean, Francis, . . .	2676
M'Call, James, . . .	1520	M'Gowan, James, Jr., . . .	2069	M'Lellan, John, . . .	2688
M'Dougall, Angus, . . .	1522	M'Dougall, Alexr. Smith, . . .	2085	M'Nish, Robert, . . .	2689
M'Nicol, Robert, . . .	1530	M'Farlane, Robert, . . .	2104	M'Nicol, Archd., . . .	2704
M'Laren, Charles, . . .	1531	M'Ewen, Malcolm, . . .	2118	M'Lellan, James, . . .	2728
M'Lean, James, . . .	1532	M'Farlane, Walter, Jr., . . .	2121	M'Ewan, James, . . .	2739
M'Lellan, Adam, . . .	1539	M'Innes, James, . . .	2122	M'Lean, Hugh Archd., . . .	2749
M'Clure, Hugh Hough, . . .	1545	M'Pherson, Duncan, . . .	2123	M'Lay, James, . . .	2759
M'Lerie, George, . . .	1546	M'Farlane, Peter, . . .	2154	M'Lennan, Andrew, . . .	2760
M'Naught, Robert, . . .	1547	M'Connell, Robert, . . .	2164	M'Lennan, James Bryce, . . .	2761
M'Intyre, James, . . .	1563	M'Geoch, Wm., Jr., . . .	2169	M'Geoch, Wm., tertius, . . .	2762
M'Kerracher, Alexr., . . .	1566	M'Geoch, And. Jackson, . . .	2170	M'Geoch, Lauchlan Alexr., . . .	2763
M'Innes, Duncan, . . .	1576	M'Intosh, James, . . .	2197	M'Corquodale, Duncan, . . .	2775
M'Nicol, Malcolm, . . .	1585	M'Intosh, Alexr., . . .	2200	M'Corquodale, Wm., . . .	2776
M'Lellan, Walter, . . .	1587	M'Culloch, Robert, . . .	2213	M'Corquodale, Donald, . . .	2777
M'Donald, John, . . .	1595	M'Ouat, John, . . .	2226	M'Corquodale, Alexr., . . .	2778
M'Dougall, Duncan, . . .	1613	M'Ouat, Matthew Wallace, . . .	2227	M'Corquodale, Norman, . . .	2779
M'Beth, John, . . .	1615	M'Culloch, William, . . .	2260	M'Donald, Daniel, . . .	2780
M'Murchy, Robert, . . .	1621	M'Ilwraith, Robert, . . .	2267	M'Cormick, David, . . .	2794
M'Laren, Robert, . . .	1622	M'Intosh, James, . . .	2270	M'Intosh, Robert, . . .	2798
M'Elroy, John, . . .	1634	M'Lennan, Donald, . . .	2284	M'Gavin, John, . . .	2810
M'Farlane, Walter, . . .	1636	M'Laren, John Finlay, . . .	2287	M'Lean, Chas. Rankin, . . .	2811
M'Geoch, Wm., . . .	1649	M'Lean, William, . . .	2300	M'Lean, Hugh, Jr., . . .	2812
M'Kinlay, James, . . .	1651	M'Lean, Wm., Jr., . . .	2301	M'Ilwraith, James, . . .	2827
M'Cormack, Hugh, . . .	1659	M'Lean, David, . . .	2302	M'Nab, Wm., . . .	2840
M'Adam, Wm., . . .	1700	M'Lean, Rev. Ebenezer, . . .	2303	M'Laren, Adam Bald, . . .	2862
M'Kinlay, Alexr., . . .	1707	M'Farlane, Samuel, . . .	2310	M'Cosh, Thomas, . . .	2866
M'Lennan, Donald, . . .	1710	M'Farlane, James Lilburn, . . .	2311	M'Ewan, James, . . .	2867
M'Lellan, George, . . .	1732	M'Intyre, John Sibbald, . . .	2324	M'Ewan, David, . . .	2868
M'Lellan, James Shaw, . . .	1733	M'Corkindale, Duncan, . . .	2325	M'Farlane, John Lang, . . .	2880
M'Lean, Andrew, . . .	1760	M'Corquodale, Alexr., . . .	2328	M'Kay, John Russell, . . .	2890
M'Bean, Hugh, . . .	1779	M'Ilwraith, Robert, . . .	2333	M'Dowall, Alexr., . . .	2901
M'Onie, William, . . .	1773	M'Arthur, Daniel, . . .	2365	Macouat, Robt. Bilsland, . . .	2903
M'Onie, Andrew, . . .	1774	M'Call, Samuel Meuros, . . .	2376	M'Kenzie, George Rich- mond, . . .	2935
M'Gregor, John, . . .	1790	M'Lachlan, John, . . .	2380	M'Farlane, George Wm., . . .	2955
M'Intosh, Peter, . . .	1799	M'Call, Wm., . . .	2385	M'Lachlan, John, . . .	2964
M'Vicar, Archd., . . .	1820	M'Lay, John, . . .	2387	M'Lean, John Allan, . . .	3010
M'Nee, Thomas, . . .	1828	M'Nab, Robert, . . .	2403	M'Kay, Alexr., . . .	3031
M'Allister, Alexr. Ross, . . .	1850	M'Dougall, Wm., . . .	2429	M'Corkindale, Duncan, . . .	3034
M'Lean, Andrew, Jr., . . .	1857	M'Gregor, Duncan, . . .	2440	M'Neil, Charles, . . .	3045
M'Lean, Wm., . . .	1858	M'Farlane, George, . . .	2447	M'Nicol, Robert Stewart, . . .	3080
M'Kay, George, . . .	1863	M'Closkey, James Thos., . . .	2458	M'Pherson, Duncan, . . .	3095
M'Farlane, Arch. Stirling, . . .	1869	M'Donald, Andrew, . . .	2506	M'Arthur, Thomas, . . .	3122
M'Lean, Wm. Leckie Ewing, . . .	1871	M'Ewan, James, . . .	2511	M'Geoch, Alexr., . . .	3162
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M'Lellan, George Scott, . . .	2046	M'Naught, John, . . .	2617		
M'Ouat, Alexander, . . .	2052	M'Lellan, Lewis, Jr., . . .	2622		
M'Ewan, James Clow, . . .	2055	M'Lellan, Walter Thos., . . .	2624		

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M'Nish, John Stevenson, .	3217	M'Call, Wm., Jr., .	3752	Napier, John James, .	1579
M'Nish, George Stevenson, .	3218	Mackechnie, Archd., .		Napier, Wm., .	1580
M'Donald, Alex. Beith, .	3226	Ferguson, .	3761	Neilson, James, .	1581
M'Dougall, Donald, .	3243	Macfarlane, Kenneth, .	3765	Napier, James William, .	1629
M'Farlane, John, .	3248	Macfarlane, Colin, .	3766	Neilson, John, .	1663
M'Farlane, Robert French, .	3249	M'Ewan, Robert Dugald, .	3784	Niven, Andrew Mackie, .	1709
M'Intyre, John, .	3253	MacLellan, George Douglas, .	3786	Napier, James, .	1807
M'Farlane, Samuel, .	3258	MacLellan, Walter Scott, .	3787	Napier, George Glen, .	1808
M'Lay, Joseph Paton, .	3277	MacBrayne, David Hope, .	3802	Neilson, Wm., .	1812
M'Laren, Archd. Finlay, .	3295	M'Geoch, John Neilson, .	3812	Napier, John, .	1880
M'Leod, Thos. Calder, .	3294	MacLellan, Alexr. Stephen, .	3814	Napier, James Langmuir, .	1881
M'Farlane, And. Allan, .	3335	M'Arly, Thomas, .	3815	Napier, John Montgomerie, .	1935
M'Millan, Alfred And., .	3354	Macfarlane, Walter, Jr., .	3817	Neilson, Hugh, .	2017
M'Quaker, Thos., .	3357	M'Killop, John Murdoch, .	3832	Napier, Robert Ashton, .	2023
M'Cosh, And. Kirkwood, .	3367	MacLeod, Geo. Calder, .	3839	Neilson, Walter, .	2030
M'Gee, Walter, .	3370	Mackay, Alastair Moray, .	3844	Neilson, James, .	2036
M'Nicol, Robert Stewart, .		Mackay, Ian Norman, .	3845	Neilson, John, .	2038
Jr., .	3387	M'Gowan, Harry, .	3858	Neilson, James, .	2039
M'Gee, Wm., .	3400	M'Omish, Alex., .	3860	Norman, John, .	2053
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M'Beth, George Alex., .	3458	Naper, John, .	98	Neilson, John, .	2454
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M'Farlane, John Wylie, .	3509	Neilson, John, .	555	Nicol, William, .	2194
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M'Lean, Samuel, .	3589	Nisbet, Alexr., .	699	Montague, .	2998
M'Allister, John, .	3594	Napier, Robt., .	717	Neilson, Walter Gordon, .	2999
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Paterson, John Lumsden,	1764
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Paterson, Jonathan Rankin,	1855
Paterson, Hugh Moncrieff,	1856
Paterson, George,	1885
Paterson, James Wm.,	1989
Paton, David Campbell,	1995
Paterson, Edward Stanley,	2002
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Simpson, Archd.,	324	Shanks, John,	1023	Searcy, William,	1627
Strang, John,	333	Scott, George,	1034	Sym, James,	1640
Scott, James,	347	Spencer, Wm.,	1049	Sinclair, Robert,	1647
Summervell, David,	350	Steven, Robert,	1053	Scott, James,	1668
Sawers, William,	359	Strath, Wm.,	1064	Stewart, Samuel,	1671
Sword, James,	368	Strath, Hugh,	1065	Stewart, Thomas,	1677
Stenhouse, Thomas,	376	Smart, John,	1069	Stewart, Alexr. Hill,	1678
Stewart, James,	388	Spencer, Jas. Lockhart,	1072	Scott, John,	1684
Scott, Thomas,	396	Sinclair, Wm.,	1079	Smith, Wm.,	1686
Sword, Alexr.,	398	Steven, Jas.,	1089	Seath, Thomas Bollen,	1687
Scott, George,	412	Steven, Wm.,	1090	Smith, Alexr.,	1697
Scott, John,	416	Sinclair, John,	1101	Sharp, Wm.,	1698
Simpson, James,	465	Sim, Andrew,	1114	Steel, James,	1722
Smith, Thos.,	466	Stewart, Alexr.,	1113	Sharp, Wm., Jr.,	1734
Sheddan, Robert,	477	Stewart, Wm.,	1119	Sloan, Wm. Charles	
Smith, David,	478	Speirs, John,	1142	Tennant,	1735
Smith, Duncan,	481-1	Sutherland, David,	1146	Steel, James,	1742
Sharp, John,	485	Smith, John,	1151	Sheriff, George,	1745
Smellie, Wm.,	502	Stark, Dugald Bannatyne,	1164	Steel, James,	1751
Spears, David,	504	Stewart, Wm.,	1167	Swan, David, Jr.,	1754
Smart, Wm.,	509	Stobo, Wm.,	1187	Stewart, Donald Patrick,	1763
Steven, John,	528	Stewart, Wilson,	1189	Smellie, Dr. James,	1788
Sword, James,	530	Strang, James,	1194	Smith, George,	1797
Spittal, James,	536	Scott, John,	1209	Steel, James,	1806
Sinclair, John,	545	Steel, David,	1264	Steel, James, Jr.,	1821
Smith, John,	548	Smeaton, John,	1274	Stirling, John,	1844
Scott, Walter,	560	Stephen, George,	1280	Smith, Hugh,	1846
Snodgrass, James,	574	Stephen, George, Jr.,	1299	Stevenson, Archd. Connell,	1866
Smith, David,	584	Steel, John,	1312	Steel, John,	1873
Summerville, Robert,	595	Stewart, Robt.,	1326	Steel, James Harvey,	1893
Stewart, Walter,	597	Stewart, Walter,	1337	Smith, James,	1900
Steel, Thos.,	602	Shaw, Wm. Clarke,	1341	Smith, John Paterson,	1903
Stewart, Wm.,	603	Steven, Wm.,	1342	Smith, Alexr.,	1905
Sym, James,	607	Scott, James,	1344	Smith, Gordon,	1911
Stewart, Wm.,	617	Scott, Allan,	1348	Snell, James Anderson,	1924
Smith, John,	623	Stewart, James,	1371	Smith, Wm. Robertson,	1945
Scott, Wm.,	647	Stewart, John,	1376	Shaw, Andrew,	1955
Smith, John,	668	Strang, Wm.,	1377	Stewart, James Robert,	1959
Scott, Wm.,	674	Strang, Matthew,	1378	Strang, George,	1990
Scott, John,	678	Spiers, John,	1383	Steel, James,	1998
Sinclair, David,	679	Stewart, John,	1393	Steel, Alexr. Young,	1999
Smith, John,	689	Spence, Wm.,	1399	Stewart, Wm. Black,	2013
Stewart, James,	704	Sutherland, Porteous,	1408	Sheriff, George, Jr.,	2034
Stewart, John,	705	Sutherland, Porteous, Jr.,	1409	Stirling, Wm.,	2040
Sinclair, Archd.,	711	Sutherland, Wm.,	1416	Stevenson, Wm.,	2051
Scott, John,	725	Stewart, John,	1426	Stewart, James,	2059
Smith, John,	730	Stewart, James,	1427	Stronach, Robt. Summers,	2061

Name.	No.	Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Stewart, Duncan, . . .	2077	Scott, Henry, . . .	2684	Sloane, John, . . .	3349
Stevenson, John, . . .	2082	Scott, Gavin, . . .	2685	Sikes, Alexr., . . .	3358
Spencer, John, . . .	2088	Spence, John Wm., . . .	2686	Sutherland, John Robertson, . . .	3365
Sneddon, John, . . .	2093	Simpson, And. Heggie, . . .	2690	Smith, Rev. Peter, . . .	3366
Spencer, James, . . .	2105	Steven, John, . . .	2711	Service, Robt., Gibson, . . .	3396
Stewart, Wm. Watson, . . .	2106	Sheriff, John, . . .	2726	Sclanders, James, . . .	3413
Scott, Edward John, . . .	2116	Smith, John Guthrie, . . .	2731	Stewart, Alexr., . . .	3430
Smith, Findlay, . . .	2119	Scott, John, Jr., . . .	2740	Stewart, Donald Campbell, . . .	3431
Smith, John, . . .	2120	Sewell, Wm. Robert, . . .	2755	Smith, Charles Campbell, . . .	3432
Sinclair, Thomas, . . .	2130	Smith, James, . . .	2764	Smith, Allan M'Gregor, . . .	3433
Smart, Thomas, . . .	2138	Smith, John, . . .	2765	Smith, Alexr., Jr., . . .	3434
Stewart, Archd., . . .	2149	Strang, John Henderson, . . .	2782	Stirrat, Wm. Blair, . . .	3447
Swan, John Morison, . . .	2156	Sturrock, Wm., . . .	2783	Shaw, Archd. M'Innes, . . .	3462
Spencer, Wm., Jr., . . .	2159	Stewart, Thomas, . . .	2803	Stockdale, Herbert Fitton, . . .	3465
Steel, Alexr., . . .	2166	Smith, Edwin Gibson, . . .	2831	Spencer, John Wm. Arthur, . . .	3474
Steel, Henry Bell Wesley, . . .	2167	Smith, George Wilson, . . .	2832	Stewart, George, . . .	3475
Steel, Charles Wilson, . . .	2168	Smith, Robert Spencer, . . .	2833	Sterling, John Lockhart, . . .	3487
Shaw, James, . . .	2199	Smith, Robert Brown, . . .	2836	Scott, Harold, . . .	3506
Stevenson, Wm., Jr., . . .	2222	Smith, Wm. MacAdam, . . .	2837	Stout, Wm., . . .	3564
Samuels, Richd. Davern, . . .	2252	Shearer, Wm., . . .	2887	Sclanders, Alex. Neilson, . . .	3569
Smith, Alexr., . . .	2261	Spiers, James M'Connell, . . .	2922	Semple, Miller, . . .	3586
Stewart, John, . . .	2264	Somerville, John, . . .	2931	Stevenson, Kenneth Wm., . . .	3587
Scott, James Porteous, . . .	2290	Stout, Peden, . . .	2945	Samson, Alexr. Whitehead, . . .	3588
Stout, Robert, . . .	2307	Spence, Robt. Brown, . . .	2950	Stout, Wm., Jr., . . .	3597
Stout, John Scott, . . .	2308	Steven, David And., . . .	2954	Stewart, James Watson, . . .	3602
Stobo, Robert, . . .	2309	Smith, Wm., . . .	2956	Samson, Alexr. Whitehead, . . .	3612
Sutherland, John, . . .	2336	Smith, Hugh Osborne, . . .	2957	Jr., . . .	3612
Stewart, Andrew, . . .	2338	Steven, John, . . .	2966	Samson, Thomas, . . .	3613
Stewart, James, . . .	2339	Steven, Alexr. Kay, . . .	2967	Smith, Alexr., . . .	3617
Steel, George Corsan, . . .	2346	Sutherland, Robt., . . .	3014	Stewart, Norman Peter . . .	
Steel, John Dickson, . . .	2347	Steven, Wm., . . .	3036	Henderson, . . .	3621
Steel, Archd. Dickson, . . .	2348	Steven, John Wilson, . . .	3037	Stewart, Jack Milne, . . .	3622
Stobo, Thomas, . . .	2361	Stewart, David Yoolow, . . .	3042	Smith, John, Jr., . . .	3649
Salmon, James, . . .	2366	Stevenson, Robert, . . .	3075	Steven, Robert Muir, . . .	3704
Stuart, John, . . .	2373	Sorley, Wm., . . .	3081	Salmon, James, . . .	3708
Steven, Thomas, . . .	2378	Stewart, George Howat, . . .	3100	Scott, Wm. James, . . .	3726
Simpson, Wm., . . .	2414	Stewart, Robert, . . .	3106	Sloan, Wm. Arnott, . . .	3740
Steven, Hugh, . . .	2415	Sutherland, Robert Mackay, . . .	3108	Sorley, Wm. A. M., . . .	3762
Steven, Alexr., . . .	2420	Stewart, Wm., . . .	3110	Sorley, Robert L. K., . . .	3763
Steven, John Alexr., . . .	2421	Stewart, Andrew, . . .	3112	Strain, James M'Meekin, . . .	3777
Steven, Peter, . . .	2425	Sutherland, Sinclair, . . .	3115	Sharp, John Hutchinson, . . .	3801
Steven, Andrew, . . .	2427	Sturrock, David, . . .	3120	Sclanders, Alexander, . . .	3826
Smyth, Wm. Hugh, . . .	2449	Smith, Wm. Brownhill, . . .	3125	Sewell, Wm. Alexr., . . .	3838
Stewart, James, . . .	2463	Steven, Alexr. Edward, . . .	3198	Stewart, Robert Victor, . . .	3846
Stewart, John Howat, . . .	2464	Steven, Frederick John, . . .	3199	Stout, John, . . .	3863
Smith, David Adam, . . .	2465	Stout, James (otherwise . . .			
Salmon, Wm. Forrest, . . .	2503	James Stevenson), . . .	3205	Tacket, Arthor, . . .	60
Stewart, James Todd, . . .	2504	Shearer, John, . . .	3231	Telfhair, Robert, . . .	138
Shaw, Robert Barclay, . . .	2507	Sutherland, Wm., . . .	3236	Telfer, Wm., . . .	226
Smith, James, . . .	2520	Smith, George, . . .	3241	Telfoord, Alexr., . . .	254
Smith, James Brown, . . .	2531	Smith, George, Jr., . . .	3245	Thomson, Duncan, . . .	287
Stewart, Henry, . . .	2535	Smith, Robert Workman, . . .	3246	Thomson, John, . . .	305
Steven, Alexr., . . .	2587	Stewart, John Watson, . . .	3251	Telfier, John, . . .	329
Shaw, John M'Intyre, . . .	2595	Smith, Lewis Osborne, . . .	3261	Telfer, Peter, . . .	357
Shaw, Wm., . . .	2596	Shearer, Edmund, . . .	3284	Taylor, James, . . .	377
Smith, Wm., . . .	2621	Scott, Edward, . . .	3287	Thomson, Wm., . . .	470
Sutherland, Angus, . . .	2648	Stewart, Donald, . . .	3293	Thomson, Archd., . . .	512
Stewart, Archd., Jr., . . .	2649	Sheriff, Robert, . . .	3305	Thomson, John, . . .	519
Stewart, John Allan, . . .	2655	Smith, James Gillies, . . .	3308	Thomson, Robert, . . .	565
Smith, Hugh Farries, . . .	2667	Smith, James Parker, . . .	3309	Turnbull, James, . . .	620
Smith, Charles, . . .	2669	Stuart, James Tait, . . .	3314	Thorburn, John, . . .	632
Scott, Arthur Thomas, . . .	2679	Steven, James, . . .	3331	Thomas, John, . . .	659
Scott, Walter, . . .	2680	Stirrat, James, . . .	3334	Turner, Robt., . . .	676

Name.	No.	Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Turner, Duncan, . . .	684	Thomson, John, . . .	2517	Ure, James, . . .	577
Thomson, John, . . .	687	Thomson, James MacIntyre, . . .	2518	Ure, Wm., . . .	864
Thomson, Wm., . . .	706	Tullis, James Thomson, . . .	2528	Ure, George, . . .	985
Thallow, Robert, . . .	729	Thomson, John Joseph, . . .	2536	Urquhart, James, . . .	1222
Taylor, Wm., . . .	746	Thomson, Wm., . . .	2548	Ure, Wm., . . .	2214
Turner, Duncan, . . .	837	Thomson, John, . . .	2573	Ure, John, . . .	2566
Tolmie, Alexr., . . .	850	Taylor, Wm., . . .	2574	Ure, John, . . .	2693
Thomson, Robert, . . .	877	Thomson, Wm. Allison, . . .	2657	Ure, And. Whyte, . . .	2709
Todd, John, . . .	931	Taylor, John, . . .	2670	Ure, George Reid, . . .	2835
Todd, John, . . .	975	Taylor, Henry Downs, . . .	2766	Ure, George Albert, . . .	3222
Thomas, Robert, . . .	1002	Taylor, James, . . .	2767	Ure, Archd. Robertson, . . .	3526
Taylor, Wm., . . .	1022	Tullis, Samuel Scott, . . .	2846		
Thorburn, Walter, . . .	1054	Tullis, John, . . .	2847		
Torrance, James, . . .	1076	Thomson, Edward John, . . .	2852	Williamsowne, Robert, . . .	9
Thomson, Andrew, . . .	1077	Thomson, James Geo. Orr, . . .	2853	Wilsoune, Robert, . . .	54
Thomson, John, . . .	1106	Thomson, John James, . . .	2965	Walker, Johnne, . . .	57
Thomson, Robert, . . .	1123	Thomson, Wm. Neilson, . . .	2968	Williamsone, Johnne, . . .	86
Tannoch, Thomas, . . .	1155	Thomson, James Rodger, . . .		Winzet, Thos., . . .	99
Thomson, George, . . .	1176	Jr., . . .	2969	Wilsone, Wm., . . .	102
Tod, David, . . .	1177	Tullis, John, Jr., . . .	2979	Wat, Harie, . . .	108
Taylor, James, . . .	1232	Tullis, Adam Young, . . .	2980	Wilsone, Johnne, . . .	121
Thomson, Crawford, . . .	1257	Tullis, David Neil, . . .	2981	Weir, Johnne, . . .	140
Taylor, James, . . .	1263	Tullis, James Thomson, . . .	2982	Walker, Robert, . . .	149
Thom, Andw., . . .	1327	Teacher, Adam, . . .	2991	Waterstone, James, . . .	150
Telfer, Wm., . . .	1336	Thomson, Malcolm Bernard, . . .	3004	Wilsone, Adam, . . .	175
Tannahill, David, . . .	1389	Taylor, Henry Holland, . . .	3021	Waterstoune, Wm., . . .	183
Thomas, Charles, . . .	1398	Thiem, Ernest Wm., . . .	3091	Wilsoune, John, . . .	188a
Thomson, John, . . .	1411	Tullis, Kielder, . . .	3168	Whyt, Andrew, . . .	192
Taylor, Alex., . . .	1444	Tullis, Harry Price, . . .	3169	Watt, John, . . .	194
Tolmie, Alex., . . .	1506	Tullis, Norman Livingstone, . . .	3170	Weir, David, . . .	208
Turner, John, . . .	1515	Thomson, Robt. Henry B., . . .	3188	Wyllie, Wm., . . .	228
Taylor, John, . . .	1586	Tennant, John, . . .	3264	Waterstone, John, . . .	240
Townsend, Joseph, . . .	1675	Townsend, Chas. Washing- . . .		Watson, Andrew, . . .	322
Turnbull, John, . . .	1703	ton, . . .	3321	Willson, John, . . .	328
Turnbull, John, . . .	1750	Turnbull, Alexr., . . .	3310	Whytlaw, James, . . .	334
Thomas, James Allan, . . .	1752	Turner, Joseph, . . .	3347	Wilson, Robert, . . .	341
Tait, Wm., . . .	1756	Taylor, John Alex., . . .	3363	Witherspond, James, . . .	344
Tod, David, . . .	1789	Taylor, Thos. Jack, . . .	3364	Wardrop, John, . . .	356
Thomson, James R., . . .	1796	Thomson, Wm., . . .	3375	Wylie, John, . . .	438
Tiernan, Thomas, . . .	1864	Taylor, Wm. Gilchrist, . . .	3395	Wardrop, Harry, . . .	445
Taylor, Wm. Graham, . . .	1894	Tatlock, Robert Rattray, . . .	3459	Wylie, James, . . .	460
Taylor, James, . . .	1932	Taylor, Walter M'Kim, . . .	3461	Wright, Adam, . . .	461
Turnbull, John, . . .	1952	Turner, John M'Creath, . . .	3516	Wyllie, James, . . .	472
Thomson, Graham Hardie, . . .	2004	Taylor, Alexr. Gardner, . . .	3523	Waddell, Wm., . . .	541
Taylor, Wm., . . .	2041	Todd, Robert John, . . .	3549	Whyte, John, . . .	542
Tolmie, And. Denny, . . .	2084	Townsend, Joseph Travis, . . .	3566	Warden, Wm., . . .	578
Thomson, Malcolm . . .		Taylor, Neil Smith, . . .	3573	Williamson, Thos., . . .	598
Colquhoun, . . .	2098	Turnbull, Wm. Lawrie, . . .	3574	Wilson, Alexr., . . .	601
Tennant, Archd., . . .	2139	Thom, John, . . .	3575	Watson, Robert, . . .	630
Tullis, David, . . .	2153	Torrance, Alexr. Watt, . . .	3603	Wright, John, . . .	640
Tennant, Alexr. Archd., . . .	2157	Torrance, Douglas Alexr., . . .	3655	Walker, James, . . .	669
Tennant, Thos. Archibald, . . .	2158	Todd, George, . . .	3680	Wardrop, John M'Kinnon, . . .	690
Thomas, Charles David, . . .	2229	Taylor, Wm. Gilchrist, Jr., . . .	3748	Wardrop, Henry, . . .	691
Thomson, Jonathan, . . .	2291	Taylor, George Bilton, . . .	3755	Walker, Alex., . . .	712
Thomson, John, . . .	2329	Thornycroft, Wallace, . . .	3782	Walker, Chas., . . .	716
Thompson, James, . . .	2341	Thomson, Grahame Hardie, . . .	3788	Walker, Wm., . . .	743
Thompson, And., . . .	2397	Thomson, Peter MacLellan, . . .	3789	Whelar, Samuel, . . .	749
Thomson, James, . . .	2428	Thomson, William Rowan, . . .	3798	Wood, Alexr., . . .	753
Taylor, Duncan Cameron, . . .	2431	Tennent, John, . . .	3799	Wotherston, Wm., . . .	754
Thomson, Alexr., . . .	2474	Turner, John Hamilton, . . .	3803	Wright, Wm., . . .	755
Turnbull, John, Jr., . . .	2493	Tennant, Sir Edward P., . . .		Watts, Jas., . . .	761
Tennant, Charles, . . .	2497	Bart., . . .	3811	Wotherspoon, Alexr., . . .	828
Tullis, John K., . . .	2516	Thomson, Wm., Jr., . . .	3859	Wise, James, . . .	831

Name.	No.	Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Wotherspoon, James, .	832	Watson, Robert Gow, .	1914	Wallace, Archd. Cameron, .	2876
Watson, James, .	854	Wylie, Wm., .	1921	Watson, Thos., .	2892
Wilson, John, Jr., .	914	Wilson, Wm., .	1941	Wallace, Robert, .	2893
Watt, Robt., .	919	Wilson, Matthew Gemmel, .	1946	Watson, Archd., .	2930
Wilson, Alexr., .	945	Wylie, Wm., Jr., .	1948	Wellwood, John, .	2932
Walker, Wm., .	961	Wilson, Wm., .	1950	Wallace, John Boyd, .	2949
White, Wm., .	962	Wingate, Thomas, .	1966	Watson, David, .	2973
Wilson, Wm., .	976	Wingate, Paterson, .	1967	Watson, Wm., .	2974
Watson, George, .	978	Wood, Alexr., .	2014	Watson, John M'Ewan, .	2975
White, George, .	992	Watson, John, .	2024	Warren, John Alexr., .	3046
Wylie, James, .	1018	Watson, Thos. Wm., .	2025	White, Thos., .	3069
Welsh, David, .	1031	Walker, Archd., Jr., .	2026	Walker, James, .	3092
Welsh, John, .	1041	Walker, James George, .	2027	Walker, Archd., .	3093
Waddell, John, .	1059	Wallace, Hugh, .	2049	Welsh, James, .	3134
Wardrop, James, .	1104	Wylie, Joseph Andrew, .	2057	Welsh, Thos. Lang, .	3135
Wingate, Thos., .	1110	Watt, John, .	2072	Wallace, James George, .	3171
Wood, Alexr., .	1125	Wilson, George, .	2114	Warren, Thomas Thorburn, .	3172
Wotherspoon, John, .	1138	Weir, Thomas, .	2115	Warren, Thos., Jr., .	3200
Walker, Alexr., Jr., .	1140	Wyper, James Cowan, .	2144	Warren, Timothy, .	3227
Watson, George, Sr., .	1145	Whitelaw, Alexr., .	2152	Wyper, John Strang, .	3239
Watson, Robt., .	1148	Wallace, Matthew, .	2160	Wyper, James Stewart, .	3240
Wood, Alexr., .	1182	Walker, John Ewing, .	2186	Walker, Wm. Craig, .	3306
Webster, David, .	1201	Whyte, Robert, .	2195	Walker, Wm. M'Laren, .	3307
Wood, Archd. Colquhoun, .	1229	Wright, James, .	2207	Walker, James, .	3330
Watt, Charles, .	1239	Wallace, Wm., .	2230	Wilson, John, Jr., .	3332
Watson, Andrew, .	1249	Wallace, John, .	2231	Wilson, Peter M'Gregor, .	3343
Wyllie, Alexr., .	1267	Wallace, James, .	2232	Wishart, John, .	3348
Wyllie, David, .	1268	Wallace, Alexr., .	2233	Webster, James Black, .	3377
Wright, John, .	1277	Watson, Francis, .	2244	Wotherspoon, John, Jr., .	3371
Walker, James, .	1302	Wallace, David, .	2248	White, Matthew, .	3397
Wyllie, James, .	1328	Wallace, James, .	2262	Walker, John Sharp, .	3442
Watson, John, .	1351	Wilson, Robert F. Macduff, .	2275	Weir, Wm., .	3464
Willox, John, .	1353	Wilson, George Mathieson, .	2276	Walker, John Baird, .	3466
Walker, James, Jr., .	1358	Wilson, Kenneth, .	2277	Wilson, Robert, .	3471
Weir, Wm., .	1369	Wilson, Percy, .	2278	Williamson, Robert, .	3482
Watson, John, Jr., .	1503	Wallace, George Hutcheson, .	2298	Webster, Harry Carrick, .	3486
Wood, James, .	1516	Wilson, James, .	2304	Walker, John Morris, .	3532
Wilson, Hugh, .	1517	Wallace, John, .	2306	Walker, John Morris, .	3542
Warren, Thomas, .	1582	Walker, Robert, .	2371	Weir, Wm., .	3548
Watson, Thomas, .	1591	Wright, Wallace, .	2386	Whimster, Thos. Williamson, .	3561
Webster, Alexr., .	1592	White, John (M.D.), .	2393	Wilson, Jas., .	3563
Watson, Henry, .	1596	Wilson, Charles, .	2416	Wyllie, And. Miller, .	3568
Watson, James, .	1597	Walker, Malcolm M'Neil, .	2441	Wilson, John, .	3576
Watson, Wm., .	1598	Wink, James, .	2442	Wilson, Wylie Gemmel, .	3577
Watson, David, .	1599	Woodburn, James Cowan, .	2467	Wilson, Wm., .	3601
Waddell, James Gray, .	1600	Weir, George, .	2475	Wood, Alexr., .	3620
Waddell, George, .	1614	Weir, James, .	2476	Wiseman, Alex. Struthers, .	3637
Watson, Wm. West, .	1639	Whitelaw, Thos. Newton, .	2559	Wilson, Henry Archd., .	3641
Warren, Timothy, .	1648	Walker, James Alexr., .	2591	White, Joseph, .	3642
Watson, James, .	1660	Wyper, James, .	2633	Warden, Robert, .	3647
Wotherspoon, Gavin, .	1662	Wilson, Thomas Mills, .	2635	Wilson, Wm., .	3678
Wright, Daniel, .	1704	Wilson, Thomas Wingate, .	2663	Wallace, George Hutcheson, .	3693
Workman, John, .	1713	Williamson, Oliphant, .	2691	Woodrow, Alexr. Norrie, .	3723
Warren, Wm., .	1721	Williamson, Chas. .		Wyllie, John, .	3739
Wilson, David, .	1716	M'Donald, .	2692	Wilson, Henry Arnold, .	3790
Weir, Wm., .	1757	Wylie, David Valentine, .	2706	Weir, Jas. George, .	3843
Wilson, Charles, .	1771	White, Wm., .	2750	Weir, John, .	3851
Watson, Andrew, .	1822	Watson, Herbert John, .	2770		
Whitelaw, Alexr., .	1832	Watson, Henry Allan, .	2771	Young, Alexr., .	31
Wilson, Chas., Jr., .	1883	Watson, Allan Macnab, .	2772	Young, John, .	104
Walker, Archd., .	1895	Wilson, David, .	2789	Young, George, .	141
Wilson, Robert, .	1898	Wilson, Wm. Joseph, .	2799	Young, Hugh, .	407
Wilson, John, .	1909	Wilson, George, .	2845	Young, George, .	554

Name.	No.
Yuille, Thos., . . .	701
Yuill, John, . . .	930
Young, George, . . .	939
Young, James, . . .	940
Yool, John, . . .	1055
Young, Adam, . . .	1071
Young, James, . . .	1180
Young, James, Jr., . .	1190
Young, James, . . .	1382
York, Wm., . . .	1407
Young, Wm., . . .	1435
York, Charles, . . .	1448
York, James, . . .	1450
Yuille, David, . . .	1456
Young, Adam, . . .	1502

Name.	No.
Yule, John, . . .	1589
Young, John, . . .	1749
Young, Wm., . . .	1776
Young, John, . . .	1842
Young, James Young Grandison, . . .	1997
Young, George Burn, . .	2196
Yuille, James, . . .	2241
Young, John, Jr., . . .	2316
Young, James, . . .	2355
Young, John Waterson, . .	2432
Young, Allan, . . .	2801
Young, John, . . .	3060
Young, Peter Taylor, Jr.,	3066
Yuill, Walter, . . .	3132

Name.	No.
Young, George Burn, Jr., .	3175
Young, Robert, . . .	3392
Younger, John, . . .	3405
Young, Thomas, . . .	3541
Yorke, Walter M'Gregor, .	3591
Yorke, Norman Dewar M'Gregor, . . .	3607
Young, John Graham, . .	3614
Young, Wm. Alexr., . . .	3615
Young, Mungo Robert Caruth, . . .	3616
Young, Thos. Guthrie, . .	3671
Younger, Archd. Scott, . .	3724
Yarrow, Alfred Fernandez,	3792
Yarrow, Harold Edgar, . .	3831

VIII.

LIST OF COLLECTORS (FROM 1616) AND DEACONS (FROM 1604),
WITH CAPITAL STOCK OF THE INCORPORATION FOR
EACH YEAR FROM 1800.

The asterisk () denotes Deacon Conveners of the Trades, and the dates following show their years of office.*

Year.	Collector.	Deacon.	Year.	Collector.	Deacon.
1604	....	David Pollok.	1644	Robert Wilsone.	Adam Nicoll.
1605	....	Johne Scot.	1645	Thomas Hendersone.	Johne Reid.
1606	....	Peter Lymburner.	1646	William Phillip	Alexr. Jamphray, Yr.
1607	....	Johne Stirling.	1647	Johne Leiper.	John Duncan.
1608	....	Jon. Neper.	1648	Gawin Scot.	Robert Wilsone.
1609	....	"	1649	Johne Pitilloche.	"
1610	....	Gabriell Smyt.	1650	David Robesoun.	William Phillip.
1611	....	"	1651	David Robertsonsone.	Johne Pittilloch.
1612	....	Jon. Neper.	1652	George Park.	Arthor Tacket.
1613	....	James Rowatt.	1653	Johne Walker.	James Duncan.
1614	....	Gabriell Smythe.	1654	James Barclay.	Alexr. Jafray.
1615	....	Jon. Scott.	1655	Johne Duncanesone	James Duncane.
1616	Robert Wilson.	Johne Scott, Yr.	1656	Johne Burnes.	Alexr. Jafr.
1617	....	"	1657	James Johnstone.	Johne Burnes.
1618	Johne Stirling.	Gabriell Smythe.	1658	....	"
1619	....	Johne Stirling.	1659	Johne Maxwell.	Robert Wilsoune.
1620	Johne Scott, Yr. {	Robert Wilson.	1660	William Hendirsone.	Johne Maxwell.
1621	....	†Johne Stirling.	1661	William Grahame.	Alexr. Goveane.
1622	John Stirling.	Johne Scot, Yr.	1662	Johne Young.	Johne Leiper.
1623	....	Johne Duncane.	1663	Thomas Winzat.	Alexr. Jamphra.
1624	....	Johne Scot, Yr.	1664	Harie Watt.	Johne Maxwell.
1625	Johne Duncane.	Gabriell Smyt.	1665	Alexr. Black.	Alexr. Jamphraye.
1626	Arthour Tackettis.	"	1666	Johne Johnstone.	Johne Leiper.
1627	Henrie Robesoun.	William Stalker.	1667	Patrick M'lvicar.	Alexr. Goveane.
1628	Thomas Miller.	Johne Duncane.	1668	Alexr. Strange.	*James Fairrie (D.C., 1671, 1675-6, 1679- 80).
1629	Rot. Cunynghame.	Gabriell Smythe.			Andrew Purdoune.
1630	Olepheir Petilloche.	Johne Kirkwood.	1669	James Ker.	Hendrie Watt.
1631	....	Gabriell Smythe.	1670	Georg Robisoune.	Alexr. Goveane.
1632	William Burrell.	Johne Duncane.	1671	Johne Rankine.	"
1633	William Calderwood.	Johne Kirkwood.	1672	Andrew Bailzie.	William Grahame.
1634	Adame Nicoill.	Arthure Tackettis.	1673	Johne Hodge.	Alexr. Goveanc.
1635	James Park.	Allane Naper.	1674	Rot. Telphair.	James Kerr.
1636	Johne M'ben.	Johne Maxwell.	1675	Andrew Craig.	Alexr. Goveane.
1637	William Burrall.	Henrie Robesoune.	1676	James Watterstoune	James Kerr.
1638	Jon M'ben.	Thomas Miller.	1677	Georg Buntine.	Alexr. Blacke.
1639	William Duncane.	William Stalker.	1678	Johne Craig.	Alexr. Goveane.
1640	James Park.	Johne Kirkwood.	1679	James Duncane.	James Kerr.
1641	James Duncan.	"	1680	"	*Robert Telfer (D.C., 1682).
1642	Johne Reid.	Arthor Tacketts.	1681	Jon Davidsonsone.	
1643	Robert Wilsone.	Johne M'ben.			
		William Burrell.			

† In room of Robert Wilson, deceased.

Year	Collector.	Deacon.	Year	Collector.	Deacon.
1682	John Craig.	Robert Telfer.	1731	Robert Mackie.	*Walter Lang (D.C., 1733).
1683	"	Andrew Purdoun.	1732	Alexander Rae.	Walter Lang.
1684	Jon Currie.	Alexr. Bryce.	1733	"	*Robert Mackie (D.C., 1741-2).
1685	Stephane Crawford.	James Duncan.	1734	John Strang.	Robert Mackie.
1686	James Graham.	†	1735	"	Robert Fulton.
1687	"	Stephan Crawford.	1736	James Witherfoord.	"
1688	Johne Simpsons.	George Robiesone.	1737	"	Robert Craig.
1689	Mathow Gilmour.	Stephan Crawford.	1738	William Lang.	John Lindsay.
1690	William Water-stoun.	"	1739	Gavin Kible.	"
1691	Johne Robiesoun.	George Robiesone.	1740	James Collier.	William Lang.
1692	Andro Dinnes-toun.	Johne (?) Robiesone.	1741	"	"
1693	John Black, Elder.	"	1742	Archibald Simpson.	James Witherfoord.
1694	James Smyth.	William Waters-toun.	1743	"	"
1695	Patrick Hendersone.	"	1744	James Lindsay.	*Matthew Gilmour (D.C., 1745-6).
1696	Johne Robb.	Mathow Gilmour.	1745	"	Allan Stevenson.
1697	William Broune.	George Robiesone.	1746	William Downie.	"
1698	Johne Black.	"	1747	"	James Whytlaw.
1699	Archd. Simpsons, Yr.	"	1748	Francis Strang.	"
1700	Johne Strang.	*Mathew Gilmure (D.C., 1710-11, 1716-17, 1720-1).	1749	John Buchanan.	James Coalier.
1701	Nathaniell Love.	Mathew Gilmure.	1750	"	"
1702	"	Andrew Dinnieston.	1751	James Fleeming.	James Glen.
1703	James Anderson.	"	1752	Alexander Matthie.	*James Witherfoord (D.C., 1757-8).
1704	"	"	1753	"	James Witherfoord.
1705	Matthew M'Cure.	William Telford.	1754	"	James Lindsay.
1706	"	"	1755	James M'Gill.	"
1707	Robert Fulton.	John Simpson.	1756	"	John Buchanan.
1708	"	"	1757	John Dallas.	Alexander Matthie.
1709	William Clark.	John Craig.	1758	William Black.	Archibald M'Lean.
1710	"	"	1759	George Jardine.	James M'Gill.
1711	John Simpson, Yr.	Stephen Crawford.	1760	Andrew Craig.	George Jarden.
1712	"	"	1761	William Lang.	Robert Martin.
1713	Johne Currie.	William Clark.	1762	William M'Keoun.	Andrew Craig.
1714	"	"	1763	David Warnoch.	John Dallas.
1715	John Lindsay.	William Strang.	1764	James Houston.	James Brodie.
1716	"	John Black, Yr.	1765	William Leechman.	William Lang, Jr.
1717	John Craig, Yr.	"	1766	Robert Hood.	David Hendrie.
1718	"	William Clark.	1767	Robert Miller.	Robert Miller.
1719	Archd. Denniston.	"	1768	John Thomson.	William M'Keoun.
1720	James Maitland.	John Craig, Yr.	1769	John Craig.	John Campbell.
1721	Walter Lang.	"	1770	James Scott.	John Craig.
1722	James M'Gill.	William Telfer.	1771	Stephen Maxwell.	John Thomson.
1723	"	"	1772	John Hamilton.	James Scott.
1724	Walter Corbet.	Jon Simpson.	1773	William Fulton.	John Hamilton.
1725	"	"	1774	James Stephen.	William Fulton.
1726	{ Robert Dobie. }	Walter Lang.	1775	John Ballantine.	John Bannatyne.
1727	{ Robert Craig }	"	1776	Andrew Machan.	Andrew Machan.
1728	{ Robert Luke }	"	1777	James Muirhead.	James Stevens.
1729	{ Alexander Paterson }	Robert Fulton.	1778	Robert Gray.	James Muirhead.
1730	Alexander Paterson.	*John Craig, Yr. (D.C. 1731-2).	1779	William Dick.	James Scott.
	Robert Mackie.	John Craig, Yr.	1780	James Craig.	James Craig.
			1781	Robert Graham.	William Lang.
			1782	Alexander Buchanan	James M'Ewan.
			1783	James Stewart.	Alexander Buchanan.
			1784	James Lang.	
			1785	James Lumsden.	

† The 1686 election is recorded 15th February, 1687.

‡ In room of Robert Dobie, deceased.

§ Elected 31st October, 1728.

Year.	Collector.	Deacon.	Year.	Collector.	Deacon.
1786	William Mirrlees.	James Lang.	1793	George Lyon.	Patrick Main.
1787	Thomas M'Cash.	James Scott.	1794	James Law.	John Brand.
1788	John Stephens.	William Mirrlees.	1795	Thomas Smith.	James Lumsden.
1789	William Dunn.	William Fulton.	1796	Peter Mirrlees.	James Law.
1790	Patrick Main.	Thomas M'Cash.	1797	William Leechman.	Thomas Smith
1791	Charles Miller.	John Steven.	1798	John Paterson.	Peter Mirrlees.
1792	Daniel Brown.	William Dunn.	1799	John Machen.	*George Lyon (D.C., 1803-4).

Year.	Collector.	Deacon.	Capital.
1800	John Hogg.	James Galbraith.	£1,960 6 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1801	William Lang, Junr.	John Machan.	1,946 6 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1802	William Mitchell.	James Law.	2,040 4 3
1803	Stephen Millar.	William Lang, Jr.	2,090 14 11
1804	William Halbert.	John Machan.	2,025 16 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1805	James Lumsden.	William Mitchell.	2,033 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1806	William Dunn.	James Gray.	2,070 11 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1807	John Naiper.	William Halbert.	2,034 6 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1808	James Gray.	Alexander Bonthron.	2,099 11 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1809	James Liddell.	John Naiper.	2,223 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1810	William Craig.	William Lang.	2,218 6 5
1811	James M'Vicar.	James Liddell.	2,325 3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1812	Alexander Wood.	William Craig.	2,305 18 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1813	James Dawson.	James M'Vicar.	2,340 12 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1814	John Leechman.	Alexander Wood.	2,493 12 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1815	George Munro.	James Liddell.	2,698 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1816	John Watt.	John Leechman.	2,594 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1817	John Ritchie.	George Munro.	2,617 17 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1818	Robert Napier.	James Dawson.	2,669 13 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1819	Archibald M'Lellan, Junr.	John Ritchie.	2,632 7 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1820	David Law.	Robert Napier.	..
* 1821	William Brownlie and Alexander Wood.	*Arch. M'Lellan, Jr. (D.C., 1831-2, 1834).	2,758 17 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1822	James Maxwell.	David Law.	2,863 14 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1823	Hugh M'Donald.	James M'Vicar.	2,981 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1824	James Rae.	George Munro.	3,133 14 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1825	William Bryden.	Hugh M'Donald.	3,140 3 8
1826	Henry Field.	James Rae.	3,312 18 3
1827	John M'Intyre.	James M'Vicar.	3,176 5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1828	John Brown.	James M'Vicar.	3,899 6 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1829	James Bowman.	Hugh M'Donald.	3,946 6 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1830	Robert Murdoch.	James M'Vicar.	3,685 16 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1831	Andrew Crichton.	James Bowman.	3,722 13 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1832	David M'Donald.	Robert Murdoch.	3,732 8 6
1833	George Young.	Andrew Crichton.	3,811 5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1834	John Dougall.		3,884 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1835	Peter Aitken.	George Young.	3,941 3 0
1836	James Wyllie.	John Dougall.	3,977 3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1837	Andrew Lockhart, superseded by George Young.	Alex. Wood.	3,978 6 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1838	Alexander Wood, Junr.	George Young.	4,013 5 11
1839	William Taylor.	John Dougall.	4,106 15 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1840	William Logan.	George Young.	4,314 4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1841	John M'Callum.	David M'Donald.	4,390 2 10
1842	William Alexander.	William Logan.	4,478 13 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1843	Alexander Bowman.	*John M'Callum (D.C., 1846).	4,677 18 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

NOTE.—The Capital Stock is that at the CLOSE of each Collector's year of office.

Year.	Collector.	Deacon.	Capital.
1844	John McLeod.	William Alexander.	£4,770 16 0
1845	John Croll.	Alexander Bowman.	4,829 2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1846	David Steel.	John McLeod.	4,862 9 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1847	Archibald McVicar.	John Croll.	4,980 9 0
1848	John Morison.	David Steel.	4,933 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1849	John Neill.	Archd. MacVicar.	5,022 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1850	Alexander Bilsland.	*John Morison (D.C., 1857-8).	5,117 15 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1851	Charles Thomas.	John Neill.	5,192 18 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1852	Colin McAlpine.	Alexander Bilsland.	5,267 2 4
1853	Robert McGowan Lindsay.	Charles Thomas.	5,462 11 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1854	William Clark.	Colin McAlpine.	5,407 9 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1855	William More.	Robert M. Lindsay.	5,541 16 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1856	Anthony Inglis.	William Clark.	5,975 6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1857	W. E. C. Clark.	William More.	6,093 9 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1858	David Sutherland.	*Anthony Inglis (D.C., 1861-2).	6,289 13 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1859	William Robertson.	William E. C. Clark.	6,399 18 11
1860	Peter MacLellan.	David Sutherland.	6,603 16 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
1861	Peter McGregor and Thomas Warren.	Wm. Robertson.	6,801 3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1862	Thomas Warren.	Peter MacLellan.	6,910 9 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1863	Robert Arthur.	R. M. Lindsay.	13,823 10 6
1864	William Stephen.	*Thomas Warren (D.C., 1869-70).	13,941 14 5
1865	William Smith.	Robert Arthur.	14,058 0 4
1866	Joseph Healy.	William Stephen.	14,238 19 3
1867	Archibald Gilchrist.	*William Smith (D.C., 1873-4).	14,585 13 8
1868	Robert Hutchison.	Joseph Healy.	14,764 12 6
1869	John Broadfoot.	*Archibald Gilchrist (D.C., 1875-6).	14,972 18 10
1870	John Donald.	Archibald Gilchrist.	15,464 9 3
1871	Andrew McOnie.	John Broadfoot.	16,062 0 11
1872	John Zuill Kay.	John Donald.	16,589 9 5
1873	Robert Murdoch.	*Andrew McOnie (D.C., 1879-80).	17,196 1 7
1874	Walter Macfarlane.	John Zuill Kay.	17,856 6 11
1875	William Robertson.	Robert Murdoch.	18,441 14 10
1876	John Young.	Walter Macfarlane.	19,644 11 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1877	John Lennox Kincaid Jamieson.	William Robertson.	19,977 10 2
1878	David Kinghorn.	John Young.	20,545 17 1
1879	David Corse Glen.	John L. K. Jamieson.	20,794 3 0
1880	James Clow MacEwan.	David Kinghorn.	21,231 10 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1881	William Boyd.	David C. Glen.	21,272 15 8
1882	William Wilson.	James C. MacEwan.	21,406 10 2
1883	John Phillips.	William Boyd.	21,643 16 7
1884	James Gilchrist.	John Broadfoot.	21,781 17 9
1885	Hugh Muir.	John Phillips.	22,144 1 7
1886	John Thomson.	James Gilchrist.	22,287 18 6
1887	Alexander Davie.	Hugh Muir.	22,162 13 6
1888	Thomas Potter.	John Thomson.	22,253 6 1
1889	Archibald Stewart.	Alexander Davie.	22,507 5 7
1890	John F. Miller.	Thomas Potter.	22,948 3 10
1891	David Tullis.	Archibald Stewart.	23,790 16 3
1892	James McEwan.	*John F. Miller (D.C., 1897-8).	24,305 17 2
1893	James Fergus.	David Tullis.	25,207 17 11
1894	Andrew Maclean.	James McEwan.	26,716 10 5
1895	David Richmond.	James Fergus.	27,754 14 10
1896	Duncan Campbell.	Andrew Maclean.	29,329 4 2
1897	Dugald McCorkindale.	Sir David Richmond. (Lord Provost.)	31,178 15 1
1898	William Robertson.	Duncan Campbell.	32,498 8 2
1899	William A. Kinghorn.	Dugald McCorkindale.	33,876 15 10
1900	Robert Stevenson.	William Robertson.	35,497 9 0
1901	James Broadfoot.	William A. Kinghorn.	38,564 4 6
1902	James Anderson.	Robert Stevenson.	38,970 1 8
1903	Donald Stewart	James Broadfoot.	39,745 2 4

Year.	Collector.	Deacon.	Capital.
1904	William Sorley.	James M'Ewan.	£40,581 7 7
1905	Robert Howie.	Donald Stewart.	41,945 19 9
1906	Hugh Reid.	William Sorley.	42,558 1 0
1907	William F. Russell.	Robert Howie.	43,360 9 4
1908	William Lorimer.	Hugh Reid.	44,835 0 11
1909	Walter Macfarlane.	Wm. F. Russell.	45,742 3 9
1910	John R. Richmond.	William Lorimer, LL D.	46,798 19 1
1911	Alex. Gracie, M V.O.	Walter Macfarlane, D.L.	..

NOTES ON PRECEDING STATEMENTS OF CAPITAL.

- 1822, Sep. Wm. Brownlie became bankrupt in June, 1822, and was succeeded by Alexander Wood. £15 19s. 4d. was lost by W. B.'s failure, and £5 was paid in 1824 for his dinner—together, £20 7s. 4d.
- 1829, Sep. The large increase was caused by receiving $\frac{3}{4}$ share of Gorbals lands, sold to the River Trs.
- 1838, Sep. Collector Andrew Lockhart left Glasgow indebted £179 3s. 5d., which is stated as an asset of the Incorporation's. A dividend of £20 was received from his estate on March, 1839, the debt being thus reduced to £159 3s. 5d., which was written off as bad in 1849.
1849. See preceding note as to And. Lockhart's debt.
1855. Subscription to Patriotic Fund, £150.
1858. Subscription to Relief Fund for Unemployed, £50.
1860. Subscription to Buchanan Institution, £100.
1862. Mr. M'Gregor died on 26th April, and Mr. Warren was elected his successor.
1864. Down till 1863 the value of the interest of the Incorporation in the Gorbals lands is stated at the original price—viz., £111 2s. 2½d.,—but in this and succeeding accounts the value is stated at £7,000, the Capital Account being thus increased to the extent of £6,888 17s. 9½d.

IX.

LIST OF HAMMERMEN

WHO HAVE HELD OFFICE AS

DEACON CONVENER OF THE TRADES OF GLASGOW.

1605-1911.

James Ferrie,	1671
James Ferrie,	1675-1676
James Ferrie,	1679-1680
Robert Telfer,	1682
Matthew Gilmour,	1710-1711
Matthew Gilmour,	1716-1717
Matthew Gilmour,	1720-1721
John Craig,	1731-1732
Walter Lang,	1733
Robert Mackie,	1741-1742
Matthew Gilmour,	1745-1746
James Witherfoord,	1757-1758
George Lyon,	1803-1804
Archibald M'Lellan,	1831-1832
Archibald M'Lellan,	1834

THE HAMMERMEN OF GLASGOW.

John M'Callum,	1846
John Morrison,	1857-1858
Anthony Inglis,	1861-1862
Thomas Warren,	1869-1870
William Smith,	1873-1874
Archibald Gilchrist,	1875-1876
Andrew M'Onie,	1879-1880
John F. Miller,	1897-1898

X.

CLERKS TO THE INCORPORATION FROM 1616.

	1616.	W. Fleming.
	1619.	Hew Blair.
	1623.	Adame Scot.
26th Jan.,	1626.	James Braidwood.
	1630.	Gilbert Marschell.
	1641.	Johne Andersone.
	1653.	Alexander Wilsone.
19th Feb.,	1655.	William Yair.
6th May,	1659.	William Selkrig.
	1662.	Robert Fynnison.
17th Dec.,	1668.	John Johns.
	1679.	Adam Wilsone.
9th Mar.,	1683.	James Ramsay.
12th Mar.,	1686.	George Noble.
	1687.	Thomas Falconer.
	1688.	Adam Wilsone.
	1698.	Thomas Orr (to 1733, when Minute Book I. ends).

1733 to 1775 Minute Book lost.

29th Sept.,	1775.	Matthew Gilmour,—continued Clerk.
14th April,	1797.	William Lindsay.
16th Dec.,	1825.	Hugh Moncrieff, partner of the late William Lindsay, and afterwards of the firm of Moncrieff, Paterson, Forbes & Barr.
6th April,	1868.	Adam Paterson, LL.D.
29th July,	1881.	A. Craig Paterson, LL.B.
26th April,	1900.	Hugh Moncrieff, B.L.

XI.

THE DECREE OF DECLARATOR, 1777.

CONDITIONS ON WHICH THE EXTRACT DECREE IS HELD BY
THE INCORPORATION OF HAMMERMEN.

Minute of Meeting of the Craft held at the Trades Hospital,
25th September, 1778.

BECAUSE The said Incorporation of Hammermen being fully sensible of the great pains trouble and Diligence of the Committees of the said first four Incorporations and of their Agents and Lawyers in manageing and carrying on the said Process Do hereby approve of Give them the thanks of this Incorporation for their Conduct therein and hereby earnestly recommend it to and instruct their Representatives in the Trades House present and to come to have the said Decreet observed and inforced in all points and not to suffer the same in any point to be violated or Ineroached upon The Deacon also produced an Extract of an Act of each of the Incorporations of Taylors Cordiners and Maltman appointing the said full Extract of the said Decreet to be Lodged in the Box of this Incorporation of Hammermen to be there preserved for the common benefite of the said first four Incorporations and to be made forthcoming to them and each of them at all times and to be Lent to them or any of them on receipt and Obligement for Redelivery in a competent time upon this Incorporation passing an Act of their Trade Agreeing to and acknowledging the said Lodgement in the terms above mentioned and giving an Extract of such Act to each of the Deacons of the said Incorporations to be Lodged in their respective Boxes This Incorporation hereby Agree to the terms and Conditions of the said Act and the said full Extract of the said Decreet being now produced and the same in presence of the Trade being now lodged in the Box of this Trade The said Incorporation of Hammermen hereby Grant and acknowledge the Lodgement of the said full Extract accordingly and bind and oblige this Incorporation to comply with the terms and Conditions of the said Lodgement as contained in the said Acts and to make the said full Extract furthcoming and patent and to Lend the same to the said Incorporations of Taylors Cordiners and Maltmen or any of them at all times when required upon Receipt and Obligement for redelivery in a competent time And ordain an Extract of this Act to be given to each of the said Incorporations of Taylors Cordiners and Maltmen for the purpose aforesaid

Act anent the
Lodgement
of the
Extract of
the Decreet
ag^t
the ten
Trades.

A Notarial Copy of the Decree of Declarator was then Lodged in the Box of this Trade.

XII.

JAMES WATT AND THE GLASGOW HAMMERMEN.¹

AN EXAMPLE OF HISTORICAL GRAFTING.

The charge
against the
hammermen.

THE incorporation of hammermen has frequently been blamed for having prevented James Watt from starting business in Glasgow as a mathematical instrument maker. In telling or in repeating the story, biographers of Watt, essayists and lecturers, and even encyclopædists and historians, have not only denounced the hammermen with varying degrees of wrath, but have also embellished the tale with such imaginary additions that, were one not acquainted with the story of the three crows, it would be impossible to account for such a continually swelling series of literary inventions.

The story has found its way into many publications. I have traced the legend through twenty different works, starting with a quotation² from the manuscript of Joseph Black, M.D., Professor at the University from 1756 to 1766, —the critical period in Watt's life —and ending with the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 1911 edition.

Black's
simple story.

Let us begin with Dr. Joseph Black's manuscript. He says :—

"In the year 1757 (Watt) went to settle in Glasgow, as a maker of mathematical instruments; but being molested by some of the corporations, who considered him as an intruder on their privileges, the University protected him by giving him a shop within their precincts, and by conferring on him the title of mathematical instrument maker to the University."

The manuscript of John Robison, Lecturer on Chemistry at the University from 1766 to 1769, is said also to contain some reference to the subject, but I have been unable to obtain access to Robison's manuscript, and in any event no writer quotes from it in this connection.

The earliest printed publication of the story I have been able to trace is contained in Robert Stuart's *Historical and Descriptive Anecdotes of Steam Engines and of their Inventors and Improvers*, published in 1829.³

Stuart's
version.

Stuart narrates that soon after Watt returned from London to his native town

" 'he began to job on his own account' both there and at Glasgow; but at the latter place, in which he was more anxious to settle, a formidable obstacle presented itself in the shape of a Corporation. He was not a

¹ This article appeared in *The Glasgow Herald* of 26th December, 1911.

² Given in Arago's *Life of Watt*, 1839. ³ London: Wightman & Co., 1829, pp. 220-221.



James Watt.

Burgess and the rights of some of the Trades were considered to be infringed by his fabrication of compass legs, repairing fiddles and fishing rods; an offence which could only be atoned for by his removal beyond the city jurisdiction."

Into the University "as an asylum, Watt was admitted," etc.

This is a version of Black's story, and no specific charge is made against the hammermen. But it may be remarked that the rights of the hammermen could not have been infringed by the "fabrication of compass legs, repairing fiddles and fishing rods."

When M. Arago brought out his *Life of James Watt*,¹ in 1839, he quotes Arago. verbatim from Black, as given above. But in his *Historical Eloge of James Watt*, published in the same year, he goes somewhat further, and says :—²

"Taking their stand on their ancient privileges, the corporations of arts and trades looked upon the young artist from London as an intruder, and obstinately refused to allow him to set up even the humblest workshop. All conciliatory measures having failed, the University of Glasgow interfered, made a grant in favour of young Watt of a small room in their own buildings, permitted him to establish a shop, and honoured him with the title of their mathematical instrument maker."

Arago here puts the first new growth on Black's simple statement of fact. The first growth. The "obstinate refusal" to allow Watt to set up the "humblest workshop" and the "conciliatory measures" are sheer assumptions.

The next public appearance of the story seems to have been when the Maitland Club, in 1850, published *Deeds instituting Bursaries and other Foundations at Glasgow University*.³ Here, in connection with the "Watt Prize," is to be found a verbatim quotation from the *Eloge*, without comment.

But the story is elaborated further in James Patrick Muirhead's *Origin and Progress of the Mechanical Inventions of James Watt*.⁴ Writing in 1854, he says :— Muirhead's elaboration.

"Neither being the son of a Burgess (nor having as yet married the daughter of one) nor having served a regular apprenticeship to a craft, he was visited by tradesmen of more arrogant and far more unfounded pretensions than the modest youth whom they persecuted with a sort of temporal excommunication; and was forbidden to set up even a humble workshop, himself its solitary tenant, within the limits of the burgh."

The words in brackets were added by Muirhead in dealing with the subject in his *Life of James Watt* (1859).

¹ Edinburgh: A. & C. Black, 1839 (Edition in English).

² See Muirhead's Translation (London) Murray, (Edinburgh) Blackwood & Sons, 1839.

³ Page 215.

⁴ London: Murray, 1854, vol. i., pp. xxxii. and xxxiii; also *Life of Watt*, 1859, p. 42.

Not being the son or son-in-law of a burgess, and not having served an apprenticeship, were never bars to the stranger starting business in Glasgow. Strangers from all parts of the country, and even foreigners, who might never have served any "regular apprenticeship," often settled in Glasgow, and were welcomed by the crafts. Moreover, Watt was neither "persecuted" nor "prosecuted" by any of the tradesmen of his time, and none of them ever had the power to forbid a tradesman setting up a workshop in the burgh.

Williamson
provides
the second
growth.

So far, no reference has been made to the incorporation of hammermen. It was left to George Williamson, author of *Memorials of James Watt*, published in 1856,¹ to make the first specific attack. He also quotes verbatim from the *Eloge*, but interpolates "The Corporation of Hammermen" in brackets without giving any authority therefor after the words "Corporations of Arts and Trades." This is the second new growth on Black's story.

Anderson.

William Anderson, in *The Scottish Nation and Biographical History of the People of Scotland*,² published in 1863, contents himself with falling back on another version of Black. He says that Watt

"in 1757 settled in Glasgow as a maker of mathematical instruments. Meeting with opposition from some of the corporations, on account of his supposed infringement of their privileges, the Professors of the University interfered and attached him to their establishment."

There need, however, be no supposition about the infringement of privileges. If Watt ever did start a trade without taking out a burgess ticket, he was infringing the privileges of the burgesses. But this, in no way, reflects upon the hammermen, nor does it implicate them in any degree.

Blackie's
Biographical
Dictionary.

Anderson further congratulates the University on having delivered a zealous and able workman from "the overbearing of the corporations," and this position is also taken up by the writer of the article on Watt in Blackie & Sons' *Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen*. He says that Watt, having the intention to settle as a mathematical instrument maker in Glasgow

"was violently opposed by some corporations of the trades who viewed him as an intruder upon their privileges."

The "overbearing of the trades" and the "violent opposition" here referred to are pure inventions added to Black's simple tale.

Smiles'
erroneous
assumptions.

The next step in the story is that taken by Smiles in his *Lives of Boulton and Watt*, 1865.³ He says:—

"Although there were no mathematical instrument makers in Glasgow, and it must have been a public advantage to have so skilled a mechanic

¹ *Watt Club*: Thomas Constable, p. 157.

² A. Fullerton & Co., Edinburgh.

³ London: Murray, 1865.

settled in the place, Watt was opposed by the corporation of hammermen on the ground that he was neither the son of a burghess nor had served an apprenticeship *within the burgh*."

This statement is a combination of the Muirhead and Williamson versions, with a slight variation, in that Smiles suggests that the apprenticeship awaiting should have been served "within the burgh"—another erroneous assumption. Yet, one must do Smiles justice. Of all the writers on the subject, he alone attempts to quote an authority for his statements, but all he can do is to point to a regulation in the Letter of Guildry of 1605 (Section XI.), by which the burghesses could take steps to protect themselves from "loss and skaith" on account of the intrusion of strangers and "unfreemen" usurping their "liberties"—a regulation which was meant to protect all burghesses, merchants as well as craftsmen, from the inroads of strangers who might try to enjoy the privilege of trading for profit without bearing any of the burdens of the burghess. The remedy was to complain to the dean of guild and his council, who had power under this section to deal with and punish unfreemen encroaching on the rights of burghesses. It was the only remedy the merchants and craftsmen had against intruders, unless that of direct appeal to the Provost and Magistrates. It is the fact that neither of these remedies were resorted to against Watt.

But Smiles amplifies the story by proceeding:—

"Failing in his endeavours to open a place of business, he next tried to prevail on the corporation to allow him to make use of a small workshop wherein to make experiments; but this also was peremptorily refused. The hammermen were doubtless acting in a very narrow spirit in thus excluding the young mechanic from the privilege of citizenship; but such was the custom of the times—those who were within the favoured circles usually putting their shoulders together to exclude those who were without."

No authority is quoted for this, the reason being that there is none to quote. The new idea that the hammermen had power to confer or withhold citizenship is too absurd to require any comment.

The greatest culprits, however, in this unwarrantable attack upon the hammermen, are the late Duke of Argyll and Dr. William Jacks, for they display such economic bias of the Manchester School, and colour their pictures with so much emotional rhetoric that one wonders how the poor hammermen ever survived the shock. The former, in his work *Scotland as It Was and as It Is*,¹ writes in 1887 concerning the development of the Clyde estuary:—

The late Duke of Argyll's rhetoric.

"Yet it is a memorable fact that when the future Inventor of the new Steam Engine, without which dredging on this gigantic scale would have been impossible, came to reside and to open a shop in Glasgow, he was

¹ Edinburgh: David Douglas, 1887, pp. 236-243.

persecuted as an interloper and a poacher on the domain of the Guild of Hammermen. . . . The Hammermen declared that from the competition of such an 'unfreeman' the whole Community would 'suffer skaith.' A man on whom Nature had bestowed, in richer measure than it had ever been bestowed before, the very individual and the very special gift of mechanical genius, and whose discoveries were destined to raise Glasgow to be one of the greatest Cities of the world, was actually driven from her burghal 'precincts.' Fortunately, the University had precincts of its own which were outside the 'liberties' of the Guilds."

We can almost see the enraged hammermen in the act of driving Watt the interloper and poacher on their domain "up and aff" the High Street into the place of sanctuary. The Duke actually quotes a declaration of the hammermen which they never made. He gets his words "skaith," "unfreemen," and "liberties" from Smiles' foot-note, itself but a quotation from the Letter of Guildry, a document 150 years old when Watt came to Glasgow and in which the hammermen had only an indirect interest.

After this outburst there is a lull in the storm and a return to the earlier position.

Lecturers
and encyclo-
pædists.

In November, 1889, Professor Barr delivered a lecture on James Watt on the occasion of his appointment as Professor of Engineering at Glasgow University.¹ He told the story thus:—

"Watt next attempted to begin business as an instrument maker in Glasgow, but trade customs and prejudices were in his way. The corporation of hammermen would not permit one who was neither the son of a burghess nor a craftsman according to the usages of the trades, to open even the smallest place of business within the city, nor even to use a workshop for the carrying on of his favourite experiments."

The *Dictionary of National Biography* (1899)² says that Watt was prevented by the incorporation of hammermen from opening a shop as a mathematical instrument maker in Glasgow on the ground (already shown to be erroneous) that he had not served a proper apprenticeship.

Chambers' *Encyclopædia* (1901)³ is less severe, stating simply that the incorporation of hammermen put difficulties in Watt's way; while the *Encyclopædia Britannica*⁴ looking at the question through London spectacles puts it thus:—

"The City Guilds would not recognise a Craftsman who had not served the full term of common apprenticeship, and Watt was forbidden to open shop in the Burgh."

¹ *James Watt and the application of Sciences to the Mechanical Arts*, (Glasgow) Maclehose, 1889.

² (London) Smith, Elder & Co., vol. lx., p. 52.

³ Page 579.

⁴ Edition of 1911: Cambridge University Press, vol. xxviii,

Even such a careful investigator as Henry Grey Graham is misled by Smiles into making the statement in *Social Life of Scotland*—

“After a brief sojourn in London in 1756 he returned to Glasgow where the Corporation of Hammermen refused to allow him to set up business, because he was neither the son of a Burgess nor the apprentice to a citizen.”¹

Dr. Jacks, in 1901, returns to the attack with renewed vigour as follows:—

“It is wonderful how prone the malice or thoughtlessness of little minds is to try to stop the progress of those more talented than themselves. There was not a single mathematical instrument maker in Glasgow; the establishing of such an one would have been a positive boon, but even such a respectable body as the Corporation of Hammermen discovered that Watt spelt its shibboleth without the ‘h’. He had neither served a seven years’ apprenticeship nor was he the son of a burgess, and so he was prevented from commencing business. He then applied to the Corporation of Glasgow for permission to use a small workshop for experimental work, but town and city corporations have their pompous dignity to look to, and Glasgow met poor Watt’s appeal by a peremptory rejection. So far, therefore, as these two bodies were concerned, the development of the use of steam, with its untold benefits, might have been delayed a generation or more. It is well for the cause of progress that the influence and power of the manly and the noble outweigh those of the mean and petty, and so it happened here. Young Watt had repaired some mathematical instruments for Dr. Dick, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University, to whom I have already referred, who, recognising the skill of the young mechanic, induced the professors to give him a room within the college walls, where their authority was supreme. Thus Watt secured his end, Hammermen and Corporation notwithstanding, with the additional title of Mechanical Instrument Maker to the University.”²

Dr. William Jacks misreads Smiles’ version.

The hammermen are now accused of malice and of demanding a seven years’ apprenticeship from strangers. But the strangest error of all is that Dr. Jacks mistakes Smiles’ use of the word “Corporation” and makes it appear that Watt applied to the Corporation of the City of Glasgow for permission to use an experimental workshop in the burgh, and the Corporation is charged with rejecting peremptorily an application that was never made to it.

It is not surprising that Dr. Andrew Carnegie should have fallen into the trap laid for him by the “authorities” we have just been quoting. This is how

Dr. Andrew Carnegie misled.

¹ *Social Life of Scotland in the Eighteenth Century*, Henry Grey Graham (A. & C. Black, 1901), p. 141.

² *James Watt*, (Glasgow) Maclehose, 1901, pp. 34-36.

he tells the story in 1905 in his contribution on *James Watt* to the "Famous Scots Series":—

"There was not in all Scotland a mathematical instrument maker, and here was one of the very best begging permission to establish himself in Glasgow. As in London so in Glasgow, however, the rules of the Guild of Hammermen, to which it was decided a mathematical instrument maker would belong, if one of such high calling made his appearance, prevented Watt from entrance if he had not consumed seven years in learning the trade. He had mastered it in one, and was ready to demonstrate his ability to excel by any kind of test proposed. Watt had entered in properly by the door of knowledge and experience of the craft, the only door through which entrance was possible, but he had travelled too quickly, besides, he was 'neither the son of a burghess nor had he served an apprenticeship in the borough,' and this was conclusive. How the world has travelled onward since those days! and yet our day is likely to be in as great contrast a hundred and fifty years hence. Protective tariffs between nations, and probably wars, may then seem as strangely absurd as the hammermen's rules. Even in 1905 we have still a far road to travel.

"Failing in his efforts to establish himself in business, he asked the guild to permit him to rent and use a small workshop to make experiments, but even this was refused. We are disposed to wonder at this, but it was in strict accordance with the spirit of the times.

"When the sky was darkest, the clouds broke and revealed the university as his guardian angel."

Dr. Carnegie has no doubt that a mathematical instrument maker would have belonged to the hammermen. He has also no doubt that a seven years' apprenticeship in the burgh was necessary for all hammermen entrants. He asserts that, as Watt neither was the son of a burghess nor had served such an apprenticeship, these facts were conclusive. In all these points he has been misled. And in stating that the alleged refusal of the hammermen to permit Watt to use a small workshop to make experiments was "in strict accordance with the spirit of the times," he is indulging, like previous writers, in the imaginative creation of a general principle based upon one instance which is itself without foundation.

Coming down to the year 1909, we find Mr. Coutts in his *History of the University of Glasgow* going a little deeper into detail, but wisely omitting to make any charge against the hammermen. He says:—

"Watt now desired to set up business in Glasgow but though he was abundantly possessed of the real qualification—ability to do good work—he lacked the conventional qualification, for he had not served a regular apprenticeship, nor was he the son of a burghess, nor married to the daughter

of a burghess; and he was prohibited from opening a shop for the exercise of his craft within the burgh. In these circumstances it was by the friendly interposition of the University that Watt was enabled to establish himself in business."

It so happens that "ability to do good work" was the very qualification the Glasgow crafts required from strangers. There was no need for apprenticeship, no obstacle if the stranger did not belong to or marry into a burghess family.

It is impossible to say into how many forms and places this ever increasing tale of the iniquity of the Glasgow hammermen has found its way. Into *Lives of Watt*, *Essays on Watt*, *Papers on Watt's Inventions*, *Histories of Scotland*, *Histories of Glasgow*, *Articles on Mechanical Inventions* and on the Guild and Craft system, it has already crept too often. It is certain to be dished up *ad nauseam* in future unless the repetition of it is checked by the simple and reasonable request for proof of its truth. The sooner this request is made the better, for the odium has recently been passed on from the shoulders of the hammermen and the City Corporation to those of the Trades House of Glasgow, an institution which never had any control over unfreeman. Mr. George Eyre-Todd in *The Story of Glasgow* (Blackie, 1911) says:—

"Then he (Watt) came to Glasgow. As he was not a burghess, the Trades House would not let him begin business in the City, but Professor John Anderson got him a room in the College," etc.

While the foregoing quotations do not by any means exhaust the number of repetitions of the tale they at least lay it bare in all its accumulated entirety.

Where then does the truth lie? In the absence of any authority to support the statements and theories of Arago and his successors, we must fall back on the testimony of Black, who was one of Watt's contemporaries. All he says—as already stated—is that Watt "being molested by some of the corporations who considered him as an intruder on their privileges, the University protected him by giving him a shop within their precincts."

Where does
the truth lie?

The University was then what an Embassy is now, inside the actual boundaries of the Royalty but technically outside of it so far as regards law, order and control. Within the University Watt was free to carry on any trade without requiring to possess himself of the burghess qualification and without being liable to the numerous calls on the burghess by way of taxation, police service, and semi-military duties.

But before Watt had reached this haven, more exclusive than any privileged craft, he was looked upon by some of the incorporations as an "intruder" and this he manifestly was. "Intruder" was a popular word in common use to describe a person who attempted to start business in a burgh without acquiring the necessary legal qualification of burghess-ship. Watt never was a burghess of Glasgow and had therefore no legal right to start business as a merchant or a

craftsman within the Royalty. "Intruders" could be dealt with by the Dean of Guild and his Council, or by the Provost and Magistrates, on the application of a burgess or of a craft, but no such proceedings were ever taken against Watt. Indeed, Black only says that Watt was "molested" by "some" of the corporations. What crafts molested him, and to what extent he was molested Black does not say. At the most it could only be a very mild form of peaceful picketing, confined probably to an occasional gentle reminder that he had failed to take out a burgess ticket. So far as the hammermen are concerned there is absolutely no record against them, and it is extremely doubtful if they could have insisted on Watt, even if a burgess, joining their craft, because mathematical instrument making was never a pendicle of the hammermen trade.

The truth really appears from Watt finding it unnecessary to enrol as a burgess; he was not a merchant, and could have had no serious wish to become a burgh craftsman, else he would have taken the first necessary step. He was above mere craftsmanship and so willingly took refuge in the University, an ancient corporation more exclusively privileged than any craft or guild, as the place most likely to supply him with orders for instruments, and above all as the place most suitable for an experimentalist like himself. Indeed, when he left the hallowed precincts, as he did in 1763, and began practice in Glasgow as a civil engineer, there was no need for him to add his name to the burgess roll. Professional men such as clergymen, notaries, physicians, professors and teachers rarely enrolled as burgesses. It was not legally necessary for them to do so, and therefore James Watt so long as he remained in Glasgow was never a citizen of the burgh.

It is sincerely to be hoped that no more charges in relation to James Watt will be made against the incorporation of hammermen, the Corporation of Glasgow, or the Trades House, and that those already made will now be discountenanced. The story that they persecuted and prohibited or prevented James Watt from starting business in Glasgow is nothing more than a baseless myth.

It is perhaps too much to hope that future historians and biographers will pay more attention to modern historical methods and recognise the great need in such work for personal investigation and research

H. L.

LEADER FROM *THE GLASGOW HERALD*, 26TH DECEMBER, 1911.

Most people learned in their youth, from the fable of the three black crows, how a simple fact becomes exaggerated by constant repetition. A correspondent has taken the trouble to illustrate this truth afresh from the well-known story of James Watt's settlement within the precincts of the University of Glasgow. Dr. Joseph Black, who was a professor at the time, has recorded that Watt came

to the city in 1757 as a mathematical instrument maker, and that as he was "molested by some of the corporations who considered him as an intruder on their privileges," the University protected him by giving him a shop in the precincts and conferring on him the title of mathematical instrument maker to the University. This appears to be all that is known about Watt's early doings in Glasgow. Professor Black does not say which of the incorporated trades molested Watt, nor does he say whether the molestation was serious. All the details are left for conjecture, and the imagination of later writers has proved equal to the task of filling them in. Taking the statements of successive biographers in chronological order, our correspondent has found each one adding a little more, in Gilbert's phrase, to give "verisimilitude to an otherwise bald and unconvincing narrative." In 1839 the French philosopher Arago stated that the corporations "obstinately refused to allow Watt to set up even the humblest workshop," and that, all conciliatory measures having failed, the University interfered on his behalf. This was elaborated in 1854 by Muirhead, who speaks of Watt being "persecuted with a sort of temporal ex-communication" because he was not related to a burgess. In 1856 Williamson made the general charge a little more specific by naming the corporation of hammermen as Watt's persecutors. Samuel Smiles adopted the guess in 1865, and gave it a world-wide circulation, declaring moreover that the hammermen "opposed" Watt because he was neither the son of a burgess nor a former apprentice within the burgh. Smiles took the trouble to quote a regulation of 1605, but unfortunately for him it is irrelevant.

The authority of the irreproachable Samuel Smiles has been accepted without question by later biographers, and the hammermen have been subjected to much contumely. The late Duke of Argyll in his most rhetorical style treated Smiles's statement as "a memorable fact," and asserted that Watt was actually "driven from the burghal precincts." The late Dr. Jacks in 1901 went further still. Not satisfied with trouncing the hammermen, he declared that Watt "applied to the Corporation of Glasgow for permission to use a small workshop for experimental work," and was met by a peremptory rejection. Dr. Jacks drew the inference that so far as the hammermen and Glasgow Corporation were concerned the use of steam might have been delayed for a generation or more. If Dr. Jacks before penning these picturesque phrases had read his authorities he would have seen that no biographer of Watt had accused the Corporation of molesting Watt. The supposed persecutors were the trade corporations or incorporated trades, and there is not a tittle of evidence for supposing that the Corporation ever had any application from Watt. Still more recently the Trades House has been indicted for persecution of Watt. In the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, published this year, we read that Watt "tried to establish himself as an instrument maker in Glasgow, but the city guilds would not recognise a craftsman who had not served the full term of common apprentice-

ship and Watt was forbidden to open shop in the burgh," and the authorities referred to are Muirhead and Smiles, among others. But, as our correspondent shows, there is no truth whatever in these elaborate accretions which have grown upon the original statement of Professor Black. Watt could have become a burgess, had he desired, without serving the full term of apprenticeship. If he did not take out a burgess ticket it was no doubt because he did not think it necessary for the purposes of his special craft. Outside the University there can have been little demand for instruments and apparatus such as he was then skilled in making, and as a newcomer he was probably not anxious to assume the burdens which accompanied the privileges of a burgess. However this may be, the picturesque legend of the persecuting hammermen is clearly baseless. It deserves to be remembered only as an example how myths are made.



James Watt's House in Glasgow.

Appendix to Book II.



*Relics of the Glasgow Hammermen in the
Brass Bell, Minute Book, Collector's Account Book, Old Fl*



Scottish National Exhibition, Glasgow, 1911.

(supposed to have been carried at the Battle of Langside) etc.

Appendix to Book II.

I.

THE ARCHIVES OF THE CRAFT.

THE following short descriptive catalogue contains the various "Sederunt" or Minute Books of the incorporation from the 20th February, 1616, to the 21st October, 1895; the Registers of Collectors' Accounts from Hallowmas, 1691, to 19th September, 1902; Roll Books; Essay Books; Ledger (1735-1753); Book of Warrants, from 1st October, 1713, to 16th September, 1762; Journeymen's Book, from 24th August, 1627, to 26th August, 1796; Indenture Book, from 18th July, 1829, to 29th July, 1849; List of Members from 6th November, 1616, to 20th November, 1733, and from 25th August, 1775, to 31st December, 1911.

The absence from the above list of the original Seal of Cause of the Incorporation is to be regretted, but if we may judge from the few references in the minutes, the office-bearers jealously guarded this venerable document as the Palladium of their craft. Thus, so far back as October, 1814, we read of an iron chest being ordered to lodge the valuables of the society in the writer's office.

On Candlemas, 1816, we read of the Master Court instructing the clerk "to search for the Ancient Letter of Guildry or Charter in favor of the Incorporation, and after translating the same into English so far as they are in the Latin Language they direct that they be accurately transcribed in the Sederunt Book of the Incorporation." Here, obviously, the inference to be drawn from this instruction having to be given is that the "Seal of Cause" had for the time gone astray, but it was subsequently found, as is evident from the next reference, in November, 1817, when a new notarial copy of the document is ordered to be made, "as the present one is decaying."

The question of its safe custody came before the Master Court in connection with a Court of Session case in July, 1831, when, the law agent engaged in the advocacy of the case in Edinburgh having written for the original Charter of the Incorporation, the clerk sent in a notarial copy in the hope that it might be considered sufficient. The meeting then "authorised the Deacon to send the original Charter to Edinburgh, using all due care that it be safely sent to and got back from Edinburgh." It is impossible to say whether it was sent or not, and if so, whether it was returned to the clerk and once more deposited in the "iron chest" that was made to preserve it and the other archives of the incorporation.

At the Hallow Court of the same year, we read that "the meeting also examined the title deeds of the Trade of their proportion of the Gorbals lands and of their Calderside feudality, as well as the Charters, Acts of Council, &c., belonging to the Incorporation, when the whole were found right and ordered to be again deposited in the Trades Safe by the Clerk and the keys returned to the Key Masters."

The last specific reference to be found in the minutes to this ancient document is contained in the return made to the Burgh Commissioners in November, 1833, when we read that "the original charter itself (a copy of which was being sent therewith) would be exhibited if required." The copy given in Appendix to Book I. is taken from copies engrossed in three of the Sederunt Books, viz., Nos 4, 5, and 6, *i.e.*, really 5, 6, and 7.

A SHORT DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF THE BOOKS OF THE INCORPORATION OF HAMMERMEN OF GLASGOW.

TITLE.

SEDERUNT.

BOOK I

N^o 1.

1616—1734.

DESCRIPTION.

A small folio bound in limp sheepskin; title (as above) in ink on paper label on the back; on the front board in ink: *Hammermens Sederunt* | Book—N^o | 1; remains of leather ties; no fly-leaves, in lieu of which the first three leaves of the first quire and the last three of the last are attached to the front and back boards respectively.

COLLATION.

The book consists of 196 folios in 12 quires of 16, except the first (of 20), the second and fourth (of 18), and the sixth (of 14). The following are blank—I, 1 r^o.-4 r^o.; 10, 16 v^o. (unpaged, subsequently crossed and marked: omitted November 8th 1720); 11, 1 r^o. (unpaged, similarly crossed and marked: Omitted Nov^r 1720); 11, 10 v^o. and 11 r^o.; 12, 12 r^o.-16 v^o. Pagination extends from 1, 5 r^o. to 12, 12 v^o. (pp. 1-369, which should be 1-374, the divergence being due to 9, 12 r^o. [p. 279] and 12 v^o. being numbered alike and to the unpaged blanks in quires 10 and 11 respectively). About two inches were cut off the bottom of 4, 16 (pp. 127-128) by order of

the Trades House.¹ Before this was done, the clerk, W. Selkrig, wrote explanatory notes on both pages above the excision—thus on p. 127: The rest of this leife was cut be comand | of the baillie deacon *conveinar* and deacones because | of ane act qlk [quhilk] was bookit *thervpon* qlk [quhilk] was *contraire* | to thair appoyntment and *therfoir* was cut out.

[signed] W. SELKRIG,
not. cler.

The note on p. 128 adds after "cut out": and thai *presentis* [?] Jaffra in *presense* of the haill calling [signed] W. Selkrig, *notary clerk*. On p. 276 a slip of paper was pinned on (at the time) containing a note of a journeyman's booking, and signed by the clerk, Thomas Orr, whose signatures succeed those of John Wilson on the 23rd September, 1698, and continue to the end of the volume. The lower half of p. 110, left blank, has "Deliet" written across it, and the top of the following page is also blank.

CONTENTS.

Minutes of the Incorporation of Hammermen in Glasgow, beginning [1, 5 r^o, p. 1]: Vigesimo february 1616 | [in margin, Prenteis fergus] The Quhilk Day William fergus sone to *vmquhile* R^t fergus . . . and ending [12, 11 v^o, p. 273]: Glasgow May 23^d 1734 | Received of Quarter Accounts four shillings sterling | [in margin, Prentice Logan] Robert Logan is booked prentice with James Whytlaw | for five years as prentice and two for meat and fee after the | date of the Indentures Betwixt them which are dated.

TITLE.

SEDERUNT.

BOOK.

N^o 3.

1775—1794.

DESCRIPTION.

A folio volume, bound in brown calf; blind tooled; title (as above) in ink on paper label on the back; on the front board (in ink which has corroded the leather): SEDERUNT | BOOK | 1775; leather ties (remains); no fly leaves, the first two folios of the first quire and the last folio of the last being attached in lieu of same.

COLLATION.

The book consists of 236 folios in 30 quires of 8, except the first and last (of 6). 1, 3-6 are loose, as is also 30, 1. Pagination occurs, 1, 5 r^o.-30, 4 r^o. (pp. 1-459). 1, 3 v^o. and 4 r^o. are blank, as also the attached leaves, 1, 1-2, and 30, 6 v^o.

¹ *The Records of the Trades House of Glasgow*, A.D. 1605-1678. Glasgow, MDCCCX., pp. 369, 372. See also *supra*, p. 125.

CONTENTS.

1. Schedule of "Entry money payable by Members who make Essays" [1, 2 v^o. —not paged].
2. Schedule of "Entry money payable by those that enter without making Essays" [1, 3 r^o. —not paged].
3. Sederunt Book (Minute Book) of the Incorporation of Hammermen of Glasgow from Aug. 25th to Sept. 18th, 1794 [begins—after a title page on 1, 4 v^o.: "Hammermen's Sederunt | Book | Number 3 | Commencing 25th August, 1775 } years"—1, 5 r^o. ("1st page") and ends and ending 18th September, 1794 } 30, 4 r^o. (page "459")].
4. Copy of the Oath, with signatures appended [30, 4 v^o.-6 r^o.—not paged].
5. Copy of Acts of Deacon's Court from May 8th, 1616, to September 28th, 1732 [5, 1 r^o.-7, 2 v^o. = ff. 24 r^o.-39 v^o.].

TITLE.

HAMMERMEN'S

SEDERUNT

BOOK

N^o 3. [really N^o 4.]

1794—1814

DESCRIPTION.

A large folio, bound in "law calf"; blind tooled; title (as above) three lines gilt lettering on red basil label, the last two in ink on a paper label replacing one lost; the back has been replaced; remains of four tape ties.

COLLATION.

The book consists of 283 folios, all in quires (35) of 8, except the 7th, 9th, 28th and 30th (of 9, 10, 7, and 7 folios respectively). There are single folios at the beginning and end; there were thus originally 286 folios. The following have been abstracted—7, 9 (folio 57), 28, 7 (folio 226), and 30, 3 (folio 239). Folio 168 v^o. is three-fourths blank from the top; folio 283 r^o. is blank. Opposite page 1st: "Hammermen's New Sederunt- | Book Number Fourth."

CONTENTS.

1. Minutes of Meetings of the Incorporation of Hammermen from the 19th of September, 1794, to the 27th of April, 1814, inclusive [ff. 1 r^o.-282 v^o.].
2. Seven copies of the Oath, with signatures subscribed [ff. 283 v^o.-286 v^o.].

TITLE.

HAMMERMEN
MINUTE BOOKN^o 4. [really N^o 5.]

1814—1827.

DESCRIPTION.

A large folio, bound in "law calf"; blind tooled; title (as above) three lines gilt lettering on red basil label, the last two in ink on a paper label replacing one lost; the back is detached; traces of four leather ties.

COLLATION.

The book consists of 275 folios, all in quires of 10 except quires 1 (of 2), 2 (of 8), 3 (of 8), 5 (of 9), 6 (of 12), 9 (of 6), 10 (of 8), 13 (of 8), 16 (of 6), 18 (of 8), 19 (of 8), and 31 (of 2). There were originally 276 folios. The leaves of the first quire are attached to the second fly-leaf and the first folio of the second quire, of which 1 r^o.-2 v^o. are blank. The last leaf of the fifth quire is lost (folio 38). In quire 29 three leaves are blank—5 r^o., 7 r^o., 10 v^o. In quire 30, 1 r^o.-3 v^o. are blank, as also 5 v^o.-9 v^o. The last leaf is attached to the next folio, and the following (31, 2) is attached, as in front, to the fly-leaf.

CONTENTS.

1. Two tabulated Lists of Fees—Entry money payable by members who make essays; Entry money payable by those who do not make essays [1, 2 r^o. = fol. 2 r^o.].
2. Minutes of the Incorporation of Hammermen from the 2nd of June, 1814, to the 28th of September, 1827, inclusive [2, 2 r^o-29, 4 v^o. = ff. 4 r^o.-258].
3. Copy of the Charter or Seal of Cause of the Incorporation of Hammermen, 1536 [29, 5 v^o.-6 v^o. = ff. 259 v^o.-260 v^o.].
4. Copy of the Oath, with signatures subscribed [30, 4 r^o-5 r^o. = ff. 268 r^o.-269 r^o.].
5. Copy of the Oath, with signatures subscribed [30, 10 r^o. = f. 274 r^o.].

TITLE.

HAMMERMEN
MINUTE
BOOKN^o 5. [really N^o 6.]

1827—1842.

DESCRIPTION.

A large folio, bound in "law calf"; blind tooled; title (as above) three lines gilt lettering on red basil label, the last two in ink on a paper label replacing one lost; no ties.

COLLATION.

The book consists of 280 folios, all in quires of 8 except quires 1 (of 2), 30 (of 10), 31 (of 16), 33 (of 10), 34 (of 10), 35 (of 4), and 36 (of 2). The leaves of the first quire are attached to the second fly-leaf and the first leaf of the second quire. There is a similar attachment at the end of the volume. The following are blank—1, 1; 2, 1 r^o. and 3 v^o.; 34, 6 v^o. and 7 r^o. (formerly wafered together) and 8 v^o.; and from 35, 2 r^o. to the end.

CONTENTS.

1. Two lists of fees (as in preceding volume) [2, 1 v^o. = fol. 3 v^o.].
2. Copy of the Charter or Seal of Cause of the Incorporation of Hammermen, 1536 [2, 2 r^o.-3 r^o. ff. 4 r^o. and 5 r^o.].
3. Minutes of the Incorporation of Hammermen, Glasgow, from 15th October, 1827, to 25th August, 1842, inclusive [2, 4 r^o.-34, 8 r^o. = ff. 6 r^o.-272 v^o.].
4. Six copies of the Oath, with signatures subscribed [34, 8 r^o.-35, 1 v^o. = ff. 273 r^o.-275 v^o.].

TITLE.

HAMMERMEN'S

MINUTE

BOOK

[N^o 7.]

1841 to

DESCRIPTION.

A large folio, bound in "law calf"; title (as above) four lines of gilt lettering on red basil label. An additional paper label formerly attached above is lost.

COLLATION.

The book consists of 292 folios, all in quires of 12 except quires 1 (of 4), 24 (of 10), and 26 (of 4). The first folio of the first quire and the last folio of the last quire, are attached to the flyleaves front and back respectively. The following are blank—1, 1, 3 r^o.-4 r^o. (ff. 1 and 3, 4); 25, 8 r^o., 10, 11 v^o.-12 v^o.; 26, 1 r^o.-4 v^o. (ff. 285, 287, and from 288 v^o. to the end).

CONTENTS.

1. "Laws and Regulations | of the | Incorporation of Hammermen | of Glasgow. | 1st August, 1844. | By Hammer in hand | All Arts do stand. | Glasgow: printed by John Graham, 181, Trongate. | MDCCCXLIV." [A buff-paper-covered pamphlet of 12 octavo pages.]
2. Copy of the Charter or Seal of Cause in favour of the Incorporation of Hammermen [1, 2 r^o.-3 r^o. = ff. 2 r^o.-3 r^o.].
3. Two lists of fees (as in the two preceding volumes) [1, 4 v^o. = f. 4 v^o.].
4. Minutes of the Incorporation of Hammermen, Glasgow, from August 26th, 1842, to November 30th, 1866 [1, 1 r^o.-25, 7 v^o. = ff. 5 r^o.-283].

TITLE.

HAMMERMEN'S
MINUTE
BOOK [N^o 8.]

1866 to

DESCRIPTION.

A large folio volume, bound in "law calf"; blind tooled; title (as above) gilt lettering on red morocco label; canvas case with pockets (limp, marbled paper); title printed on back, MINUTE BOOK; marbled and plain paper fly-leaves attached; green cloth hinges.

COLLATION.

The book consists of 284 folios in 28 quires of 10, except 2, 3, and 4 (of 12), and 28 (of 8). 1, 1 r^o.-2 v^o., and 28, 8 v^o. are blank. The first and last folios are attached.

CONTENTS.

Minutes of the Incorporation of Hammermen of Glasgow from December 19th, 1866, to October 17th, 1879 [1, 3 r^o.-28, 8 r^o.].

TITLE.

HAMMERMEN
MINUTE
BOOK. [N^o 9.]

DESCRIPTION.

A large folio volume, bound in "law calf"; blind tooled; title (as above) gilt lettering on red morocco label; canvas case with pockets (limp, marbled paper); title printed on back, MINUTE BOOK; marbled and plain paper fly-leaves attached; plum-coloured cloth hinges.

COLLATION.

This book consists of 278 folios in 28 quires of 10, except the 27th (of 8). 1, 1 r^o.-2 v^o., and 28, 9 v^o.-10 v^o., are blank. The first and last folios are attached.

CONTENTS

1. Minute Book of the Incorporation of Hammermen of Glasgow from November 28th, 1879, to October 21st, 1895 [1, 3 r^o.-28, 9 r^o.].

2. "Laws and Regulations of the Incorporation of Hammermen of Glasgow. . . . Glasgow: M'Corquodale & Co., Printers. MDCCCLXXVIII." [This quarto pamphlet of 16 pp., in bluish-grey stiff paper covers, with the above title page (repeated on the cover), and bearing also the seal of the Incorporation, is inserted in the front pocket.]

TITLE.

7

MINUTE BOOK.

1700 - 1706.

DESCRIPTION.

A small folio, bound smooth sheepskin, limp; sheepskin straps and ties (remains of four); title, as above, on a paper label, in eighteenth century handwriting, on outside of first board.

COLLATION.

The book consists of 92 folios—eleven quires of 8, and the twelfth of 4 folios—the first and last leaves being attached to the front and back boards respectively; all are blank except the following—1, 3 v^o.-5 v^o., and 12, 1 v^o.

CONTENTS.

1. A fragmentary entry—

1, 3 v^o., lines 1-5: Glasgow October last 1711 years | The Deacons and masters convened they find in the | trades-box four charter whereof three with seals another | with the seal slipped with three parchments afterwards— | another parchment.

2. Minutes of seven meetings, at the Tron Kirk, Glasgow, of the Deacon and Masters, on the following dates—Oct. 20, 1699; March 29, 1700; Oct. 21, 1700; May 7, 1702; June 6, 1702; Dec. 29, 1704; and Oct. 20, 1706.

The business dealt with being (1) the transfer of an apprentice, on his master's death, to another who should pay the widow, through the collector, £60 scots; (2) the authorisation of the collector "to uplift out of the toune of Glasgow ane thousand pundis scots in part of the three thousand award to the tread;" (3) a case of wilful damage to a "muil"; (4) supplying the place of a deserting apprentice; (5) breach of contract; (6) instructions to the clerk "to page the Act Book belonging to the tread and to draw out ane minute of all the acts that are of publick concerne;" (7) the case of an unruly apprentice.

3. A fragmentary entry—

12, 1 v^o. [inverted]: Att the Tron Kirk of Glasgow the Eight | day of Septbr Jaje vii. [*i.e.*, M DCC.] and thirty-two years | The Deacon Masters and Body of the Hammermen | trade Conven'd After Calling of the Roll. [This is in a much later hand than the previous entries, which are all seven signed: "Thomas Orr Clerk."]

TITLE.

20

REGISTER
OF
COLLECTOR'S ACTS.

1691—1766.

DESCRIPTION.

A small folio volume, bound in brown calf; blind tooled panel-wise; originally fastened with leather straps and brass clips and catches, of which the last and remains of the first are left; title (as above) in ink on a paper label on the back.

COLLATION.

The book consists of 371 folios in 48 quires of 8, except 10 (of 7); 15 (of 7); 21 (of 4); 30 (of 6); 45 (of 7); 46 (of 6); and 48 (of 6). The following leaves are lost—10, 6 [f. 78]; 15, 6 [f. 118]; 45, 3 [f. 349]; 46, 5-6 [ff. 359-360]; and 48, 6-7 [ff. 376-377]. The original number of folios was 378, or (if the 21st and 30th quires were, like the rest, of 8) 384. The following are blank—1, 1-2 v^o.; 17, 8 v^o. and 18, 1 r^o.; [these (ff. 136 and 137) were formerly wafered together, as were also 34, 4 v^o. and 5 r^o. (ff. 262, 263)]; and 47, 8, to the end. The first and last leaves are attached in lieu of fly-leaves.

CONTENTS.

“The Register of | The Hammermen | in Glasgow | Containing their Collectors | Accompts of their Introumissions | with the means and Common stock | of that Incorporation By way | of Charge and Discharge | since Hallowmas 1691 years” [1, 2 r^o.-47, 7 v^o. = ff. 2 r^o.-369 v^o.].

TITLE.

21

REGISTER
OF
COLLECTORS ACTS.

1766—1816.

DESCRIPTION.

A large folio volume, bound in “law calf”; blind tooled; title (as above) in ink on paper label on back.

COLLATION.

The book consists of 235 folios in 31 quires of 8, except the first (of 3) and the last (of 2), each being originally of 4; the second and fifteenth (of 7), each being originally of 8; the fifth (of 6); and the nineteenth (of 10). The first two folios of the first quire and the last two of the last quire are attached in place of fly-leaves. The following are lost—1, 4; 2, 1; 15, 1; and 31, 1-2.

CONTENTS.

“Register of the Incorporation of Hammermen in Glasgow for their Collectors Accompts begun in the year 1766 and ending 1816”
[1, 2 v^o.-30, 8 v^o. = ff. 2 v^o.-236].

[This title replaces an earlier one on the recto of 1, 3, that leaf being found inserted loose in the Book of Acts and now replaced: Register | of the | Collectors = Accompts | Commencing in Sept^r 1766 | And ending in Sept^r 18].

TITLE.

H. I.
COLLECTORS ACCOUNTS

FROM 1817

To 1866.

COLLECTORS
ACCOUNTS.

DESCRIPTION.

A large folio volume, bound in “law calf”; blind tooled; title (as above), first four lines in ink on a paper label, last two lines gilt lettering on a red morocco label, under the former; marbled paper fly-leaves; cloth hinges.

COLLATION.

The book consists of 291 folios in 31 quires of 10, except 1 and 31 (of 2); 9 (of 9); 21 (of 12); and 30 (of 6). 1, 1 is attached to the fly-leaf; 1, 2 to next folio; 30, 6 is attached to 31, 1; 31, 2 to the following fly-leaf. The seventh folio in quire 9 is lost. The following are blank—1, 1; 1, 2 v^o.-2, 2 r^o.; and from 30, 3 v^o. to the end.

CONTENTS.

1. Collectors Accounts of the Incorporation of Hammermen in Glasgow from Sept. 26 1817 (1818 written in ink and pencil in the margin) to Sept. 21 1866. [1, 2 r^o.-30, 3 r^o.].

2. A list of Collectors from Sept. 26 1800 (James Machen) to Sept. 20 1895 (Andrew Maclean).

[This list is contained on a small folio sheet inserted loose at the front of the volume].

TITLE.

COLLECTORS
ACCOUNTS

DESCRIPTION.

A large folio volume, bound in "law calf"; blind tooled; title (as above), gilt lettering on red morocco label; green cloth hinges; marbled paper and plain paper fly-leaves; canvas case, with limp marbled paper pockets, rather worn.

COLLATION.

This book consists of 286 folios in 24 quires of 12, except the first (of 10). The fly-leaves are attached front and back. 1, 1 r^o.-2 r^o. and 24, 8 v^o. to the end are blank.

CONTENTS.

Collector's Accounts of the Incorporation of Hammermen in Glasgow from Sept. 20, 1867, to Sept. 19, 1902 [1, 2 v^o.-24, 8 r^o.].

TITLE.

INDEX
1817—1825.

DESCRIPTION.

A long half-folio volume; limp boards, marbled paper; alphabet, in twenty-four printed capitals (Q and X omitted), on marginal indents; no fly-leaves; "1817 to 1825" on back of front board.

COLLATION.

The book consists of one quire of 24 pages.

CONTENTS.

Index.	[It begins fol. 1 r ^o ., "Aird, William,	No.
"Young, James,	414."]	42," and ends 23 r ^o .,

TITLE.

INDEX.

DESCRIPTION.

A long half-folio volume; limp boards, marbled paper; no fly-leaves; alphabet, written in twenty-four capitals (omitting Q and X), on indented margins; "1826 to 1833" on the back of front board.

COLLATION.

The book consists of one quire of 24 leaves.

CONTENTS.

Index.	[It begins fol. 1 r ^o ., "Aird, Will ^m	No.
Adam, 440."]		23," and ends, "Young,

TITLE.

8

ROLL.

1714

1804

DESCRIPTION.

A long half-folio volume, bound in brown calf; blind tooled; with original (3) leather and brass clasps and catches; title (as above) in ink on a paper label on the back; indented margins showing red and black capitals in the index.

COLLATION.

The book consists of 96 folios in 12 quires of 8, the first and last leaves being attached to the front and back boards respectively. The following are blank—1, 1, 2 v.-3 r.; 7, 7 v.-8 r.; 11, 7 v., 8 v.; 12, 1 v., 3 v., 5 v., 6 v.-8 v.

CONTENTS.

1. "Glasgow | Hammermen's | Quarter Account Book," from Hallow-day, 1713 to 1804 [begins with this title on 1, 2 r., and ends 11, 6 r.].
2. Index to this Roll [11, 6 v.-12, 6 v.].

TITLE.

I. H.

COLLECTOR'S | BOOK.

DESCRIPTION.

A small folio volume, half-bound in "law calf"; plum-coloured cloth sides; hinges of the same; marbled and plain paper fly-leaves; marbled edges; title (as above) gilt lettering on red morocco label on back; foliation, 1-97.

COLLATION.

The book consists of 293 folios in 26 quires of 12, except 1 (of 11), 4 (of 4), 5 (of 9), 9 (of 11), 10 (of 10), 15 (of 10), and 26 (of 10). There were originally 298 folios, but there are lost—1, 2 (between folios "1" and "1"); 5, 9-10-11 (between folios "53" and "53"); and 9, 10 (between folios "87" and "87"). The following are attached—1, 1 (to the second plain fly-leaf); 13, 12 and 14, 1; 24, 11 and 12; 25, 8 and 9; and 26, 10 (to the first plain fly-leaf). The following are blank—1, 1 r.; 22, 12 v.; 23, 1 r.; and from 26, 6 v., to the end.

CONTENTS.

Collectors' Book of the Incorporation of Hammermen in Glasgow from Sept. 20, 1844, to Sept. 18, 1880 [1, 1 v.-26, 6 r. = ff. 1 v.-294 r.].

TITLE.

24

RECEIPT BOOK,

1824—1855.

DESCRIPTION.

A small folio volume, half-bound green morocco ; green stamped cloth sides. A comparison of the water-marks in the fly-leaves with those in the body of the book shows that it was *re-bound* about twenty years after, probably in 1840.

COLLATION.

The book consists of 87 folios in 10 quires of 8 and 10 (2, 4, 5 of 8, and 3, 6, 7, 8, 9 of 10). From the last verso of quire 7 to the end is blank, excepting for entries, in pencil, on 8, 1 v^o. and 2 r^o.—"Indentures, 1854, 1855." The 10th quire consists of three leaves, the fourth being lost. Attached by wafers to the front fly-leaves, and through the body of the book, are numerous notes requesting delivery of indentures and receipts for the same. Several others inserted loose.

CONTENTS.

Receipt Book for indentures | begins on verso of last front fly-leaf and ends 8, 2 r^o. (see above) |.

TITLE.

12

POORS' ROLL,

1765—1812.

DESCRIPTION.

A small folio volume, bound in "law calf"; blind tooled; title (as above) in ink on paper label lengthwise on the back; remains of four leather ties.

COLLATION.

The book consists of 98 folios in quires of 8, except the 1st and 13th (of 4) and the 12th (of 10). The following are blank—1, 1 r^o.-2 v^o., 3 v^o. (ff. 1 r^o., 2 v^o., 3 v^o.); 4, 2 v^o.-3 r^o. (ff. 21 v^o., 22 r^o.); and from 4, 7 v^o. to the end (ff. 75-98). The first two leaves of the first quire and the last two of the last (13th) quire are attached.

CONTENTS.

1. The Monthly and Quarterly Poors' Roll of the Incorporation of Hammermen, Glasgow, from Nov. 1, 1765, to Oct. 22, 1812 [1, 3 r^o.-4, 7 r^o. = ff. 3 r^o.-25 r^o.]. The title on fol. 3 r^o. is—"Register | of the | Poors'-Roll | belonging to the | Incorporation of Hamermen | in Glasgow | Commencing 30th October, 1765 } years."
And Ending 18 }

2. "Hammermen's Monthly and Quarterly Roll, 1775." [This Roll is on a smaller folio sheet *pinned* together, and is inserted between folios 8 and 9.]

TITLE.

REGISTER OF MONTHLY AND QUARTERLY ROLLS
of the poor persons supported by the Deacons and
Masters of the Incorporation of Hammermen in Glasgow.

DESCRIPTION.

A large folio volume, half-bound in "law calf," with cloth sides; title lost; back almost gone; front board loose; four fly-leaves at front and back, their first two and last two folios respectively attached.

COLLATION.

The book consists of 90 folios in quires of 8, except the 11th and last (of 10). The front fly-leaves have had numerous papers wafered on them, of which some still remain—see CONTENTS below—as also the back fly-leaves, from which they have been all removed. Ff. 1 r^o. and 90 v^o. are blank.

CONTENTS.

1. Poors' Rolls of the Incorporation of Hammermen Glasgow from Oct. 27, 1829, to Oct. 24, 1870 [1, 1 r^o.-11, 10 r^o.—ff. 1 r^o.-90 r^o.].
2. Precept Rolls (for 1850 and from 1856-7 to 1865-6) wafered on the front fly-leaves.

TITLE.

9

ROLL BOOK

1805—1833.

DESCRIPTION.

A large folio volume, bound in "law calf"; blind tooled panelwise; title (as above) in ink on paper label lengthwise on back; four leather ties intact; front board loose—on the inside of it is a red morocco label gilt-lettered: Hammermen | Roll Book | August 30th 1805.

COLLATION.

The book consists of 92 folios in 13 quires of 8, except the first and last (of 2)—their first and last leaves being attached—the third (of 10), and the twelfth (of 6). The following are blank—1, 1 r^o.-2 r^o. (ff. 1 r^o.-2 r^o.); 3, 2 r^o.-3 r^o. (ff. 15 r^o.-16 r^o.); from 6, 8 r^o.—12, 1 r^o. (ff. 44 v^o.-85 v^o.); and also 13, 1 v^o.-2 v^o. (ff. 89 v^o.-92 v^o.). Folios 86-89 are marginally indented to show the alphabetical arrangement of the Index.

CONTENTS.

1. Roll of the Incorporation of Hammermen in Glasgow from 30th August 1805 to August 25, 1826. [1, 2 v^o.-6, 8 r^o. = ff. 2 v^o.-44 r^o. Entries of annual payment are made against the names in the Lammas Roll of 1826 up to and including 1833.]

2. Alphabetical Index to this Roll. [12, 1 v^o.-13, 1 r^o. = ff. 85 v^o.-89 v^o.
The capitals on the indented margins are alternately black and red.]

3. A small folio leaf, inserted loose, containing apparently a portion of
a Roll beginning: 347 John Lockhart; and ending: 405 Alex^r Lindsay.

TITLE.

13

COPY OF QUALIFIED ROLL

1834—1854.

DESCRIPTION.

A small folio, quarter-bound in red morocco, with marbled paper sides;
title (as above) in ink on paper label lengthwise on the back.

COLLATION.

The book consists of 99 folios in 10 quires of 12; except the first and
last (of 4) (unruled), the first two and the last two folios respectively being
attached; the fourth (of 10); and the ninth (of 9), its first folio being lost
(originally of 10). The first quire is blank, and also 9, 9 r^o. to the end.

CONTENTS.

Copy of the Qualified Roll of the Incorporation of Hammermen from
Lammas 1834 to Lammas 1870.

TITLE.

17

BOOK
OF
ACTS

1618—1773

DESCRIPTION.

A small folio, bound in "law calf"; title (as above) in ink on paper
label; four leather ties intact.

COLLATION.

The book consists of 190 folios in 16 quires of 12, except the first (of 8),
the fourth, tenth, and twelfth (of 14), and the ninth and eleventh (of 10).
The first two folios of the first quire and the last two of the sixteenth are
attached. The following are blank—1, 1 r^o.-3 v^o. (ff. 1 r^o.-3 v^o.), and from
4, 4 v^o. to the end (ff. 34 v^o.-190 v^o.). 1, 4 r^o.-4, 4 r^o. are paged (pp. 1-63).

CONTENTS.

1. Summary Extract of Minutes anent Collection of the Acts of the Incorporation of Hammermen of Glasgow comprising meetings from Nov. 27, 1772, to July 1, 1773. [1, 4, fol. 4].

2. Selected Acts of the Incorporation of Hammermen from Dec. 23, 1618, to March 8, 1773. [Pp. 1-63].

3. One small folio leaf (torn and fragmentary) written on both sides and having this heading: Robert Hood's Collectors Accounts from [?]. [This loose leaf is inserted along with the preceding.]

TITLE.

15

ESSAY BOOK

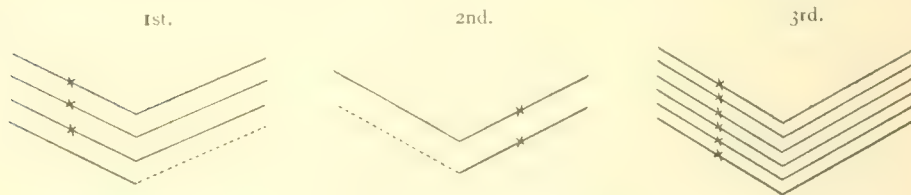
1810-1827

DESCRIPTION.

A small folio, quarter-bound, brown calf, marbled paper sides, with first and last fly-leaves attached, containing on each page two *printed* forms, with blanks for details to be filled in in writing.

COLLATION.

The book consists of 140 folios in quires of 12, except 1, of 7 (8); 2, of 3 (4); and 14, of 10. The first two quires are defective, as shown below, x denoting presence of water-mark, and ----- indicating missing folio.



From the verso of the last folio in quire 7 the book is blank.

CONTENTS.

Essay Book of the Incorporation of Hammermen Glasgow from August 30, 1810, to June 8, 1827. (1, 1 r^o.-7, 12 r^o. = ff. 1-70).

[There is evidently a gap between the first and second quires, the last date on the former being March 6, 1811, and the first on the next (now) following page being Nov. 26, 1812.]

TITLE.

ESSAY
BOOK

1827

N^o 16

1827—1847

DESCRIPTION.

A large folio volume, half-bound in "law calf"; blind tooled; with marbled paper sides; fly-leaves, plain and marbled paper; title (first three lines as above), gilt lettering on red morocco label, the last two in ink on a paper label.

COLLATION.

The book consists of 192 folios in 23 quires of 8, except the first five (of 10) and the last one (of 6). Each page contains two *printed* forms to be filled in in writing. From the 98th folio (11, 8 r^o.) the leaves are not filled in.

CONTENTS.

1. Essay Book of the Incorporation of Hammermen in Glasgow from Feb. 9, 1827, to Aug. 27, 1847 [1, 1 r^o.-11, 7 v^o. = ff 1-97].

2. Sundry memoranda as to the proposed entry into the Incorporation of Hammermen from May 18, 1832, to June 21, 1841 [ii. 3 r^o., 2 v^o., and 3 v^o. = front fly-leaves].

TITLE.

18

LETTER OF GUILDRY, &c., 1645.

ACTS, &c., 1616—1732.

DESCRIPTION.

A small folio, bound in brown calf; blind tooled panelwise; title (as above) in ink on a paper label on the front board.

COLLATION.

The book consists of 75 folios, all in quires of 6 except quires 8, 11, and 13 (all of 5). There were originally 78 folios, the first and last being attached to the front and back boards respectively. Three folios are missing—8, 1 (f. 43); 11, 5 (f. 65); and 13, 5 (f. 77). The following are blank—1, 1 r^o.-6 v^o. (ff. 1-6); 2, 1 v^o.-2 v^o. (ff. 7 v^o.-8 v^o.); 4, 5 v^o.-6 v^o. (ff. 22 v^o.-23 v^o.); 7, 3 v^o. to the end (ff. 39 v^o.-78). There is a partial pagination (pp. 1-29) in 2, 3 r^o.-4, 5 r^o.

CONTENTS.

1. A fragmentary entry or title—"Double | of the Extract of the Letter | of Gildrie for the Craft | of Hammermen within the | burge of Glasgow their use Adam Nicol | Armorer being Deacon for the tyme | 8 May 1645."
2. Extract minutes of "Commissioners for Merchants and Crafts and Submission for both Insert and regis/rat in the burrow Court-bookes" [dated February 9, 1605 -pp. 1-5].
3. Copy of the Letter of Guildry [pp. 5-27].
4. Further extract minutes referring to the same matter [February 9 and 16, 1605—pp. 27-29].

TITLE.

19

DECREET

the first four trades
of the
Convenery
Glasgow
against
the last ten
trades

T. C. S.—1777

G. M.

DESCRIPTION.

A large folio, bound in "law calf"; blind tooled; title (as above), the number "19" in ink on a paper label, the gilt lettering in ten lines on two red basil labels; margins marked by folding.

COLLATION.

The book consists of 380 folios in quires of 6, except quires 1 and 64, which have 3 and 5 folios respectively. 1, 1 is attached (like 64, 6) to the board; 1, 2-3 are loose; 1, 4-6 are lost, as is also 64, 5. The third and fourth leaves of the second quire represent two *odd* half-sheets fastened together, as is shown by the water-marks being on *both*. Blanks are—1, 1-3, and 63, 6 r^o.-64, 6 r^o.—*i.e.*, folios 1-3 and 378 r^o. to the end. Pagination extends from 2, 1 v^o. to 63, 5 v^o. = pp. 2-742. Each page is signed: Alex: Tait.

CONTENTS.

"Decreet of Reduction Declarator | and for Expences | The Incorporations of Hammermen, | Tailors, Cordiners and Maltmen of Glasgow | Against | The Incorporations of Weavers, Baxters, Skinners, Wrights, Coopers, Fleshers, Ma- | sons, Gardiners, Barbers and Bon- | netmakers of Glasgow. | T. C. S. 1777 | G: Mair's."

TITLE.

23

LEGER

1735—1753

DESCRIPTION.

A small quarto, quarter-bound, calf, limp boards; title (as above) in ink on a paper label, on the front board.

COLLATION.

The book consists of 48 folios all in quires of 8, the first and last folios being attached respectively to the front and back boards. The following are blank—1, 1 and 5, 4 v^o.-6, 8 v^o. [ff. 36 v^o. to the end].

CONTENTS.

Leger [Ledger] of the Incorporation of Hammermen in Glasgow from 1735 to 1748 [1, 2 v^o.-5, 4 r^o. = ff. 2 v^o.-36 r^o.].

TITLE.

[BOOK OF WARRANTS.]

DESCRIPTION.

A long quarto volume, bound in sheepskin; blind tooled; no title; six leather ties (three replaced on front board and one on the back); red spattered edges. [This volume is preserved in the Deacon's Box.]

COLLATION.

This book consists of 96 folios in 24 quires of 4, the first and last folios being attached in lieu of fly-leaves. The following are blank leaves—1, 1 and 2, and from 10, 4 to the end.

CONTENTS.

Book of warrants to the Collector, issued by the Deacon and Masters of the Incorporation of Hammermen in Glasgow, ordaining him to make specified payments, from Oct. 1, 1713, to Sept. 16, 1762 [1, 3 r^o.-10, 3 v^o.].

TITLE.

FULL BOOK'D
JOURNEYMENS
BOOK

DESCRIPTION.

A duodecimo volume, bound in limp vellum; title (as above, on the second recto); remains of four leather ties. [This volume is preserved in the Deacon's Box.]

COLLATION.

The book consists of 92 folios in 12 quires, all of 8, except the last two (of 6), the first and last leaves being attached in lieu of fly-leaves. The following are blank—1, 1 r^o.-2 v^o. and 12, 6 v^o.

CONTENTS.

"Full Book'd | Journeymens | Book | Glasgow 28th August | 1772 | Matthew Gilmour | Clerk | Commencing from 27th August | 1627" (from Aug. 24, 1627 to Aug. 26, 1796). [1, 3 r^o.-12, 5 v^o. = folios 3 r^o.-91 v^o.]

The first entry, in a formal, clerkly hand, reads—"xxiiij of august 1627 | The qlk day James m^cphee is buik | it herein servand to Edward Kennedy | and hes payit xx s to ye craft therfoir."

TITLE.

INDENTURE | BOOK

1829—1849

DESCRIPTION.

A folio volume, half-bound in "law calf"; blind tooled; title (as above) in ink on a paper label on the back; marbled paper sides; green cloth hinges; marbled and plain paper fly-leaves; marbled edges.

COLLATION.

The book consists of 278 folios in 30 quires (of 8 and 10)—1, 2, 5, 9, 14, 17, 19, 26, 28, 29, and 30, of 8, the rest of 10—the first and last leaves being attached. The following are blank—1, 1 r^o. and from 7, 9 v^o. to the end, with the exception of 21, 2 v^o. and 3 r^o.

CONTENTS.

Indenture Book of the Incorporation of Hammermen in Glasgow from July 18, 1829, to June 29, 1849 [1, 1 v^o.-7, 9 r^o.].

TITLE.

INCORPORATION OF HAMMERMEN
OF GLASGOW

LIST OF MEMBERS

From the year 6th Nov^r 1616 to 20th Nov^r 1773,
and

From the year 25th Aug^t 1775 to 31st December, 1911.

VOLUMES I. and III.

NOTE.—Volume II. amissing.

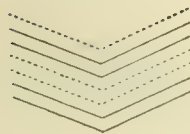
DESCRIPTION.

A small folio volume, half-bound (to judge by the water-marks, about 1876-7, to replace the original binding of 1631) in purple morocco; blind tooled; green repp cloth (stamped to imitate watered silk) sides; title (as above) in ink on a paper label on the first board; marbled and plain paper fly-leaves; purple cloth (stamped like that of the sides) hinges; index alphabetically indented, with printed capitals pasted on the margins; when re-bound, the index was interleaved (see diagrams below), and several leaves were mounted on linen guards.

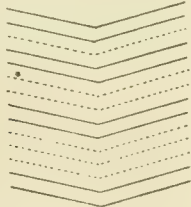
COLLATION.

This book consists of 186 folios in 14 quires of 12, except 1 (of 4), 2 (of 14), 3 (of 28), 4 (of 14), 5 (of 19), 7 (of 14), 8 (of 10), and 14 (of 11). The number of folios was originally 144, when the first five quires had respectively 4, 8, 16, 8, and 8 folios. In the first quire the third leaf is a replacement. The arrangement in the next four quires is shown below, the additions being shown by dotted lines; 5, 17 and 14, 11 are lost. Besides many blanks in the index, folios 9, 4 r^o. to the end are blank.

2, 14 (8).



3, 28 (16).



4, 14 (8).



5, 19 (8).



CONTENTS.

1. Alphabetical Index. [1, 2 r^o.-5, 15 r^o.]
2. List of Members of the Incorporation of Hammermen of Glasgow. [5, 19 r^o.-9, 3 v^o.]

II.

NOTARIAL COPY OF EXTRACT ACT OF COUNCIL
RATIFYING AND CONFIRMING CERTAIN ACTS
OF THE INCORPORATION.

FROM 1ST DEC., 1624, TO 1ST APRIL, 1796.

AT Glasgow the twenty first day of April one thousand seven hundred and ninety six years.

The Lord Provost Magistrates and Council of Glasgow being in Council Assembled Having resumed consideration of a Petition of the Incorporation of Hammermen which was presented to the Council upon the 11th day of August last, and having heard a verbal Report of the Committee of Council who were appointed to consider the said Petition approving thereof The Lord Provost Magistrates and Council now convened do hereby Ratify and Confirm the Acts of the said Incorporation herein after mentioned vizt.

An Act dated the first day of December Sixteen hundred and twenty four whereby it is enacted That there shall be a Collector to intromitt with the Common Goods of the Craft and shall disburse nothing without a Warrant of the Deacon and Masters subscribed by their Deacon and that the Deacon intromitt with nothing under the pain of perjury and tinsel of his office and never to bear office thereafter ;

An Act dated the fourteenth of November sixteen hundred and thirty four Enacting that the Members of the Trade who have received charity from the funds of the Incorporation and have not repaid the same shall have no Vote in the Election of the Deacons or other office Bearers nor bear office ;

An Act dated the nineteenth of February seventeen hundred and sixty one Enacting That it shall not be lawful for any person of the Trade for himself or others in his name or by his order or for his behoof to hire agree with or receive into his Service any journeyman or Servant working with or Serving, or immediately before Serving any other Freeman of the Incorporation before he first Enquire at the Freeman with whom the Journeyman is or was employed, if the Servant is fee'd with him for any longer time, or the Master has any objections against the Servant leaving his Service, and if any Freeman do otherwise he shall forfeit a fine of two Pounds Sterling for the use of the poor of the Trade, and action shall be carried on for the same at the instance of the Deacon and Collector of the Trade for the behooff of the poor thereof and for Costs of Suit As also Enacting that every Freeman of the Trade when he fees or agrees with any Journeyman or Servant shall make it a Condition of such Agreement that if the Journeyman or Servant shall work with him six weeks, that he must give him fourteen

days notice before he leave his Service and if he works twelve weeks the Servant must give him a months notice before he leave his Service and if the Servant shall work above twelve weeks that he must give six weeks notice before he leaves his Masters Service, and in case any Master or Freeman shall agree with or receive into his Service any Journeyman or Servant, and omit or neglect to make the above Conditions an express Article of the Agreement with his Journeyman or Servant on recieveing him into his Service, such Master or Freeman shall forfeit a fine of two pounds Sterling for the use of the poor of the trade, and shall be liable to be pursued therefore and for costs of Suit as above mentioned the Conditions above mentioned to be binding upon Parties. But this Act is Ratified and Confirmed under the explanation made by another Act of the Incorporation, dated the first day of April seventeen hundred and ninety six, that in all time coming the Masters shall be obliged to give their journeymen the same Warning before turning them off that the journeymen are obliged to give their Masters;

An Act dated the nineteenth of February seventeen hundred and sixty one Enacting That in all time coming every freeman of the trade, who is called or Elected to the office of Deacon, or of Master or of Collector, shall be obliged within ten days of his nomination or election to accept of his office, and in case of refuseal after being Warned by the officer of the trade for that effect, the recusant Deacon elected shall forfeit Ten pounds Sterling, the recusant Collector elected shall forfeit Six pounds Sterling, and the recusant Master named or elected shall forfeit two pounds ten shillings Sterling all for the use of the Poor of the Trade and Action shall be carried on for the same at the instance of the Deacon and Collector for the use of the Poor of the Trade, and for Costs of Suit, and the recusants office shall be supplied with all convenient speed, as if no such nomination or Election had happened, but it is hereby Declared that in case any person elected Deacon has formerly served two years in that office, or any person named or elected a Master, has served five years in that office, and any person elected a Collector has served two years in that Office, such persons shall be free from the respective fines above mentioned, and it shall be in their option to refuse or accept such offices as they shall think fitt;

An Act dated the twenty sixth of August Seventeen hundred and sixty three Enacting That no person who is, or who shall be bound Apprentice to any Freeman of this Trade, who lives without the Burgh and liberties shall be booked an Apprentice for freedom and such Apprentice shall not be admitted Freeman of the Trade but as a Stranger, But this Act is Ratified and Confirmed under the Exception and Restriction made in another Act of the Incorporation dated the first of April Seventeen hundred and ninety six, that such Apprentices [as] are bound to freemen residing in the suburbs or within a mile of Glasgow, who pay the whole Burdens of the Incorporation in the same way as residing Freemen, and book and pay for their Apprentices and Journeymen in the same way as Town Freemen do, shall be entitled to be booked as Apprentices for freedom;

An Act dated the eighth of March Seventeen hundred and seventy three Enacting That in time coming whatever Servant shall be found jobbing or working in a Claudestine manner with an intent to deprive his Master of the profit arising from such work, such Servant shall be prosecuted at the instance of the Deacon and Collector of the Incorporation for the time being, with the utmost rigour of Law, the expence whereof to be defrayed out of the funds of the Trade, But as groundless Complaints in this, as well as in other matters, may be made to the Deacon whereby the funds of the Incorporation may be expended to no good purpose, the Trade have Resolved that whatever Complaints are made of the above practices, and the Complainers fail in adduceing proof of their Allegations, in that case the expence of such prosecution shall be paid by the Complainer, The Meeting empower the Deacon to send his Officer to the shops of the Freeman To intimate to their Servants this Resolution of the trade and their intention of carrying it into execution, that none of the Servants may plead ignorance ;

An Act dated the nineteenth of November seventeen hundred and seventy three, Enacting that in all time coming the Deacon and Masters of the Incorporation shall not lend in one sum or to one person or Company above one hundred and fifty pounds Sterling money. Secondly That in case the money shall be lent to a Member of the Trade, one of his Cautioners must be a person who is not a member of the Trade, Thirdly That in case any of the Trades money shall be lent to a person or Company not Members of the Trade, their Securities must also be persons who are not Members of the Trade, Fourthly That any person who stands bound either as principal or Cautioner in any Bond or Bonds to the Trade for one hundred and fifty pounds shall not be received as such for any further sum, Fifthly That the Trades Bonds which at present exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds Sterling shall at the expiry of eighteen months from this date, be reduced to the said sum, But in case betwixt and that time it be found necessary to call up or renew the same through the decease or failure of the principal or any or one or both of the Cautioners, it is always understood in that event that the Debtors are to be nevertheless allowed to retain the full sum or sums during the said eighteen months, upon new Security appoven by the Deacon and Masters ;

An Act dated the thirteenth day of August seventeen hundred and seventy six Enacting that no freeman shall take an Apprentice on trial longer than six Weeks before he be Indented, and if any Freeman shall enter into Indentures and the commencement thereof [be] declared to begin more than six weeks prior to the date of the said Indenture or Indentures such Freeman or Freeman shall be americiated and fined in the sum of one pound Sterling for each transgression toties quoties over and above the dues formerly paid to the Incorporation, for the use of the poor of the Trade, and further, the Apprentices shall not be entitled to the Freedom of the Trade without Serving the full time, conform to the former Acts of the Trade ;

An Act dated the twenty eighth of November Seventeen hundred and seventy seven Enacting That the minimum or smallest sum to be paid to the Clerk for writing two Copies of an Indenture, betwixt any Member of the Trade and his Apprentice over and besides paying the price of the stamped paper, shall be seven shillings Sterling and for writing one copy of an Indenture over and above the price of the stamped paper shall be five shillings and six pence said money ;

An Act dated the twenty sixth of November seventeen hundred and seventy nine, Enacting That in time coming it shall be Leisome and lawfull to any practising Freeman of the Trade who has made an Essay, to take one or more Prentices during the currency of the first two years immediately after his being admitted a freeman of the Incorporation without being obliged to pay therefore any fine or acknowledgment to the poor, any Acts or practice of the Incorporation to the contrary notwithstanding, all which are hereby Rescinded and annulled ;

An Act dated the twenty ninth of May seventeen hundred and eighty three, Enacting That in time coming the Booking money of all Indentures whereby Apprentices are bound to any of the Members of the Incorporation for their Freedom with the Trade, shall be paid in to the Clerk of the Incorporation at the time of signing the apprentices Indenture and the Clerk is hereby Authorized and empowered to uplift and receive the same, and the Master of the Apprentice shall be obliged in time coming before the Indenture be booked, to deliver in and produce the same to the Deacon and Masters at their Meeting held the night prior to the first Lammass Court, after the Indentures are subscribed, that the Deacon and Masters may see the same and consider how far the branch or branches such Apprentice is bound to, will entitle him to be booked for his freedom with the trade, by the Laws and Regulations thereof, and if the Apprentice shall be found not entitled to be booked, the booking money is to be returned back to him by the Clerk ;

An Act dated the twenty sixth of November seventeen hundred and ninety, Enacting That every person who shall enter as a Freeman or Member of This Incorporation in time coming shall not be intituled nor shall he have power or liberty to Vote or be voted upon at any Election of Deacon or for any of the office Bearers of this Incorporation of what ever description, untill year and day expires after he is duly admitted and qualified a Freeman thereof, or if the person Entering does not take out or make an Essay, then and in that case the entrant shall not be entitled to Vote for any of the office bearers of the Incorporation, until year and day after he pays his freedom fine, and this is to be observed a Standing Law in the Incorporation in all time coming ;

An Act dated the second of July Seventeen hundred and ninety five, Enacting primo, That in all time coming the Collector and Masters shall be elected on the next friday after the election of the Deacon Secundo That the new Deacon shall previous to the Election of the new Collector and Masters, convene the late Deacon Collector and Masters for the time, in order to prepare the Leets for Electing a new Collector and the Deacon having named the Members he hath made choice of for

his six new Masters, then to lay before the Meeting the Leets from which the Trades six new Masters are to be chosen the day of election; Tertio The Collector shall be elected from a Leet of three, one to be named by the new Deacon, another to be named by the outgoing Collector and a third to be named by the Masters present in name of the Incorporation; Quarto It is always to be understood as a standing Rule in electing all office Bearers of the Incorporation, that their names must be upon the qualified Roll made up at Lammass Court preceding the Election, and that they shall also be designed Hammermen, or some branch of the Craft in their Burgess tickets, and residing within the Royalty of the City; Quinto The Deacon shall then cause the Clerk to read to the meeting, the Leets, out of which the Trades Masters are to be chosen, which are to be previously made up in a fair and impartial manner, by Classing the whole Members on the Roll Qualified as aforesaid in six Leets, as nearly equal in number as possible, always putting the name or names of one or more of the old Masters at the head of each Leet; Sexto The Incorporation reserving to themselves the power always at the time of their Meeting for electing the Collector and the Trades Masters, of approving or altering the Candidate named for Collector by the old Masters, and also of approving of or altering the Leets made up by the Deacon and Masters, for the new Masters, as the Majority of the Meeting may think proper; Septimo On the day of election after the Leet from which the Collector is to be chosen, is settled and approved of, the qualified Roll is to be called over and the Votes carefully marked by the Clerk, when the Candidate who has the majority, is to be declared duly elected Collector, and being sworn into his office, the old Collector is to give over to him the Accompts and ballance of the Stock and Funds of the Incorporation after they have been examined and approved of by the Meeting; Octavo Then the Deacon shall mention the six Members duly qualified whom he names as his Masters and the Leets for the Trades Masters are to be read over, and when approven of or altered by the majority of Votes, the qualified Roll is to be distinctly called over for each Leet, and the votes to be marked by the Clerk, (the Members in each Leet having previous to the Voting withdrawn, and voting on coming into Court again) when the Member who has the majority of Votes is to be declared duly elected a Trades Master, and if present swore into office; Nono In all cases when the votes are equal, the Deacon shall have the Casting Vote;

And Lastly An Act of the said Incorporation dated the first day of April current Seventeen hundred and ninety six, whereby the Acts of the nineteenth of February Seventeen hundred and sixty one and of the twenty sixth of August Seventeen hundred and sixty three, herein before narratted, are explained and restricted, And the Lord Provost Magistrates and Town Council, authorize the said Incorporation and the office Bearers thereof, to carry into Execution and Effect, the foresaid Acts and institutions of their trade, from and after the date hereof. Extracted from the Records of the Town Council of Glasgow upon this and the twenty two preceding pages By

(Signed) JOHN ORR.

III.

THE ESSAY IN PRACTICE—ROBERT NAPIER'S
EXPERIENCE.

EXCERPT FROM *LIFE OF ROBERT NAPIER*, BY JAMES NAPIER,
M.A., F.R.S.E., p. 12 (EDINBURGH: BLACKWOOD, 1904).

"We find 'Robert Napier' in Glasgow in 1814.

"With a view to further advancement he endeavoured to join the Incorporation of Hammermen, giving in as his 'essay' a screw bolt and nut; but being unable for some reason to produce a burgess ticket, he was evidently not admitted.

"His grandfather and father had been members of the Incorporation of Hammermen, and his uncle had attained to the dignity of Deacon of the Society, so he again made an effort to join this body, and having overcome the difficulty of his burgess ticket, he was admitted. The entry in the register of the Hammermen reads thus:—'25th August, 1815, Robert Napier, Smith in Glasgow, a Freeman's son, made and gave in a Bored Hammer as his Essay, and showed his burgess ticket, which is dated 21st August 1815.' This hammer passed out of his possession for many years; but he recovered it, and in his old age wrote the following account of its history:—

"'This "*Essay*" Hammer was made by Robt. Napier in 1815, in presence of Two of the Master Court of the Corporation of Hammermen, Glasgow, being forged out of a piece of square bar of Iron and Steeled on both ends or faces of the Hammer at only *Three*! successive heats in the fire. At this period every Blacksmith, before being admitted into the Corporation of Hammermen, was bound to prove that he was a good Tradesman.'

"It may be added that he was very proud of this 'essay' hammer, and in 1868, at a gathering of several thousands of his employees, he displayed it as a proof of his early skill."

I n d e x.

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